

# COMMERCIAL WEST

REPRESENTING  
 BANKING, WESTERN INVESTMENTS, MILLING AND GRAIN.  
 THE NORTHWEST. THE CENTRAL-PACIFIC WEST. THE SOUTHWEST.

Vol. XXVI

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1914

No. 6

## THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY

N.W. COR. LA SALLE AND MONROE STS. CHICAGO.  
 CAPITAL \$1,500,000.—SURPLUS \$1,500,000.

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WE INVITE THE BUSINESS OF COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS WHO APPRECIATE CONSERVATIVE BANKING.  
 Banking, Bond, Savings and Trust Departments.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS  
**\$10,000,000**

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234 South La Salle Street,  
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New York Boston Philadelphia London

A Service based on the facilities and experience gained during half a century is extended to Banks and Bankers by the First National Bank of Chicago. Correspondence is invited by this old, strong and conservative bank.

## EVERSZ & COMPANY

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Negotiate and Issue Loans for Railroads and Established Corporations.

Buy and sell Bonds suitable for Investment.

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## CHAS. E. LEWIS & CO.

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Stocks Bonds Cotton  
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## The CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK

OF ST. PAUL, MINN.

Capital \$500,000.00 Surplus \$100,000.00

Our friends and patrons in the Northwest are constantly increasing. We shall be pleased to have bankers call upon or write us. Reserve accounts solicited.

JOHN R. MITCHELL, President  
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 Cashier Ass't Cashier

# The National Park Bank of New York

Organized 1856

Capital, \$5,000,000

Surplus and Profits, \$14,000,000

Deposits (June 30, 1914), \$111,000,000

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 Cornelius Vanderbilt  
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 Richard H. Williams  
 Thomas F. Viator  
 Edward C. Wallace  
 Edwin G. Merrill  
 John G. Milburn

## THE National City Bank of Minneapolis

Successor to the Commercial National Bank

Capital \$500,000.00  
Surplus 100,000.00

We will be pleased to correspond with country banks contemplating a change in their banking relations. Every courtesy and consideration assured.

### OFFICERS:

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A. J. HOGAN.....Assistant Cashier

## Minneapolis Trust Company

Established 1888

Organized for the performance of Fiduciary Work under the Statutes of the State of Minnesota

This trust company is organized to act in the following fiduciary capacities:

- 1—As Administrator of Estates or as Executor or Trustee under Wills.
- 2—As Trustee under Agreements in writing, including trust deeds securing the issuance of corporate bonds.
- 3—As Guardian of Estates of Minors or Incompetent Persons.
- 4—As Trustee under Life Insurance Policies.
- 5—As Custodian of Securities, with or without control and investment.
- 6—As Treasurer or as Agent for the Treasurer of Charitable and other Similar Associations.
- 7—As Manager of Estates during the temporary or permanent absence of the owners; or for persons who are unable for any reason to give personal attention to their property, collecting income, interest, dividends, coupons, bonds, mortgages, keeping the funds invested, paying taxes, etc.
- 8—As Registrar and Transfer Agent for Corporation Stocks and Bonds.

### MINNEAPOLIS TRUST COMPANY

Is known all over the Northwest for its Character, Strength, Responsibility and Efficiency.

A. T. RAND, President      R. R. RAND, Vice Pres't-Treas.      W. H. LEVINGS, Secretary

## MINNEAPOLIS GAS LIGHT CO.

General Offices:

NOS. 16-18-20 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

### Gas For Light Heat and Power

A full line of Gas Stoves, Fixtures, Lamps and Gas Appliances for sale to consumers at cost prices.

Estimates Furnished

## The Seaboard National Bank of the CITY of NEW YORK

Capital \$1,000,000

Surplus and Profits (earned) \$2,500,000

S. G. BAYNE, President      W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier  
S. G. NELSON, Vice Pres't      L. M. DE VAUSNEY, Ass't Cashier  
C. C. THOMPSON, Vice Pres't      J. C. EMORY, Ass't Cashier  
B. L. GILL, Vice Pres't      O. M. JEFFERDS, Ass't Cashier

Accounts of Banks and Bankers from the Middle West  
Especially Solicited on most Favorable Terms

### 5% INCOME CONTRACTS

OF THE

## CORPORATION SECURITIES COMPANY

are the very acme of scientific accumulation of small sums invested regularly toward a fixed purpose or for a rainy day. Six dollars monthly or \$72 yearly for a period of 180 months will pay for one of these Income Contracts. When the Contract becomes paid up, the Company returns to you \$200 per annum for TEN years or a total of \$2,000. Each contract issued makes liberal provisions for loan, cash-surrender or paid-up values before maturity. The By-Laws of the Company provide that the amount of its reserve liability on these Contracts must be invested in first mortgages upon real estate worth twice the amount loaned thereon. No safer plan could be devised.

### CORPORATION SECURITIES COMPANY

Organized 1908      Capital \$100,000  
ANDRUS BUILDING, MINNEAPOLIS.

### 6% FARM MORTGAGES 6%

Our loans are made through this bank or affiliated banks and all securities are inspected by our own cashiers. We know the lands and we know the people.

We have placed over two million dollars in farm mortgages for banks and individuals without the loss of a single dollar of principal or interest.

Interest is remitted on the day it is due. We look after the payment of taxes and other details so long as the loan is in force.

Write for our list of offerings.

## WILLIAMS COUNTY STATE BANK

WILLISTON, NORTH DAKOTA

(The largest and strongest state bank in Western North Dakota)

## AUTO GLASSES

Wind, dust and glare work havoc with your eyes. Why not be protected while motoring? "Meyrowitz Special" Auto Glasses, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00 the pair.

*E. B. Meyrowitz*

INCORPORATED

OPTICIAN

604 Nicollet Avenue, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

NEW YORK      BROOKLYN      LONDON      PARIS      ST. PAUL

## Bankers Security Co.

CAPITAL \$500,000

Backed by representative business men of Minneapolis and the Northwest.

### REAL ESTATE—INVESTMENTS—LOANS

Specializing in Buying and Selling of Bank Stocks

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F. O. ORTH, Secretary  
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Capital and Surplus \$500,000

217 Palace Building - MINNEAPOLIS

PHONES { TRI STATE 3316  
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FARM LOANS, COMMERCIAL PAPER AND OTHER HIGH CLASS INVESTMENTS

# Union Bank of Canada

## Dividend 110

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and also at its branches, on and after Tuesday, the first day of September next, to Shareholders of record of August 17th, 1914.

By order of the Board,

G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager.

Winnipeg, July 15th, 1914.

## WESTERN MUNICIPAL BONDS.

### FUTURE BOND ELECTIONS.

- August 10.**—Craig, Neb., \$3,000 water bonds.  
**August 10.**—Morning Sun, Iowa, \$17,000 waterworks bonds.  
**August 11.**—Geneva, Neb., \$20,000 city hall bonds.  
**August 11.**—Peever, S. D., \$8,000 waterworks bonds.  
**August 11.**—Luverne, Minn., \$20,000 water and light bonds.  
**August 11.**—Fergus Falls, Minn., \$17,000 street improvement bonds.  
**August 17.**—Harris, Iowa, \$7,000 electric light bonds.  
**August 19.**—Sioux, Neb., \$10,000 light improvement bonds.  
**August 20.**—Lewistown, Mont., School District No. 1, \$7,500 building bonds.  
**August 21.**—Akron, Iowa, \$10,000 electric light bonds.  
**August 22.**—Lawton, Iowa, School District, \$25,000 building bonds.  
**August 24.**—Magnolia, Iowa, School District, \$35,000 building bonds.  
**August 25.**—Eveleth, Minn., \$130,000 light and heating bonds.

### FUTURE BOND SALES.

- August 8.**—Vancouver, Wash., School District No. 84, \$6,000 building bonds; denomination \$500; 6 per cent. W. R. Fletcher, county treasurer.  
**August 8.**—Rupert, Idaho, \$6,000 bonds; denomination \$1,000; 6 per cent.; 5 years; certified check 5 per cent. J. M. Butler, clerk of county commissioners.  
**August 8.**—Carter, Mont., School District No. 20, \$2,400 building bonds; denomination \$100; interest not exceeding 6 per cent.; 10-20 years. W. C. Montgomery, clerk.  
**August 10.**—Elmwood, Wis., \$3,000 bonds; not to exceed 6 per cent.; 7½ year average; certified check \$250. W. L. Yates, village clerk.  
**August 10.**—Breckenridge, Minn., \$25,000 city hall and jail bonds; 19 year; 5 per cent.; certified check 10 per cent. D. J. Jones, city clerk.  
**August 10.**—Dallas City, Ore., \$5,000 park bonds; denomination \$100; 6 per cent.; 10 years; certified check 10 per cent. Charles Gregory, city auditor.  
**August 14.**—Ceylon, Minn., \$8,000 water bonds, 12½ year average; 5 per cent. F. H. Keonecke, village recorder.  
**August 14.**—Whitelash, Mont., School District No. 27, \$500 building bonds; denomination \$100; interest not to exceed 6 per cent.; certified check \$50. Fred Sommers, clerk.  
**August 15.**—Hingham, Mont., School District No. 24, \$9,000 bonds; 16-20 year optional; not to exceed 6 per cent. O. P. Shenefelt, clerk.  
**August 15.**—North Yakima, Wash., School District No. 57, \$3,450 building bonds; 1-20 year optional; 6 per cent. James F. Wood, treasurer.  
**August 15.**—Billings, Mont., \$450,000 water bonds; 15-20 year optional; 5 per cent.; certified check \$10,000. E. T. Torrence, city clerk.  
**August 15.**—Luck, Wis., \$3,000 waterworks bonds; denomination \$150; not exceeding 6 per cent.; 1-20 year. Andrew Edgers, village clerk.

**August 17.**—Fort Dodge, Iowa, \$80,000 city hall bonds; not exceeding 5 per cent.; deposit 2 per cent. W. L. Tang, city clerk.

**August 17.**—Fort Benton, Mont., \$17,000 building bonds; 5½ per cent.; 12-20 year optional; certified check \$1,000. John F. Murphy, city clerk.

**August 17.**—Trelipe, Minn. (P. O. Snow Ball), \$15,000 road improvement bonds; 15 year; 6 per cent.; certified check \$200. Henry East, town clerk.

**August 19.**—Ada, Minn., \$3,000 waterworks bonds; denomination \$1,000; 5 per cent.; certified check 5 per cent. W. F. Andrews, city clerk.

**August 19.**—Bondon, Ore., \$48,500 water bonds; 6 per cent.; payable June 30, 1934; certified check 5 per cent. C. Y. Lowe, city treasurer.

**August 19.**—Fergus County, Mont. (P. O. Buffalo), School District No. 116, \$1,000 building bonds; 6 per cent.; 6 year; certified check 5 per cent. C. L. Padgett, clerk.

**August 22.**—Alberton, Mont., School District No. 15, \$6,000 building bonds; denomination \$500; 5-10 year; 6 per cent.; certified check for full amount of bid. Mrs. Harry Brown, clerk.

**August 24.**—Cut Bank, Mont., \$29,000 water bonds; denomination \$1,000; 6 per cent.; 10-20 year optional; certified check \$1,000. Frank E. Van Demark, town clerk.

**August 25.**—Enterprise, Ore., \$20,000 sewer bonds; 10-20 year optional; 5 per cent.; certified check \$1,000. W. F. Savage, city recorder.

**August 25.**—Multnomah County, Ore. (P. O. Portland), \$625,000 bridge bonds; 4-28 year; 4½ per cent.; certified check 5 per cent. John B. Coffey, city clerk.

**August 29.**—Wilsall, Mont., School District No. 53, \$3,900 building bonds; 6 per cent.; certified check \$150. Hugh O. Grywell, clerk.

**August 29.**—Fishtail, Mont., School District No. 31, \$1,500 bonds; 5-10 year; 6 per cent.; certified check 5 per cent. Walter E. Hanks, clerk.

**August 31.**—Coquille, Ore., \$30,000 building bonds; denomination as desired; 20 year; 5 per cent.; certified check \$1,000. J. S. Lawrence, city recorder.

**September 14.**—Clarke County, Wash. (P. O. Vancouver), \$500,000 bridge bonds; 10-20 year optional; 6 per cent.; certified check \$5,000. William N. Marshall, county auditor.

**September 21.**—Forsyth, Mont., \$75,000 bonds; 20 year; 5 per cent.; certified check \$3,000. Treasurer, Rosebud County.

Established 1885

**H. C. SPEER & SONS CO.**  
MUNICIPAL,  
COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS

First National Bank Building, - CHICAGO

# The First National Bank

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

Capital \$3,000,000

Surplus \$2,000,000

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

OFFICERS.

LOUIS W. HILL, Chairman Board of Directors  
 EVERETT H. BAILEY..... President  
 CHARLES H. BUCKLEY..... Assistant Cashier  
 CYRUS P. BROWN..... Vice President  
 EDWIN MOTT ..... Assistant Cashier  
 EDWARD O. RICE..... Vice President  
 HENRY B. HOUSE..... Assistant Cashier  
 OTTO M. NELSON..... Cashier  
 CHARLES E. GALL..... Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS.

James J. Hill	Theo. A. Schulze	Haydn S. Cole	William B. Dean
Chas. W. Ames	Chas. W. Gordon	Watson P. Davidson	Darius Miller
Everett H. Bailey	E. N. Saunders, Jr.	Walter Butler	Albert N. Rose
Louis W. Hill	Albert L. Ordean	Richard A. Jackson	James T. Clark
Cyrus P. Brown	David C. Shepard, II	John J. Toomey	George T. Slade

At Once.

Lake Mills, Wis., \$6,000 improvement bonds; 4 per cent. city auditor.  
 New Leipzig, N. D., \$4,000 improvement bonds, interest bid; deposit \$100. Village clerk.  
 Grafton, Neb., \$20,000 building bonds, 5 per cent.; 5-20 year optional. W. R. Hanny, secretary board of education.

BOND NOTES.

Nehalem, Ore.—An issue of \$12,500 water bonds has been voted.  
 Bridgeport, Neb.—\$12,000 sewer and waterworks bonds has been voted.  
 Ashland, Ore.—No bids was received for the \$175,000 waterworks bonds.  
 Lake Park, Iowa.—An election has authorized \$17,000 building bonds.  
 Duluth, Minn.—An issue of \$200,000 building bonds has been authorized.  
 Melvin, Iowa, School District.—The \$10,000 building bonds have been sold.  
 Tomah, Wis., School District.—\$40,000 building bonds has been authorized.  
 Weiser, Idaho.—An issue of \$10,500 refunding bonds was voted at an election.  
 Huron, S. D.—The \$22,000 issue of water bonds has been sold at private sale.  
 Marshall, Minn.—A proposition to issue \$35,000 of bonds was voted on August 3.  
 Carson, Iowa.—An ordinance has been introduced to issue \$15,000 waterworks bonds.  
 Clinton, Iowa.—The \$6,000 fire department bonds has been sold to local parties.  
 Fort Benton, Mont.—An issue of \$17,000 light bonds was voted at the recent election.  
 Willow Lakes, S. D.—The \$10,000 issue of city hall bonds carried at the recent election.  
 Des Moines, Iowa.—An issue of \$139,000 street improvement bonds has been authorized.  
 Good Thunder, Minn.—A vote of 36 to 3 carried the proposition to issue \$2,400 water bonds.  
 New England, N. D.—The Minneapolis Trust company was awarded \$7,000 waterworks bonds.  
 Milwaukee, Wis.—An issue of \$80,000 has been voted for a new schoolhouse in East Milwaukee.  
 Alexandria, S. D.—The Minnesota Loan & Trust company was awarded the \$16,000 light bonds.

Big Sandy, Mont.—A vote of 147 to 15 carried the issuing of \$22,000 bonds for a school building.  
 St. James, Minn.—Wells, Dickey & Co. of Minneapolis was awarded an issue of \$30,000 bonds.  
 Stevens County, Wash., School District No. 167.—No bids were received for the \$2,500 school bonds.  
 Winnebago, Minn.—An election was held August 4 to vote on an issue of \$23,000 refunding bonds.  
 Fall River, Wis., School District.—An issue of \$20,000 building bonds was authorized at an election.  
 Morgan, Minn.—An election was held August 3, to vote on the question of \$10,000 bonds for school purposes.  
 Charter Oak, Iowa.—An election was held August 3, to vote on electric light bonds to the amount of \$16,000.  
 Milbank, S. D.—An election is to be held soon for the purpose of voting on an issue of \$75,000 courthouse bonds.  
 Lynden, Wash.—Sweet, Causey, Foster & Co. of Denver has purchased the \$10,000 improvement bonds at 103.12.  
 Fremont County, Idaho, School District No. 20.—The State has been awarded an issue of \$4,000 building bonds at par.  
 Letcher, S. D., School District.—A vote of 136 to 67 carried the issuing of \$25,000 building bonds, at a recent election.  
 Lady Smith, Wis.—The \$60,000 school bonds was sold to Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., of Chicago, at a premium of \$2,400.  
 Henry, S. D.—An election will be held soon to vote on the question of issuing \$20,000 bonds for school building purposes.  
 Fergus County, Mont., School District No. 2.—The State land board was awarded an issue of \$22,000 building bonds at par.  
 York, Neb.—The First State bank was awarded an issue of \$55,000 drainage and intersection bonds at a premium of \$400—100.72, a basis of 4.91 per cent.  
 Winnetoon, Neb., School District No. 117.—W. E. Barkley of Lincoln was awarded the \$3,980 building bonds at a premium of \$86—102.16, a basis of 5.50 per cent.  
 Maricopa County, Ariz., School District No. 33.—Sweet, Causey, Foster & Co. of Denver was awarded an issue of \$20,000 school bonds at 100.555, a basis of 5.45 per cent.  
 Duluth, Minn.—Edwin R. Cooper & Co. of Duluth and Wells, Dickey & Co. of Minneapolis were successful joint bidders for an issue of \$65,000 ditch bonds, at a premium of \$175.  
 Whitman County, Wash., School District No. 12.—The Spokane & Eastern Trust company was awarded an issue of \$2,250 school bonds at a premium of \$5—100.222, a basis of 5.418 per cent.

ASKS RECEIVER FOR PITTSBURGH BANK.

Pittsburgh.—A suit in equity has been filed in the United States district court here by George V. Brown of Cleveland, asking that a receiver be appointed for the Federal National bank of Pittsburgh. Brown, who is a stockholder, alleges that the directors "carelessly, negligently and fraudulently" lent to John H. Jones and the corporation which he owned and controlled, \$700,000. He also charges that the directors diverted the funds and used them in conducting a lumber manufacturing business with a loss of \$300,000. The total claims against the officers and directors, he says, amounted to \$1,200,000.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE HAS 53,737 SHAREHOLDERS.

New York.—Probably no large corporation in the United States occupies such an unique position as regards the distribution of its shares as does the American Telephone

& Telegraph company. On June 30, 1913, it had 53,737 shareholders, being exceeded only by the United States Steel and Pennsylvania railroad as to number of shareholders with 124,094 and 84,244 stockholders, respectively.

Neither the Pennsylvania railroad nor United States Steel, however, can boast of the fact that 60 per cent. of their shareholders are residents of a single state or that 53 per cent. of their total outstanding share capital is owned in a single state. Such is the case with American Telephone company.

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING.

New York.—The United Profit-Sharing corporation has just closed a \$10,000,000 contract with the Wrigley Chewing Gum company, which handles approximately 60 per cent. of the chewing gum business of the United States. The Wrigley company will use 500,000,000 of the United coupons a year.

GOVERNMENT BOND QUOTATIONS.

Furnished by Stevens, Chapman & Co. of Minneapolis for week ending August 5.

	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
2s of 1930, reg.....	96 3/4	97 1/2	96 3/4	97 1/2	96 3/4	97 1/2
2s of 1930, coupon.....	97	98	97	98	97	98
3s of 1908, reg.....	101	102	101	102	101	102
3s of 1908, coupon.....	101	102	101	102	101	102
4s of 1925, reg.....	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
4s of 1925, coupon.....	110	110	110	110	110	110
Panama 2's.....	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4

**PROSPECTS OF RESTORING AMERICAN MERCANTILE FLEET.**

New York.—Those in this country who favor the building-up of our merchant marine, see in the present European situation, with the possibility of its expansion into a stage where all the maritime powers of Europe will become involved in a destructive war, the long-awaited opportunity for restoring the American flag on the high seas.

Shipping representatives who have followed the development of the ocean transportation business of this country and abroad say that a rehabilitation of our merchant marine may be realized in consequence of a European war of big dimensions. The nations engaged in such a war could not operate their line vessels, as the chances of capture by hostile powers are almost entirely against them. In fact, it would be foolhardiness to attempt to operate them under their respective national flags.

A recourse that would be open to those nations in the event of a general war would be the transfer of their shipping to neutral nations. This would necessitate a cash transaction in each instance to make the transfer binding. It would amount to purchasing outright. None of the European nations that are likely to remain neutral are in a position to pay out a very large amount in cash for the acquisition of merchant vessels of war-embroiled powers. And so far as the United States is concerned, while necessary funds would doubtless be readily procured to purchase a very substantial part of foreign merchandise fleets rendered idle, the maritime laws of the country, with regard to foreign-built shipping, would be dead against the purchase.

The passage of an amendment by the House making it possible for nations abroad to transfer their ships to the American flag will have the effect, almost at once, of re-establishing the United States among the leading maritime nations of the world, and enable it to pull far ahead of all other nations which, by war, are obliged to apply their energies to the work of building up.

C. T. Taylor, of the Cramp Shipbuilding company of Philadelphia, is quoted as saying: "The prospects for the hoped-for revival in American shipping would depend upon the extent of the war. If several nations should become involved there would be a heavy demand for troopships and the commercial fleets of warring nations would become liable to seizure. Also, there would be a hurried demand for ships to carry grain to Europe, which would probably operate in favor of American bottoms. But, of course, the situation at this time is not more than a prospect. American shipbuilders, it goes without saying, would welcome a revival of American prestige on the seas."

Respecting the navigation laws of the United States as a factor in the development of the American merchant marine, an interesting point was brought out recently by P. A. S. Franklin, vice president of the International Mercantile Marine, at the National Trade convention in Washington. Mr. Franklin said:

"The navigation laws of the United States have probably proved a deterrent to the building up of an American merchant marine, but the United States offers so many opportunities for a higher return on capital than is afforded by shipowning that it is not surprising that capital has been unwilling to embark in the shipping business, and if American capital were content with a return, such as some of the great English have earned in the last decade, it might, perhaps, invest in ships."

**TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT MAKES GOOD SHOWING.**

Twin City Rapid Transit company is making a better showing in earnings for the current year than almost any company depending entirely upon street railway transportation for its revenues. For June, 1914, the surplus, applicable to dividends on the common stock after all charges including depreciation and preferred dividends, gained 8.40 per cent. over June, 1913, while for the six months ended June 30, 1914, there was a gain of 16.51 per cent. over the first six months of 1913.

In 1913 Twin City Rapid Transit earned a surplus of \$1,538,255 for its common stock, in case the percentage of gain for the first six months of 1914 is carried through

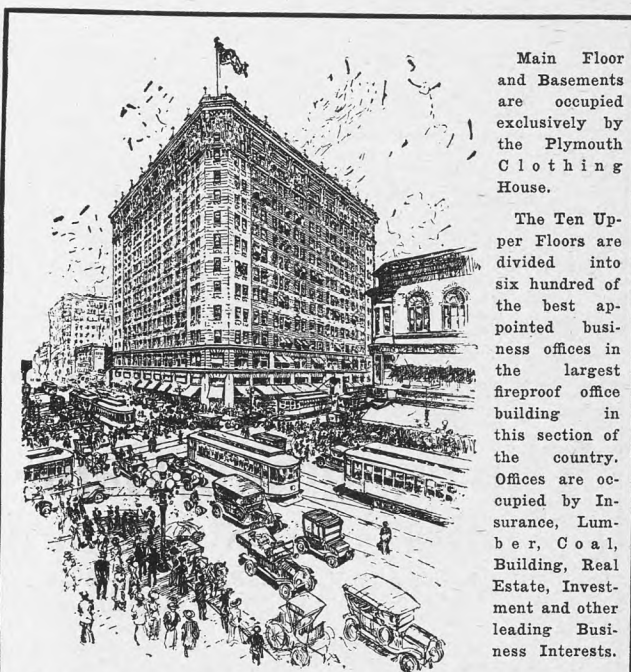
the full year the company should earn for its common stock a surplus of \$1,792,220. In 1913 there was \$20,100,000 common stock outstanding and an additional \$1,900,000 has been issued this year, making \$22,000,000 common stock.

The estimated surplus of \$1,792,220 for 1914 would be equivalent to 8.14 per cent. on the \$22,000,000 stock or to 8.91 per cent. on \$20,100,000. It is now practically certain that Twin City will earn at least 8 per cent. on its common stock this year.

For the six months ended June 30, gross earnings were \$4,517,553, an increase of .76 per cent., with operating and maintenance expense of \$2,386,708, an increase of 10.18 per cent. Net earnings were \$2,130,845, a gain of 3.22 per cent. Taxes for the six months were \$290,086 and interest charges \$489,204, both practically unchanged from the preceding year.

**\$11,067,075 IN NEW BUILDINGS.**

Building operations in Minneapolis for the first seven months of 1914 call for construction of 3,904 buildings at a cost of \$11,067,075, as compared with 3,661 structures costing \$6,986,470 for the corresponding period a year ago. The gain is characterized as phenomenal by Building Inspector James G. Houghton. The operations for July, closing call for 569 permits at a cost of \$1,293,480, as compared with 595 permits at cost of \$1,055,770 in July, 1913.



Main Floor and Basements are occupied exclusively by the Plymouth Clothing House.

The Ten Upper Floors are divided into six hundred of the best appointed business offices in the largest fireproof office building in this section of the country. Offices are occupied by Insurance, Lumber, Coal, Building, Real Estate, Investment and other leading Business Interests.

**The Plymouth Clothing House**

H. J. BURTON, President    H. L. TUCKER, Vice Pres't    E. A. DREW, Treasurer    W. C. BURTON, Secretary  
 "Plymouth Bldg.," Sixth and Hennepin, Minneapolis  
 The Travel Centre of this City

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ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR  
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Local and Eastern References.  
**MOORE BROS., BRACE & CO.**  
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The Minnesota



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405 MARQUETTE AVE.  
MINNEAPOLIS

*Capital, Surplus and Profits*  
**\$1,400,000**

Maintains Trust, Mortgage,  
Bond, Real Estate and Deposit  
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**Northwestern National Bank**

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investors.**

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Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana  
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## The Dominion Bank

Head Office: TORONTO, ONT.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, K. B., M. P.      C. A. BOGERT,  
President      Gen'l Manager

Capital Paid up	<b>\$6,000,000</b>
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	<b>7,750,000</b>
Total Assets	<b>78,000,000</b>

Over Seventy Branches throughout Canada.

Collections in Western Canada  
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### WINNIPEG BRANCH

F. L. PATTON,      G. R. HERON,  
Manager      Ass't Manager

## The London City & Midland Bank

Limited

ESTABLISHED 1836

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Telegraphic address: Cimidho, Stock London.

Foreign branch office: 8 Finch Lane, London, E. C.  
Telegraphic address: Cinnaforex, London.

Subscribed Capital	<b>\$104,367,600</b>
Paid-up Capital	<b>21,743,250</b>
Reserve Fund	<b>18,500,000</b>
Deposits	<b>477,372,010</b>

OVER 880 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

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Chas. A. Congdon, V. Pres't      Colin Thomson, Ass't Cashier  
W. G. Hegardt, Vice Pres't      J. D. Mahoney, Ass't Cashier

CAPITAL and SURPLUS  
**\$2,000,000.00**

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*Oldest Bank at the Head of the Lakes*

# COMMERCIAL WEST

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

COVERING

**BANKING, GRAIN AND WESTERN INVESTMENTS**  
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Minneapolis, Minn.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1914

## Everybody Keep Cool.

"Keep cool and don't get excited over the European war," was President Wilson's wholesome advice to 50 press representatives. When all of Europe seems mad with war excitement, it is our cue to hold fast to our common sense and "sprinkle cool patience" over all war news no matter how alarming. Europe will soon need our services, and to serve her we must not "lose our head." Bankers and other managers of big business are co-operating with our Government, and our financial resources will be conserved and augmented. Congress is helping to strengthen our position with needed amendments to our currency and navigation laws. Even the Interstate Commerce commission has been jarred into action by recent momentous events and has handed down the long deferred railroad rate decision. While only a partial grant was made to the railroads' requests, yet their contention was admitted and a 5 per cent. increase allowed to lines in the middle western territory. The mere fact of having this decision announced will help, as it clears up the uncertainty regarding freight rates.

Thanks to the patriotism of the President and the western railroad managers, the calamity of a general strike on all western roads has been averted. Arbitration will settle that dispute, instead of the savagery of the labor strike, and American business will escape the paralysis threatened by unwise action of labor leaders.

The clearing house associations of the leading financial centers have gone on a clearing house basis similar to that in 1907. This action is simply a precautionary measure to keep the cash resources of the banks intact and will quiet apprehension and reassure business that the bankers have the situation well in hand.

If everybody keeps cool and keeps busy with the usual demands of business routine, we will soon see things more clearly and get the right focus on the European tragedy-drama, now about to be enacted before an astonished world. Whatever happens, don't get excited, but keep in mind the Chicago Herald's timely advice to "sit tight and

don't rock the boat." Luckily we are at peace with all the world and when the time comes, you will find Uncle Sam the peace-maker for the war-battered nations.

## Will War Save the Bourbons?

Sober-minded people of all nations stand dumb-founded before the awful consequences of a general European war which has suddenly confronted the world. The havoc and ruin it will mean to hundreds of millions of people of all the nations engaged is appalling. No matter who wins, every combatant loses, as the penalty of success will be nearly as heavy as the punishment of the vanquished.

When you pause for a moment's serious thought, isn't this war spectacle the most childish thing imaginable? For European powers to enact a street gamin scrimmage in a "free-for-all" fight, shows how near we all are to the line of dementia; and how easy it is to lose our grip on sanity. For the great European nations to so quickly forsake the pursuits of peace and industry and deliberately jeopardize millions of lives and oceans of money in a war hazard passes all comprehension. In fact, it is impossible to believe that the great mass of people of Europe want war. It is only the professional fighters, the over-enthusiastic youths who can see any sport in killing a neighbor. The masses have been stampeded to hurrah for war in the appeal to patriotism, and have not yet taken the sober second thought.

The German kaiser is credited with having it in his power to decide for war or peace. Read his war statement, published on Saturday, August 1. How unworthy of a great nation of industrial workers is such talk of "showing our enemies what it means to provoke Germany." Is the emperor Germany? And when he is irritated must hell break loose to satisfy his revenge, even if it wrecks all Europe?

Yet Germany is not William the Second. Germany is a nation of 65,000,000 workers, and the greatness of Germany during the past generation is in its industrial, financial and trade development. This is the result of German schools, German financial genius and industrial enterprise, and in spite of the burden of her militarism.

Is this the beginning of the end? Is the "War Lord" of Europe to be eliminated and Germany to become a monarchy in name only, or possibly a republic? Is this war the last resort of the Bourbons to avoid extinction? Must Europe wade through blood to reach the universal peace that was hoped for in the near future?

The vast growth of business and industry during the last 50 years was thought to have made another great war impossible. The trade and financial operations of the world are so interwoven through all nations as to prevent any such calamity. That was the general opinion. Yet we see all the great European powers declaring for war.

Little Servia, with its 4,000,000 people and an area about one-quarter that of Minnesota, is made the scape-goat or excuse for these great powers

to fly at each others' throats, not unlike infuriated beasts. The cost in money for such folly is estimated to be no less than \$50,000,000 a day; but the far greater expense is the ruin to all business and the loss of human life. This is what staggers the mind that looks ahead at the stupendous consequences of war.

### Paul M. Warburg Confirmed.

After a long drawn out controversy the Senate has finally confirmed the nomination of Mr. Paul M. Warburg as a member of the Federal reserve board.

A lot of prime foolishness has been aired on both sides in the "dispute" over the confirmation of Mr. Warburg's nomination for the Federal reserve board. There are many good reasons why Mr. Warburg may well be a member of the board. President Wilson must have informed himself pretty thoroughly about Mr. Warburg's qualifications, and Mr. Warburg no doubt took a friendly invitation to talk it over as an honor. The trouble with the Senate committee is that it emphasized the inquisitorial character of its invitation.

Mr. Warburg, if the general understanding prevalent among persons fairly familiar with things in Wall Street is correct, has had very little to do with the American end of any corporation financing that the house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has been interested in. The Senate committeemen intrusted with doing the preliminary and, so-to-say, "executive" thinking for the Senate, ought to be informed enough in a general way to know that the great banking houses like the Morgans and the Kuhn-Loebs do a vast amount of other business besides corporation financing. Just peruse the detail of inbound marine manifests in the Journal of Commerce almost any day. You will see thousands of pounds of raw silk, tons of dye-stuffs, major parts of whole cargoes of merchandise from out-of-the-way parts of the world, consigned to these banking houses, as representations of the real importers.

They are concerned in a very big way in the old-fashioned and legitimate commerce of this country with the rest of the world. There is also a very large aggregate of purely financial foreign exchange business. They don't trade, but they finance trade. And many a small merchant who probably has never known it, has benefited by the financial acumen, the big strength, and the world-wide banking connections of such houses.

Certain members of the firms specialize in this foreign service. It is the impression that Mr. Warburg has thus specialized, though, of course, as a member of the firm and a broadly informed financier, he has been consulted in all of his firm's financial transactions of importance, presumably. However, persons who have had the pleasure of personal intercourse with Mr. Warburg have been impressed with the fact of his being particularly expert in what is recognized as legitimate international banking, which necessitates a very special, exact and broad knowledge of the internal banking systems and practices of the countries engaged in international trade and financing.

He is one of the growing number of studiously

practical men of business, a courteous, scholarly type of man and one well qualified to advise the board on matters pertaining to big finance. It would be well if conservatives, progressives, radicals and everybody would recognize that in the make-up of bodies that must deliberate and then act, there is an advantage in having all sides of likely questions ably represented. Mr. Warburg is a leading authority on all phases of banking. He has opinions of his own. But he is high-minded and honorable and would vote according to conscience. Besides, he had much to do with the long hammering into shape of the Federal reserve banking idea, is said to have made some of the strongest suggestions for it, and has for this reason, perhaps, a logical place on the first board.

### The Collapse of International Credit.

The wonderful organization of international credit and finance that centered in London after a growth of many decades went to pieces a week ago. It is problematical what world-finance will do when hostilities cease. Perhaps the new world-center will be in America. It might be expected to center here during the war, but if there is no world-commerce, while warships scour the oceans in search of the merchant vessels of belligerent nations, who own most of them, the organization of the new system will come later, and the resumption of old habits may take it back to London again.

A week ago, it was impossible to buy exchange on London in New York except at rates prohibitive for any but ruinous transactions. London being in a state of panic, the international situation was like a man in a brain-storm. There is no telling yet what it has meant to trade in China, Japan, Australia, and South America. International exchange relationships at some of these centers have been upset in the recent past by home troubles. What may not be the effect of London's demoralization?

Think what it means that a United States gold certificate, an instrument that does not involve the credit even of our strong Government, but is a warehouse receipt for so much gold held in strict trust, is refused acceptance in London except at a discount of 25 per cent? It means an incredible lack of common sense; as also does the dishonoring all over Europe of letters of credit. It means, simply, that there is no such thing today as dependable foreign exchange, unless the present efforts of a strong group of American bankers to do a thing that would have caused students of finance to stare in astonishment are successful.

They speak of inducing the Bank of England to open a branch in New York during the war and thus practically to transfer to America the London banking system. It is a strange suggestion, the outcome of an already world-wide calamity.

Actual disorganization of international exchange, if it should continue, would of course be a serious thing for our commerce,—for all commerce. If our importing merchants cannot arrange that bills which they owe in Europe shall be met and paid



for with the funds owed to other merchants, for goods exported, it simply comes to a situation in which the gold will have to go across the sea as cash goes across a store counter, and there is an uncomfortable possibility that our gold payments might go Europewards without the assurance of the European gold coming to us. It is a serious state of affairs.

The transfer of London's organization for balancing exchanges to New York may be the solution of the problem. That, and the rapid organization of the new Federal reserve system.

### Protecting Banks and Credits.

Radical action was necessary last week, both here and abroad, to protect credits and the banking situation. On Friday, July 31, the New York Stock exchange was closed for an indefinite period. It was the first time since 1873 that such action was found necessary, and was simply following the lead of all other stock exchanges of the world, which had been closed for several days. The United States Treasury department acted promptly and made provision for an immense issue of emergency currency, the Aldrich-Vreeland act being amended to permit this.

Besides advancing the Bank of England rate to 10 per cent., England promulgated an act of moratorium, which gives 30 days' grace on all indebtedness. This is believed to be the first time such action has been taken in England. It is also understood that suspension of the bank act has been practically arranged, although not yet promulgated. England has suspended her bank act only three times before; namely, in 1847, 1857 and 1866. If this suspension becomes effective, it will simply allow the Bank of England to loan below the legal reserve. Bank rates at the leading American centers will no doubt

rule high temporarily, as a safeguard to credits in this country, while the excitement of war lasts.

### The Northwest—Land of Opportunity.

According to the recent estimate of the United States census bureau the population of the United States has reached a total of 109,000,000. The Twin City trade center is now in seventh place, with 580,000, having passed Baltimore with only a few hundred to spare, and Pittsburg by some 16,000. The Twins occupied ninth place in the rank of big cities in 1910, and in moving up to seventh place this center has shown a good gain during the last four years. Cleveland is the next rival to overtake, being credited with 639,000. Only two other cities, Boston and St. Louis, are in this class, yet well below the million mark.

With this Twin City business center now ranking seventh in population in the great commercial centers of the country, the commerce radiating from here takes on a more important aspect. The natural trade zone of this center, extending from western Wisconsin to Washington and Oregon, has a population of nearly 8,000,000. The trade zone of Kansas City has about twice the population of this northwestern district, showing how much more settled is the Southwest and explaining the larger volume of business transacted in some lines, as indicated by the bank clearings of Kansas City.

When we consider such population statistics, it is apparent that the Northwest offers exceptional opportunity to the settler. There is ample room here for a million more farmers, and good farm lands can still be bought at reasonable prices. The financial resources of this Northwest trade zone are indicated by the banking statistics. According to the latest available bank reports, those of 1913, there is some \$200,000,000 of banking capital and more than \$1,500,000,000 of bank deposits in this district.

### THE BULL'S EYE. BY THE SHARPSHOOTER.

This week, while traveling a public highway not far from home I saw a concrete sample of an abstract theory of which the prophet Isaiah dreamed nearly 3,000 years ago: "Prepare ye the way of the people! Cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones! Lift up a standard for the people!" In the prophet's day, when the king took a trip through his realm road menders went before the royal chariot to smooth the way that his majesty might have a more or less bumpless journey. Isaiah saw such a road being made for the people themselves to travel in that far-off bright day when the people should be king. Probably Isaiah saw something higher and more spiritual than this, but what he actually said has drifted down to these latter days, and mine eyes have seen it in concrete form, as I have said. Western men of big dimensions have been dreaming the same dreams about good roads, with the result that a road called the Pacific highway is planned to run through the three coast states, and another called the Columbia highway is laid out to run parallel with the great Columbia river, to bring the East on rubber tires by a water grade down to the sea. The finish of this great dream is smooth pavement over all these many miles.

\* \* \*

We are at the threshold of a new era in trade and trans-

portation, an era just as revolutionary as any our grandfathers saw. The time is at hand when durable pavement will cover the country wherever main traveled roads now run; and when auto trucks will haul the country's produce from the farmer's front gate to a point near the consumer's front gate or to a railway shipping point. The farmer who used to spend valuable days hauling his little load over weary roads to try to sell it to expert skimmers will deliver these goods to the truck at his own front gate at 6 a. m. and at 6 p. m. go out to the gate to get his check. The twelve intervening hours he will spend at his own trade—producing. The selling will be turned over to his trusted agent, the neighborhood's expert salesman. The hauling will be done by a trained truckman; the farmer instead of being a poor combination of three functionaries will be a specialist in one line. Thus the earth will yield more, the consumer will pay less and the farmer will fare better. This is no irridiscent dream. It is fact, tacked down to earth at its first end by some miles of good thick concrete, of which, as I have mentioned, I have seen a few.

\* \* \*

The beginning of these country pavements in this vicinity is now being laid on the Pacific highway. From out a nearby city a bitulithic road was completed for about five miles last year. This year it is being continued in concrete, 16 feet wide and six inches thick, a paving that promises to beat the old Roman road about 16 to 1. After

bumping and bouncing over stones and stumps, through billows of dust for foggy miles, it was pure delight to feel the wheels roll on to this clean pavement and hear the weary machine purr like a contented cat. This is road on which one can secure the maximum of moving bliss at a minimum cost of gas and rubber.

\* \* \*

We shall surely see our dream in concrete form because we can't afford it in any other form. Our present mud-and-dust roads are bankrupting us. The governor of New York says his State is building 12,000 miles of macadam road that will be worn out before the building bills are paid; roads that will cost the State from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 annually to maintain. Macadam that costs in New York \$12,000 per mile to build costs \$1,000 a year to maintain; while concrete, that costs \$16,000 to build, will cost probably \$50 to maintain. The Illinois road commission has found that macadam that costs them \$10,000 to build costs \$800 a year to maintain. For this reason they have agreed to keep up all state-aided roads built of concrete or of brick on concrete foundation; and for the surfacing of 200 miles of road, they have recently ordered 400,000 barrels of cement. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states have made a good beginning in concrete roads. They have lifted up a standard for the people; the stones are being gathered out of the highway and cement is being put into their place. Here's hoping that our children can walk the country roads with polished shoes as we have walked the city; and that a fair portion of this system of new roads will be hard enough to travel before our auto is scrapped.

#### CRAFT, CUNNING AND INTELLIGENCE.

Intelligence is the ability to foresee the future. By the use of intelligence man has arisen from savagery and conquered nature. Craft is a word originally used objectively to denote the power of "doing something." Cunning derived from the Anglo-Saxon word cognate with "can" likewise means ability "to do something." Nowadays both these words—craft and cunning—suggest the ability "to do somebody."

The word intelligence, however, has a broader, higher and nobler application. A man who grows rich by building up a railroad does good rather than harm and he has gained his power by true intelligence, rather than by craft or cunning. The three words, craft, cunning and intelligence, have also a social application. Intelligence operates to benefit society, craft to hurt it. Craft or cunning simply looks to its own immediate good.

A rat is foxy because it escapes the trap and "gets away" with the cheese, and a fox is ratty because it steals a chicken without being caught. From its own standpoint, a rat and a fox are eminently intelligent and unqualifiedly respectable—does not a rat wear dignified side whiskers and does not a fox brush himself daily?—but from the standpoint of man they are asocial agents and anti-social. Accordingly a foxy business man or a ratty politician—oily, slick articles—are asocial because each merely thinks of himself.

Now, if society could and would discriminate between intelligence on one side and craft or cunning on the other side, if the rewards were given for real work, nor for results of "getting by" or "getting away with it" or "slipping something over," expressions of the vernacular so suspiciously frequent as to almost postulate their universal acceptance as true doctrine—we would have fewer lawyers and more good ones, real leaders of religious thought rather than ecclesiastical charlatans, statesmen—not mere politicians or demagogues, fewer militant suffragettes and more pleasing women, happy tillers of the soil instead of bad farmers, and the cost of living would go down.—Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering.

#### PLANS TO FIGHT HIGH PRICES.

Washington.—The administration is formulating a plan of campaign to protect the interests of the American consumer from the high prices which it fears will prevail in the domestic markets should the whole of Europe become involved in hostilities.

#### TREASURY HAS \$7,183,188 READY TO SHIP TO TWIN CITIES.

Twenty-five million dollars is the total amount of Government money to which the Twin Cities are entitled under the Aldrich-Vreeland act. Of this amount \$7,183,188, representing the package currency ready at the moment for forwarding, will be shipped within the next week or ten days, according to advices received here on Wednesday from Washington by President E. W. Decker of the Minneapolis Clearing House association.

In addition to the \$7,183,188 of currency available under the Aldrich-Vreeland act, for which the National Currency association of the Twin Cities has formally applied, the clearing house applied to the Treasury for \$5,000,000 for Minneapolis, out of the \$34,000,000 of Government funds that Secretary McAdoo some time ago said he would deposit in banks of the West for crop-moving purposes. This raised the total money requisition of Minneapolis and St. Paul to \$30,000,000.

#### MINNEAPOLIS BANKERS TO OPEN NEW BANK AT JORDAN.

F. H. Wellcome, Bert Winter and Theodore Albrecht, officers of the Union Investment company of Minneapolis, together with Jordan people, are organizing the State bank of Jordan, Minnesota, and arrangements will be made for opening the bank in the early fall.

#### ADVANCE RATES ON POTATOES.

Potato shippers in Minnesota will have to pay \$5 a car extra for the use of refrigerator or other insulated cars in the movement of the crop of this and subsequent years. The Interstate Commerce commission has handed down a decision at Washington in which it was held that the charge is not unreasonable. The commission says that the same charge is made on shipments from the Maine potato fields and in the rates in many other parts of the country additional charges are included for the use of refrigerator equipment.

#### OUTLOOK IS PROMISING.

Duluth.—Conditions in Duluth wholesale circles continue on the optimistic order, and almost universally the managements of the houses here are looking forward to the coming fall trade setting new high sales figures in the aggregate. Reports being received from salesmen covering the Northwest are said to be gratifying in every respect.

#### STUDENTS TO VISIT FACTORIES.

E. P. Hunt, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Eau Claire, Wis., visited the Twin Cities this week to make arrangements for the visit of 15 high school boys he will bring here the first week in September. The boys will be shown the shops and factories of the Twin Cities. Mr. Hunt obtained the consent of several manufacturers to take the boys through their plants.

#### 85-CENT GAS IS ENJOINED.

Judge Wilbur F. Booth in the United States district court in St. Paul has enjoined the city of St. Paul from putting in force the ordinance passed May 20 last fixing the maximum price of gas at 85 cents a thousand cubic feet.

#### MINNESOTA TO EXHIBIT AT FIVE BIG FAIRS.

Commissioner Fred D. Sherman has been instructed to arrange for Minnesota exhibits at the Indiana and Illinois state fairs and at the district fairs at Sterling, Ill., and Waterloo, Iowa, in addition to the display at the Minnesota fair.

#### WESTERN BANK CONVENTIONS.

August 20, 21..... Wyoming ..... Thermopolis  
 August 20, 21, 22..... Montana ..... Butte  
 November 6, 7..... Arizona ..... Castle Hot Springs  
 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.  
 September 22, 23, 24..... A. I. B..... Dallas, Tex.  
 October 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.... A. B. A..... Richmond, Va.

## BANKS AND THEIR DEPOSITORS.

Legal restrictions concerning the withdrawal of deposits have been unanimously adopted by the commercial and savings banks in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, acting in unison, in order that the supply of currency in the Twin Cities might be conserved for legitimate needs of business. Added to this precaution is the discouragement of cash withdrawals and the encouragement of the use of checks by business customers. The banks will ask 60 and 90 days' notice before paying savings deposits in full. Savings banks will pay \$25 to any depositor desiring to withdraw that sum. Sixty days' notice will be required for the withdrawal of larger sums up to \$1,000, and 90 days for sums exceeding \$1,000.

The statement as posted in the various banks of the Twin Cities reads:

With the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency, and in conjunction with the clearing houses of New York, Chicago and other leading cities, who have found it necessary by reason of the great drain of gold to Europe, it was unanimously agreed at a joint meeting of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth Clearing House association banks, and commercial and savings banks as well, that the required 60- and 90-day notice privilege in reference to withdrawals of savings deposits will be required, and is now in effect in all banks in this city.

Until the currency available under the Aldrich-Vreeland act can be issued, and until its arrival here, which we anticipate will be in a short time, money only in small amounts, will be paid out by commercial or savings banks.

This action becomes absolutely necessary in view of the

situation abroad, and the demands on this country for gold, and is a result of a conference in New York and in Chicago by all the leading bankers, in conjunction with Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency, who were in consultation at the request of the President of the United States.

This action is uniform in all the leading cities of the United States. The situation abroad is the sole and only reason creating this necessity, and all American citizens should be patriotic enough to carry their full share of the burden which will be loaded onto this country.

This action is unanimous and is entered into with entire harmony on the part of all the financial institutions of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, and taken solely for the purpose of preserving the normal business conditions of our section of the country.

Banking methods and relations will not be interfered with by this action, as payments by checks may be made and all checks will be paid in the usual manner through the clearing house in each city.

This move to a clearing house basis of settlements is similar to the action during the panic of 1907.

Minneapolis bankers have discussed the foreign situation and its probable effect on the Northwest thoroughly. That fundamental conditions are sound in this section is their opinion as a unit. Interest rates have advanced locally—six per cent. is now the current rate for money in the Twin Cities—reflecting in a moderate degree only a world-wide situation. The advance in the Bank of England discount rate to 10 per cent. late last week was the primary cause of the firmness here and elsewhere on this continent.

### Federal Reserve Board Complete.

Washington.—On Wednesday the Senate banking committee reported favorably on Paul M. Warburg of New York and Frederick A. Delano of Chicago, nominated for membership on the Federal reserve board. The confirmation of these two members will complete the board and allow the organization of the new regional reserve banks to proceed without further delay.

Frederick Delano is president of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railroad, popularly known as the "Monon." He is a railroad man of exceptional experience and ability. He was president of the Wabash system for years and before that was general manager of the Burlington. He came up to the executive department through the mechanical engineering side of the railroad business. It was his mechanical genius that perfected the type of locomotive still in use on the Burlington system and which has been copied elsewhere.

Mr. Delano is still in his prime and should make a valuable member of the board. He is a republican and is a member of the industrial commission, being appointed by President Taft.

### PLENTY OF CARS TO MOVE CROPS.

There will not be a scarcity of cars through the early part of the marketing of the promised great Northwest grain crops this year, according to the latest advices from railroad officials.

The crop, if it holds up anywhere near present predictions, will utilize cars in large numbers, but railroad officials are inclined to the opinion that if a car scarcity develops it will not come until January or February, 1915.

In former years the railroads centering in Minneapolis have had great difficulty in keeping their system cars available for grain loading, and it was common experience to find that when the early loading was going on and demand for cars was insistent many pieces of rolling stock were in the East or South, where they had been shipped with merchandise, and that a long wait for their return was inevitable.

The Great Northern road, which is ready for the grain movement, which will start in the next few days, when coarse grains begin to appear in loadings, owns 55,734 freight cars and has 55,970 cars on its system rails at this time according to a railroad bureau report just out. Not

only has the road been able to prevent the taking of any great number of its cars for service elsewhere, but it has more than sufficient foreign cars on its rails to offset the number of its own cars elsewhere in use.

The Northern Pacific is reported with 47,201 cars on its rails, compared with 48,972 owned, while the Milwaukee system, which owns 61,636 cars, has 63,600 on hand. Soo line, with 26,004 cars owned, has 22,377 available on its own lines, and will have many cars now in eastern service back and available for grain loading in the near future. The Chicago & North-Western, which interchanges everywhere with the Omaha, owns 64,863 cars and has 64,947 cars on its own rails.

### STATE BEGINS YEAR WITH \$3,807,830.

With a cash balance approaching \$4,000,000 and a balance of \$550,000 in the revenue fund instead of the regular overdraft, Minnesota has started a new fiscal year under the most favorable financial conditions it has known for many years. A year ago the revenue fund, which supports the administrative functions of the State, was overdrawn \$590,000 and the State was only saved from being a large borrower by the railroads coming to the rescue a little later with the second installment of gross earnings taxes. The cash balance is \$3,807,830, or almost exactly \$2,000,000 more than a year ago.

State Treasurer Smith has announced that the aggregate amount of business transacted by the treasury department during the last fiscal year was \$43,394,955, which is \$6,625,000 more than for the preceding year.

While the cash balances were piling up, the State trust funds also were receiving substantial additions, the amount credited being \$3,634,927.80, all of which, with the exception of \$200,000, being loaned to municipalities for schools and permanent improvements.

The main sources of revenue outside of the direct taxes, were the following:

Railroads' gross earnings tax.....	\$5,775,513.48
Inheritance taxes .....	651,576.87
Incorporation fees .....	96,425.00
Insurance companies' tax .....	458,023.23
Telephone companies' tax .....	220,218.02
Inebriate liquor tax.....	53,145.62
Timber stumpage .....	466,935.41
Royalties on iron ore .....	676,309.02

The State's investments, exclusive of the land contracts, yielded the tidy sum of \$774,540.72.

## CHICAGO BANKERS PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

Chicago, August 4.—With the money markets of the entire world under strain, the action of Chicago bankers last week was well timed. While every form of loan was marked up and the banks' cash supply was tightened somewhat, there was no pressure and there were no failures here. On Thursday the banks raised the minimum for all classes of loans to 5½ per cent. Yesterday saw a new rate of 7 per cent. and new business was not taken, except in unusual cases. Regular clients, however, received accommodation. Sterling exchange quotations were unobtainable after the middle of the week, the market being purely nominal. Commercial paper was completely at a standstill. The present market has been termed a "banker's market," in that demands on the bankers throughout the country are so heavy that they are able to name their own rates. This has worked to the advantage of those bankers who have not yet been called upon to assist in financing the crop movement. The large city bankers, however, are out of the market altogether, as are country bankers in the harvest states.

Local conditions, such as would control the money market in a normal situation, have been rather lost sight of in the light of influences of wider importance. The currency movement of the month was abnormal. Despite this fact, however, Chicago bankers express no serious apprehension as to the effect of an European war on the local situation. Brokers are quoting the commercial paper market nominal at 5 per cent., but some brokers have been known to sell paper at 6 per cent. during the week in an effort to liquidate. Undoubtedly this situation is a discouraging one in view of the fact that the commercial paper market was just beginning to show renewed signs of activity following the long period of depression which began shortly after the turn of the present year.

\* \* \*

Chicago banks went on a clearing house certificate basis yesterday and savings depositors are required to give notice of withdrawals of their accounts. This action was decided upon Sunday night by a committee of four bankers representing the Chicago Clearing House association. The plan was considered as the only possible means of preventing further extraordinary exports of gold from the United States. The action will relieve Chicago banks from the necessity of using actual money in the settlements between themselves. There will be no issue of clearing-house certificates for general distribution. This condition, according to the bankers, will exist only until the issuance of \$500,000,000 in currency authorized by the Aldrich-Vreeland bill. This issue is expected in a few days. The clearing house committee, consisting of James B. Forgan, John J. Mitchell, E. A. Hamill and George M. Reynolds, gave out the following statement after the meeting:

"The banks of Chicago are all in comfortable condition as to their gold reserves, and this action will relieve them from the necessity of using actual money in the settlements between banks. At the same time, when issued, the Aldrich-Vreeland bill will afford a sufficient supply of currency for business purposes, and it will probably be unnecessary to circulate the small clearing house checks as was done in 1907. All of the leading foreign banks have discontinued specie payments, and this plan has been adopted as the only possible means of preventing further extraordinary exports of gold from this country. This action taken by the banks of Chicago, as well as the banks of the other large cities of the country, is to safeguard the business interests of the citizens of the United States while European countries are engaged in warfare with each other, and it is believed it will protect the interests of the merchants, manufacturers, farmers

and workmen alike. New York savings banks are requiring their savings depositors to give notice of withdrawals of savings accounts. This also is in the general interest. For the same reasons the Chicago Clearing House association has directed all banks connected with it to require similar notice. Inasmuch as the new currency available under the Aldrich-Vreeland act will shortly be current, it is believed that this requirement will only be temporary and that abundant currency will soon be in hand. The clearing house committee requests the hearty co-operation of all depositors in the existing situation, and is of the opinion that such co-operation will relieve the situation of embarrassment."

\* \* \*

John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust & Savings bank, explained the difference between the present situation and that of 1907. "In 1907," said Mr. Mitchell, "the stock market was open and we could obtain foreign gold. There was then no interruption of our foreign commerce as at present. The exportation of gold to Europe in the last few days had begun to be felt here. If we had not taken the action we have tonight Chicago would soon be relieved of its gold, which would have been hoarded in Europe. There is no need for alarm. As soon as we can obtain additional currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland bill the clearing house basis will be discontinued."

James B. Forgan, chairman of the clearing house and president of the First National bank, said: "There is not the slightest cause for alarm on the part of business men or the public. The clearing house checks do not concern the public and are to be used only as a matter of convenience among the banks. They will enable the banks to retain the money in their vaults. There is no contemplation of handling anything except actual money in dealings between the banks and the public. It was simply as a safeguard that we decided to require notice of withdrawal of savings accounts."

Country banks which have made loans in Chicago on call through their Chicago correspondents have accepted the situation and will permit their loans to stand. George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National bank, said: "We wrote nearly all the country banks to which we have loaned money and explained to them that this was no time to call loans and that the banks ought to co-operate in preserving the situation. Today we had perhaps 20 banks ask us to call loans, but we explained why such action was not desirable. We told them we would look after margins and that there was no occasion for disturbing the loans that are now standing. This in every instance proved satisfactory to the banks and we are not going to have any trouble over our country bank loans."

"I think it is a wise move at present to issue emergency currency," said W. T. Fenton, vice president of the National Bank of the Republic. "It will give a larger number of banks an opportunity to avail themselves of the emergency currency. I don't think this \$500,000,000 fund will be ready to use in the immediate future, however, that is, I don't think there will be an unusual demand for it with the stock exchanges closed all over the country and all over the world, for that matter. I do not think there will be any drastic liquidation. The fund was provided for in case of emergency, however, and I think that the removal of the 40 per cent. restriction is a wise move at this particular time."

\* \* \*

Chicago bank clearings in July totaled \$1,376,418,000 compared with \$1,361,683,666 in July, 1913. For seven months clearings were \$10,125,067,204, against \$10,044,131,510 in the first seven months of 1913. The figures for seven months establish a new high record.

**BANKERS** can **INCREASE THEIR INCOMES** very materially by **WRITING LIFE INSURANCE** on the side. The president of a bank in a small South Dakota town wrote \$95,000 of business during June and July. Of course, he represented an old line (legal reserve), mutual company, viz:

## NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.

(More than 400 banker agents in Minnesota alone)

### HOLDING COMPANIES CONTROL MANY OPERATING UTILITIES.

Now that the securities of public utility holding companies, which occupy a distinctively separate field in finance from other corporations usually listed under the title of "holding companies," have come to attract much attention in the investment field and appear to be growing in favor with conservative investors, some figures regarding these properties may not be out of place.

It is difficult to secure detailed statistics on just what percentage of the gas, electric light and power, street railway and interurban companies is controlled through holding corporations. Statisticians have been collecting statistics on this problem and the following appears to be the opinion of the best authorities up to the present date.

Of approximately \$2,111,961,000 of securities issued by electric light and power companies about 82.5 per cent., or approximately \$1,741,958,000, is controlled by holding companies. Of about \$1,320,000,000 of securities issued by artificial gas companies there is 66 per cent., or approximately \$874,000,000, controlled through holding corporations. Of \$4,043,863,000 of securities issued by traction companies there is 81.4 per cent, or \$3,281,000,000, controlled by holding corporations. This would indicate that out of a total of about \$7,500,000,000 of securities issued by artificial gas, electric light and power and electric traction companies approximately 78.5 per cent., or \$5,897,000,000, is controlled by holding companies. These securities of underlying and operating companies are owned by about 140 holding companies, the securities of which are widely distributed both in this country and in Europe. These figures do not include the securities of natural gas companies or of water supply companies.

That the holding company methods of management, operation and finance are superior to those of the small and locally managed and operated corporations has been more than once declared by public service commissions. The records of the operating companies also show that since modern methods of engineering, operation and securing new business, as performed by the modern holding company, have been placed in effect the operating companies affected have made wonderful strides in earnings and in service to the public.

So far as any available records show but one holding company of this class has ever been placed in receivership and this was not because of its public utility operations but because it undertook to finance large irrigation schemes through the credit of its public utilities. It came a decided cropper but it is worthy of note that during its entire receivership there was no default on the bonds of its operating public utility properties or passing of dividends on their preferred stocks. The public utility part of the company came through the financial storm in good condition and the losses were almost entirely confined to the irrigation properties. In its reorganization it was the public utility properties which enabled it to refinance itself and the irrigation properties were dropped, so that now the company appears to be on the road to prosperity.

While the securities of the relatively small and independently operated public utilities have usually only a local market the securities of the larger holding companies have an international market which gives even the smallest public utility controlled by a holding company an opportunity to secure its required capital from the money

markets of the world. It is this fact that has enabled the properties controlled by holding companies to make such rapid advances in earning power in recent years. In addition the small companies are under the constant supervision of specialized and highly developed organizations.—Financial America.

### BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending July 30, according to Bradstreet's Journal, aggregate \$2,928,399,000, against \$3,009,704,000 last week and \$2,714,045,000 in this week last year. Canadian clearings aggregate \$160,231,000, as against \$169,900,000 last week and \$150,983,000 in this week last year. Following are the returns for this week, with percentages of change from this week last year:

	July 30.	Inc.	Dec.
New York .....	\$1,686,482,000	12.8	.....
Chicago .....	284,044,000	2.0	.....
Philadelphia .....	135,922,000	.....	7.0
Boston .....	142,702,000	10.2	.....
St. Louis .....	67,574,000	1.5	.....
Pittsburg .....	49,047,000	.....	7.5
Kansas City .....	59,874,000	14.5	.....
San Francisco .....	44,200,000	6.4	.....
Baltimore .....	33,287,000	1.3	.....
<b>Twin Cities .....</b>	<b>28,122,000</b>	.....	.....
Detroit .....	23,264,000	2.1	.....
Cincinnati .....	24,095,000	7.0	.....
Minneapolis .....	18,973,000	8.7	.....
Cleveland .....	25,833,000	.5	.....
Los Angeles .....	19,624,000	12.1	.....
New Orleans .....	14,986,000	6.0	.....
Omaha .....	14,402,000	.....	9.3
Milwaukee .....	15,493,000	24.2	.....
Seattle .....	11,618,000	4.5	.....
Buffalo .....	10,886,000	.....	6.6
Portland, Ore. ....	8,561,000	.....	1.4
St. Paul .....	9,149,000	.....	12.6
St. Joseph .....	5,468,000	.....	22.5
Des Moines .....	4,164,000	3.7	.....
Duluth .....	3,714,000	5.0	.....
Spokane .....	3,155,000	.....	2.6
Sioux City .....	2,586,000	.....	4.7
Grand Rapids .....	2,889,000	.....	10.3
Tacoma .....	1,722,000	.....	16.1
Cedar Rapids .....	1,425,000	14.8	.....
Helena .....	1,068,000	22.4	.....
Sioux Falls .....	706,000	23.0	.....
Boise .....	788,000	32.6	.....
Fargo .....	959,000	180.4	.....
Aberdeen, S. D. ....	496,000	63.0	.....
Billings, Mont. ....	315,000	.....	.....
Grand Forks, N. D. ....	260,000	.....	.....
<b>Total, United States.....</b>	<b>\$2,928,399,000</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Total, outside New York....</b>	<b>1,241,917,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Canada.</b>			
Montreal .....	\$59,107,000	17.7	.....
Toronto .....	43,370,000	11.9	.....
Winnipeg .....	22,482,000	.....	5.2
Vancouver .....	8,202,000	.....	16.6
Calgary .....	3,783,000	.....	7.1
Edmonton .....	2,842,000	.....	13.8
Ottawa .....	3,372,000	.....	8.8
Victoria .....	2,512,000	.....	18.4
Quebec .....	3,062,000	7.7	.....
Regina .....	1,881,000	13.3	.....
Saskatoon .....	983,000	.....	33.2
Moose Jaw .....	755,000	.....	17.9
<b>Total, Canada .....</b>	<b>\$160,231,000</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>.....</b>

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WE BUY FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS  
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# Continental and Commercial National Bank

Capital, Surplus and Profits

OF CHICAGO

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WM. T. BRUCKNER, Vice President			

# Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, President

Capital \$3,000,000 The capital stock of this bank and the capital stock of the Hibernian Banking Association (\$2,000,000.00) are owned by the stockholders of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Surplus 1,600,000

## EXCHANGE CLOSING HAMPERS BOND SALES.

Chicago, August 4.—With the world's business held in check by Europe's terrible and unexpected shift from peace to war and the financial district hampered, security values are well maintained with a fair amount of business. Chicago bond houses are holding their offerings at the level prevailing before the sharp decline in security values in the few days preceding the suspension of business by the stock exchanges. Banks are buying few bonds at present, but business continues with individual customers. One house reported sales of high grade municipal bonds on a basis to yield 4.15 per cent. Naturally bonds of American cities are least affected by the foreign war scare. As to corporation bonds owned by dealers, no price concessions are being made to stimulate trading. "We consider it better policy to be content with a smaller volume of business and maintain our prices," said the representative of one house. "Individual owners of securities are doing the same. There are practically no offers of bonds for sale by individuals except under the pressure of actual necessity to sell." Those in touch with the trade, however, say that there has been no noticeable tendency to dispose of bonds, although the bid prices have been lower than for some time past. This is not alone true with regard to railroad and industrial issues, but to state and municipal bonds as well.

\* \* \*

Chicago stock brokers made no attempt to establish a market value for securities and few office trades were made on the street. Listed and unlisted stocks were treated alike and no brokerage house attempted to furnish quotations. With all the exchanges in the world closed it was recognized as impossible to establish a fair market value for any security. A number of the brokerage houses sent out letters to their customers warning them against attempting to trade and declined to accept further orders until conditions become more settled. Some of the smaller houses announced that they would provide a market for New York exchange securities, to be bought for cash or traded in on a substantial margin, but their actions were discouraged by bankers.

\* \* \*

David R. Forgan, president of the National City bank of Chicago, in his review for July says there is a better tone to general business based largely on the expectation of a big, abundant harvest. "The large exports of wheat as emphasized by the 30 per cent. increase in June, the total being the largest reported for that month since 1901, and the Government figures indicating that all agricultural exports during June ran \$7,000,000 above the month of 1913, show how favorable an influence good crops are likely to have upon our foreign trade," he says. "The outlook is made the more interesting, however, by the extremely significant reports from the great foreign markets concerning the probable shortage of wheat abroad.

There is still urgent need for some definitely reassuring word that shall put hope into the hearts of men whose depression is based, not on psychology, but on distressing losses and continued hardships. There is small likelihood that Federal reserve institutions will be ready for business before the close of the year. This in itself is not a matter of much importance so far as the crop movement preparations are concerned. The banks are well able to finance the requirements of the agricultural sections, and the Treasury has a sufficient cash balance to enable it to largely increase Government deposits in the banks. The country is intrinsically stronger than surface conditions suggest and, were it not for the unrest in the minds of business men, sentiment would be much more cheerful than it is today. Business lacks snap and business men lack courage, not because there is not a strong potential buying power in the country, but because the 'Washington hazard' has been too great to justify making new commitments in the normal way."

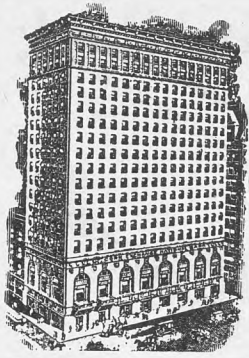
### Notes.

—Directors of the Lindsay Light company decided to discontinue dividends on the common stock for the present owing to general conditions. The usual preferred dividend was declared.

—Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s sales in July showed a decrease of .36 per cent. compared with the corresponding month in 1913. The decrease, \$22,944, was the first slump in sales shown since the opening of the year. Sales in July, however, were considerably in excess of those of June, but far behind those of the first five months of the year. For the seven months sales totaled \$54,227,129, an increase of \$2,968,047, or 5.79 per cent.

—Directors of the Inland Steel company have ordered the expected stock dividend of 25 per cent. The company's report for the year ended June 30 showed 14 per cent. earned on \$7,910,342 stock outstanding, compared with 21.95 per cent. the previous year on \$7,883,625 stock. The stock dividend will be payable September 1 to stock of record August 10. It was announced that in making the distribution no fractional shares of stock would be issued and that stockholders entitled to fractional shares would be paid a cash equivalent at the rate of \$125 a share. The usual quarterly cash dividend of 1¼ per cent. was declared, the dates being the same as for the stock dividend.

—Cities Service company made the following announcement: "The board has decided to defer payment of dividends, including those due on August 1st on preferred and common stocks of the company to the end that the best interests of the corporation and its stockholders may be protected during this period of world-wide financial cataclysm."



# The Corn Exchange National Bank

OF CHICAGO

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**\$3,000,000.00**

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**\$1,500,000.00**

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J. EDWARD MAASS, Cashier  
JAMES G. WAKEFIELD, Ass't Cashier  
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**FOREIGN EXCHANGE  
LETTERS OF CREDIT  
CABLE TRANSFERS**

## THE FUTURE NEW YORK DISCOUNT MARKET.

New York.—Some degree of interest is being manifested in certain financial circles in the probable changes which will eventually supervene in the organization of the New York money market as a result of the operation of the Federal reserve act. Attention is particularly directed to the future discount market, the existence of which is the key to the solution of the problem of banking reform in this country. Some bankers believe that with the presence of the note broker, who will loom more important under the new order of things, the commercial paper market will develop, to a certain extent, along the lines of Lombard street, the London bill market, which comprises a score or more of bill brokers and discount houses.

Contrary to a common impression prevailing in this country, the London joint-stock banks do not make a regular practice of rediscounting paper either in the open market or with the Bank of England, but hold the bills they purchase of the brokers or discount for their own customers until maturity. Their secondary reserves, instead, consist of advances made on call, or for a week or two, to the bill brokers, who employ the funds in carrying portfolios of bills. Whenever the joint-stock banks call in these loans, the brokers have recourse to the central bank, which extends them credit for a week generally, and never less, on a parcel of bills as collateral. Or if the position of the discount rates favors the operation, the brokers apply to the bank for rediscount facilities. In either case the net result is a transfer of credit on the bank's books from the accounts of the bill brokers to those of the joint-stock banks, and thus the balances of the latter with the central institution, which are looked upon as reserves, are augmented.

Something of this sort, it is thought, may in course of time develop in the local market. With the establishment of an organized market for mercantile discounts, commercial paper will be rendered a more liquid asset, and its availability as collateral for call loans will on that account be enhanced. Note brokers will in that event not only borrow on time and on demand from the few banks having their accounts, as they do at present, but they will have the same facilities as the stock broker to borrow on call in the open market. As the discount market broadens, the note brokers will figure more prominently as borrowers of call funds, and the local banks will have this indirect means of investing in commercial paper as part of their secondary line of defense.

The parallel between this and London bill market will not be complete, as in the event that the banks recall their loans from the note brokers the latter will not be able to have recourse to the regional bank either for rediscount accommodation or an advance. The Federal reserve act bars the regional banks from all dealings except with member banks and the Federal Government, though it permits them to operate in the open market. Besides, on no account is a regional bank authorized to advance a loan on any security but bonds and notes of the United States Government. The only alternative the broker will have will be either to sell the paper or secure accommodation from other banks, precisely as the stock broker does at present. Of course, the member banks will avail themselves of the privilege of rediscount with the regional

bank, but the necessity for this action will be reduced to the extent they loan money on call to the note brokers.

## SECRETARY LANE SEES PROSPERITY IN MINERAL OUTPUT.

The following statement has been issued by Secretary Lane, of the Department of the Interior:

The nation's output of mineral products of various kinds is a fair measure of industrial activity. For several months now the Department of the Interior, through the geological survey, has been issuing its final statistics of the 1913 mineral production which confirms in detail the preliminary estimates issued early in January for the principal minerals. In the large majority of cases these authoritative figures tell in one way or another the same story of industrial prosperity. In coal production the increase has been general, and it is this very fact that serves as an unmistakable index of general health in the industrial world. But as state after state is shown to have had its banner coal year—West Virginia, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Alabama, Virginia, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Montana, Texas, Utah, and Pennsylvania, in both bituminous and anthracite, the record becomes spectacular. Ohio for instance had its floods, yet there was a substantial 6 per cent. increase in coal output. Twelve other states showed increases varying from 3 per cent. in Iowa, to 12 per cent. in Indiana and over 15 per cent. in Washington, and only Colorado, Maryland, North Dakota, Nevada, Idaho, and Missouri show decreased output, the Colorado labor troubles explaining the only significant decrease. In a similar way, the figures of coke production give large increases, and coke, it may be noted, is a step nearer the metal industry.

In metal mining, the iron and zinc mines had a banner year, while gold, silver, lead and copper showed a decline in many of the largest producing states. Structural materials, on the other hand, exhibit marked gains almost without exception. Thus 1913 was the banner year for cement, which gained more than 11 per cent. over 1912, and record outputs are also shown for lime, building sand and gravel, sand-lime brick, and glass sand. Other mineral products for which 1913 was a record-breaking year, are bauxite and aluminum, sulphuric acid, feldspar, mica, pottery, and talc and soapstone, while substantial increases are reported for gypsum, phosphate rock, abrasives, barytes, slate and salt. These production figures all express well-maintained activity in mines, smelter, furnace, and mill and prove that the American people are utilizing more of the nation's great natural resources than ever before.

## KENNETT COWAN & COMPANY BANKERS

The Rookery  
CHICAGO

National City Bank Bldg.  
NEW YORK

## CURTIS & SANGER Commercial Paper Investment Securities

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NEW YORK

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Capital, Surplus and Profits \$ 6,500,000  
Deposits 40,000,000

Accounts of banks and bankers received upon favorable terms.

*Thoroughly equipped to handle all business pertaining to banking and invites the accounts of banks, corporations, firms and individuals*

## A PAGE OF PERSONALS.

### L. W. Hill Inspects the West.

L. W. Hill, president of the Great Northern road, who has been spending the past two weeks in Glacier National park with his family, has left the park for the Pacific coast, where he will spend a week in inspection of the Hill properties in Washington and Oregon and go over the new harbor being constructed by the North Bank road six miles from Astoria, Wash., where the new vessels, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, will dock. W. P. Kenny, vice president of the Great Northern, in charge of traffic, and Ralph Budd, assistant to the president, have joined Mr. Hill.

### Banker Would Insure Commercial Paper.

John Schuette, president of the Manitowoc Savings bank, of Manitowoc, Wis., is advocating the formation of insurance companies to insure commercial paper. He has written to Secretary W. G. McAdoo as follows:

"Since the new banking system will soon be in working order, it occurred to me that now would be the time to revive the propaganda I made a few years ago for the creation of insurance companies to insure commercial paper—by sending out to banking journals and interested parties the following:

"As the safety of our currency and the success of our whole banking system will depend on the safety of commercial paper, it should therefore be as sound as it can be made. How much would such insurance simplify the labor and relieve the responsibilities of the reserve board that will have to pass on the soundness of each piece of commercial paper? Therefore, permit me to call your attention to this with the hope that you will think favorably of the proposed plan, and that with the help of your position and great influence, commercial note insurance companies will be organized."

### Says Warburg Would Dominate Board.

Sir Edward Holden, chairman of the London City and Midland bank, is reported to have said that while he has great admiration for Paul Warburg, he is of the opinion that the stand of the Senate committee on Warburg's Wall street connections is not without some merit. He says:

"In my opinion, the Federal reserve board should be truly representative of the people, and the few bankers provided for it by the act should come from the national or state banks, not of the private banks. Mr. Warburg is a forceful man. He is, of course, an expert in finance and probably knows more than all the other members of the Federal reserve board put together. For this reason he would have no difficulty in inducing the other members of the board to follow his views. This, to my thinking, is a bad thing. It would then be a one-man board, and this is not desirable under any circumstances."

### \$2,500,000 TRUST DEED FILED.

A trust deed executed by the Mesaba Railway company to the American Trust company of Boston for \$2,500,000 has been filed for record with Secretary of State Julius A. Schmahl. The railway is the new electric line operating between Virginia and Hibbing on the Iron Range.

On March 1, 1912, the Mesaba Railway company, then

### Senator Stephenson to Drop Toga.

Definite announcement has been made by United States Senator Isaac Stephenson, lumber king and banker of Marinette, Wis., that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

"Under nor circumstances will I be a candidate for re-election to the Senate," said Mr. Stephenson.

### Senator Stone Says War Would Help United States.

That the United States would experience temporarily a great expansion of trade as a consequence of an European war, was the opinion expressed by Chairman Stone, of the Senate foreign relations committee. "If the conflict becomes as general as now appears likely," said Senator Stone, "the export trade of the leading European nations will be practically at a standstill during the war. Germany's navy is sufficient to threaten British commerce. The demand from South American and other markets which cannot be satisfied by European manufactures will turn naturally to the United States. However, it is scarcely to be expected that a general European war can be of long continuance."

### Birth of the Skyscraper.

If Norman B. Ream of New York had not at one time been afflicted with a weak stomach the modern skyscraper might have been another generation in arriving.

An eight-story building was a wonderful structure when Mr. Ream's ill health compelled him to go to Denver for a long rest. The train on which he made the journey was crossing the Kankakee river at Kankakee when luncheon was announced. It stopped on the steel bridge over mid-stream. Mr. Ream took his seat in the dining car, but was so upset by the sight of the water rushing under his window that his stomach rebelled and he retired to the observation platform at the rear end of the train. Sitting there alone, he figured it out thus: "Here is this heavy train supported over a raging river by this structure laid on its side. Stood on end the structure would be the safest kind of construction for a building." The idea was so refreshing he mulled it over all the way to Denver and the first thing he did on arrival there was to write to a leading architect of Chicago, directing him to draw plans for such a building and be prepared to discuss them on his return. "The Rookery" was the result, and the result of the Rookery has made a profound change in the architecture of the great cities of the world. Even with Mr. Ream's backing, trouble was encountered getting people to occupy the higher floors. The first eight floors rented quickly, but for weeks nobody would venture above that. Mr. Ream took offices on the top floor and everybody wanting to see him was compelled to go to the top of the building. Finally the nervousness wore off and—well, there's the Woolworth building.

a Minnesota corporation, executed a trust deed for the same amount to the American Trust company to secure a bond issue. The bonds were to bear 5 per cent. interest and run for 20 years.

Recently the Mesaba Railway company, a Massachusetts corporation, was organized to take over all the assets of the Minnesota company.



**MONTANA BANKS INCREASE SAVINGS DEPOSITS; CHECKING DEPOSITS DECREASE.**

Helena.—The abstract of reports of the condition of Montana state banks, trust companies and private banks on June 30, as compiled by H. S. Magraw, state bank examiner, shows total deposits of \$44,548,040.70, an increase of \$1,492,420.17 in savings deposits and a decrease of

\$3,360,286.89 in checking deposits.

The aggregate resources and liabilities for the 205 state banks and trust companies and 21 private banks of Montana on June 30, and comparison with the report of 189 state banks and trust companies and 22 private banks on March 4, 1914, follow:

**Resources.**

	State Bank and Trust Companies.		Private Banks.	
	June 30, 1914.	March 4, 1914.	June 30, 1914.	March 4, 1914.
Loans and discounts.....	\$34,899,727.38	\$33,963,551.15	\$5,435,568.99	\$5,618,112.86
Overdrafts .....	540,044.46	576,541.57	337,102.81	265,187.38
Bonds and warrants.....	2,462,453.45	2,254,521.27	777,490.22	396,522.14
Real estate, furniture and fixtures..	2,511,217.89	2,281,310.81	912,127.18	1,269,235.02
Cash on hand.....	3,584,081.26	3,355,426.26	548,395.71	607,463.05
Due from banks.....	7,005,826.24	9,507,907.79	1,290,068.18	1,238,426.58
Checks and cash items.....	345,201.50	306,667.91	42,597.22	43,281.86
Other resources .....	168,748.85	154,171.74	8,914.16	8,007.73
<b>Total resources.....</b>	<b>\$51,517,301.03</b>	<b>\$52,400,098.50</b>	<b>\$9,352,264.47</b>	<b>\$9,446,236.62</b>
<b>Liabilities.</b>				
Capital stock .....	\$8,180,000.00	\$7,740,000.00	\$1,066,000.00	\$1,085,000.00
Surplus .....	1,950,738.18	1,935,973.20	52,000.00	18,262.23
Undivided profits .....	1,022,650.05	758,732.85	77,098.90	88,524.49
Due to banks.....	2,302,498.17	2,537,873.54	243,287.28	307,076.09
Deposits, checking .....	22,472,607.15	25,399,921.37	4,940,924.40	5,373,897.07
Deposits, saving .....	14,309,537.58	13,166,471.97	2,824,971.57	2,475,617.01
Bills payable .....	1,274,259.99	858,703.17	147,851.42	97,742.06
Other liabilities .....	5,009.91	2,422.40	130.90	117.67
<b>Total liabilities .....</b>	<b>\$51,517,301.03</b>	<b>\$52,400,098.50</b>	<b>\$9,352,264.47</b>	<b>\$9,446,236.62</b>
Average reserve .....	27.1 per cent.	31 per cent.	17 per cent.	17.10 per cent.

**INCREASING SIZE OF OCEAN VESSELS IN LAST 20 YEARS.**

New York.—The knowledge that Europe is building two more ships of the size of the two ocean leviathans, Vaterland of 58,000 tons gross and Aquitania of 47,000 tons, has raised the question of whether or not a practical limit in the size of ocean express passenger vessels is set by these latest types.

To the practical shipping man, builder as well as operator, there seems to be no reason for supposing that the latest additions to the Hamburg-American and Cunard fleets mark the limit in size and displacement. They believe, however, that the 1,000-foot liner, dreamed of in the draughting rooms of every ocean steamship builder, is still measurably removed from materialization. Not, however, because of difficulty or impracticability of construction or operation.

The 1,000-foot liner is not likely to make its advent until port authorities on both sides of the Atlantic make adequate provision for it. In the matter of improving port facilities, England and Germany, shipping interests generally concede, will probably be found to be taking the lead again. In fact, activities have already begun at Cuxhaven, the port of Hamburg, for increasing the size and depth of the fairway there and for generally adding to the degree of safety with which ocean vessels of the Imperator and Vaterland type may be handled.

Just what the authorities will do so far as New York port is concerned remains to be seen. The four-hour delay which attended the docking of the Vaterland on her first arrival in port was in goodly part due to the narrowness of the fairway opposite Hoboken and to a lack of adequate control of river traffic by Government regulation, served to draw attention again to the limitations of the Hudson so far as big ships are concerned.

With port facilities here and abroad raised to the new demands, shipping people believe that progress in the direction of constantly larger ocean carriers will be resumed. During the past 20 years the draught of big vessels has increased about 36 per cent., length 50 per cent. and beam 48 per cent. The growth in the dimensions of ocean steamships is indicated in the following tabulation:

Vessel	Year	Feet Length Between Perpendiculars	Feet Over All Length	Gross Tonnage
Vaterland	1914	920	950	58,000
Aquitania	1914	865	901	47,000
Imperator	1913	876	903	52,500
Olympic	1911	852	883	46,360
Mauretania	1907	762	790	31,100
Baltic	1904	709	728	24,000
Oceanic	1899	685	...	10,000
Majestic	1889	564	...	9,100
Etruria	1884	501	...	8,100

A much larger ship than had been undertaken prior to the appearance of the White Star liner Baltic in 1904 was the Great Eastern, built in 1858. This vessel had a gross tonnage of 19,000 and was designed to lay the first Atlantic cable. For all mercantile purposes of her time, however, she proved impracticable and she was broken up after the object for which she was designed had been achieved. This vessel, undoubtedly, pointed the way to the possibilities of big ships in the carrying trade.

The largest development in ocean steamship building naturally has taken place on the north Atlantic. There has been considerable advance in the size of vessels on other ocean routes, as in the Orient, Australasian and Pacific trades, but the limitations of the Suez canal and most harbors east of that waterway have retarded their development.

**STATE BANK & TRUST OF SIOUX FALLS TAKES FEDERAL CHARTER.**

On August 1, the Comptroller of the Currency authorized the conversion of the State Bank & Trust company of Sioux Falls, S. D., into the Security National bank. The Security National commenced business with a capital and surplus of \$250,000, and deposits of over \$2,000,000.

The following are the officers: W. E. Stevens, president; W. K. Van Brunt and G. C. Holmberg, vice presidents; John Barton, cashier and D. C. Lowe and C. R. Bond, assistant cashiers. Mr. Holmberg was formerly assistant cashier, and Assistant Cashiers Lowe and Bond are new officials.

The directors of the bank are as follows: W. Z. Sharp, Chas. Fantle, Andrew Kuehn, John Mundt, Joe Kirby, F. H. Hollister, W. K. Van Brunt, M. R. Drennen and W. E. Stevens.

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## MONTANA—AN EMPIRE WITH A GREAT FUTURE.

Montana is about to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its organization as a territory and its twenty-fifth anniversary as a state. Festivities are planned in many cities for the second week in August, and it is fitting at this time to review the great resources and development of this big, growing State.

The first impression that a traveler receives upon his first trip across the state of Montana is of its vastness. When he realizes that a rail trip east and west is about 775 miles within its boundaries, he comes to understand that Montana is an empire in itself. Similar distances by rail would be from New York to Detroit, from Chicago to Atlanta or Minneapolis to Tulsa, Okla.

The State has an area of 146,000 square miles, or nearly twice the area of Minnesota and larger than all of the New England states, including New York and New Jersey. It is even larger than the British Isles, with Denmark thrown in. Its 93,000,000 acres are divided up into about 30,000,000 acres of farm land, 38,000,000 acres of grazing land and the balance in timber land and mountains. The State has large resources in standing timber and vast areas are included in the United States forest reserves. It is estimated that the merchantable standing timber in the State is 65,000,000,000 feet, valued at nearly \$200,000,000. Only a small fraction of the available farm land is under cultivation as yet and splendid opportunities still await the settler and farmer coming to Montana. He can choose between irrigated lands, dry farming lands, or valleys where the rainfall is usually ample to insure good crops.

### Agriculture in Montana.

While Montana ranks third in land area among the states, it is fortieth in population, the 1910 census reporting less than 400,000 persons. When this State has the quota of population to which it is entitled by area and natural resources, it will rank as one of the richest states in the Union. The average value of farm land for the entire State is a little less than \$17 per acre, but much raw land can be bought at less than that price, while in some of the well established valleys the lands run from \$25 to \$50 on an average, and in some particular spots as high as \$73 is the average price per acre. The number of farms in the State increased from 13,000 in 1900 to 26,000 in 1910, an increase of 100 per cent. The total value of farm property, according to the United States census of 1910, was \$347,000,000, \$262,000,000 being in land, buildings and machinery, and \$85,000,000 in live stock. The 1910 census also reports about 5,500,000 head of sheep, 1,000,000 head of cattle and 340,000 horses within the State.

Irrigation projects have an acreage of over 3,500,000 acres, and nearly \$23,000,000 already has been expended on irrigation enterprises. Water is now available for use on 1,700,000 acres and the average cost per acre for bringing water to the land has been about \$10. All told, there are some 6,000,000 acres susceptible of irrigation.

### Farm Products Greater Than Mine Output.

Most people think of Montana as a mountainous state with mining as the principal industry. While Montana has

some of the finest mountain scenery in America, notably at Glacier National Park, and mining is still a very important industry, agriculture has finally overtaken the product of the mines.

The value of farm products including live stock for 1912, according to the Montana year book, was over \$82,000,000. The value of mineral products for 1912 was something over \$64,000,000. The remarkable progress that this State has made is shown in comparing the development in farming from 1902 to 1912. In that decade Montana increased its wheat acreage from 90,000 to 800,000 acres and its production of wheat from 2,000,000 to 19,000,000 bushels. In the same period, it increased its flax acreage from 12,000 to 460,000 acres and increased its production from 100,000 to over 5,000,000 bushels.

The agricultural sections of Montana have many famous districts such as the Gallatin valley, the Musselshell valley, Judith Basin and the Bitter Root valley.

The remarkable yields in all kinds of crops is one of the features of Montana farming. The ten-year average of Montana for wheat is nearly 26 bushels per acre, against 14 for the entire United States. The same figures on oats for Montana are 44 bushels, against 39 bushels for the entire United States; barley 34 bushels against 25 bushels; potatoes 149 bushels against 96 bushels per acre. These are ten-year averages, but the possibilities are shown in occasional yields that are very surprising, wheat often running from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre and oats up to 125 bushels to the acre. In the irrigated districts of the State the famous barley is raised, harvested under perfect conditions and, therefore, free from discoloration.

Of late years, Montana has come to the front as a fruit state, the Bitter Root valley, including Missoula and vicinity, being in the lead as a fruit-producing section. This valley is about one to 20 miles wide and 100 miles long with a mean altitude of 3,300 feet. Fruit has been raised successfully here since 1870. Apples and cherries are the chief fruit grown and the orchard acreage is now around 30,000 acres.

### Rich in Minerals.

The average mineral output for Montana is valued between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 a year, that of 1913 being about \$65,000,000. By far the greater part of the mineral production is copper—usually running over 300,000,000 pounds and valued at more than \$50,000,000. Other minerals are silver, gold, zinc and lead. Montana also has large coal deposits. From 1862 to 1912 the total aggregate mineral output of the State has added wealth to the total of \$1,671,000,000.

Montana is still in its infancy in regard to population and, therefore, in its banking development. Ten years ago next October, when the Montana Bankers association was organized, there were only 88 banks in the State. Montana now has 261 banks with a total banking capital of more than \$13,700,000. The bank deposits of the State have increased from \$14,000,000 in 1900, to over \$82,000,000 in 1914.

Thus, on and up in the rank and file of the united territories, Montana is going, still in its infancy, but rich in resources and possibilities unlimited.

### COMMERCIAL PAPER PROBLEM.

One question frequently asked since the Clafin failure has been: "How would such a failure have affected the regional banks, had the provisions for rediscounting commercial paper by such banks, and using the paper as a basis for Federal reserve notes, been in actual operation while the Clafin paper was being floated? Would it have been a conceivable possibility that this \$30,000,000 of Clafin paper might have been used as a basis for the new note issues?" The Federal reserve act says:

"Upon the endorsement of any of its member banks, with a waiver of demand, notice, and protest by such bank, any Federal reserve bank may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions—that is, notes, drafts and bills of exchange issued

or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, for such purposes, the Federal reserve board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this act."

It will be observed from the language of this act that the Federal reserve notes are not to be issued haphazard on any commercial paper offered to the Federal reserve banks by individual institutions. On the contrary, there are many safeguards to protect the regional banks in their rediscount transactions, and to insure the collateral against the notes, which did not exist or were not utilized when the banks lately discounted the Clafin paper. In the first place, they have recourse to the member-banks, which must individually endorse all papers before they offer it for rediscount. The regional banks cannot discount paper

# The Northwestern National Bank

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Statement at Close of Business, June 30, 1914

## RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	\$23,866,213.83
U. S. and other bonds.....	2,393,651.50
Banking house .....	575,000.00
Overdrafts .....	7,325.62
Cash and due from banks.....	12,198,044.18
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$39,040,235.13</b>

## LIABILITIES

Capital .....	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus .....	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits .....	798,234.01
Circulation .....	1,200,000.00
Deposits .....	32,042,001.12
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$39,040,235.13</b>

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**Combined Resources \$44,751,155.11**

directly for a mercantile borrower, but only for a member bank which has itself accepted such paper.

Furthermore, the above section clearly stipulates that only such paper may be rediscounted as arises "out of actual commercial transactions." No other class of paper can thus be accepted by the regional banks as security for the Federal reserve notes. What is more, the law gives the Federal reserve board the right to call upon any Federal reserve bank for additional security to protect the notes issued to it.

All this clearly indicates that a Federal reserve bank must satisfy itself, on the most conclusive evidence, as to the character of the paper offered and the commercial security standing behind it—which is exactly what the banks now holding Clafin paper, by their own admission, neglected to do. In other words, had the Federal reserve act been in operation last spring, and had the H. B. Clafin company neglected or refused to give to the bank, with which it originally placed the paper, explicit and detailed assurance as to what was the basis for the paper offered, not a dollar of it, under the law, could have been rediscounted at any Federal reserve bank.

All paper taken by the regional banks must be two-name paper in the sense that it shall bear the name of the maker and that of the member-bank. In the case of "bills receivable," such as the Clafin interests put out, the regional banks would be protected by three names—those of the maker of the note, the seller and the bank which indorsed it.

In so far as any of the Clafin paper was not based on actual commercial transactions, it was "accommodation paper," pure and simple. It has been proposed this week that the Federal reserve board shall provide for the equipment of a credit bureau and make inquiries in the effort to guard against the acceptance of any "accommodation paper" by the regional banks. The regional banks are prohibited by law from rediscounting any "notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of trading or carrying stocks." This and other

provisions show that all paper behind the Federal reserve notes will be commercial paper alone.—New York Evening Post.

### AMERICA'S VAST SUPPLY OF GOLD.

With \$1,300,000,000 in gold coin and bullion stored in the Treasury vaults and about \$600,000,000 more of coin in circulation, Treasury officials say the United States has no cause for alarm over the tremendous shipments of gold from New York to war-clouded Europe.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo explained that the country never was in a better position to send some of its millions abroad, and has declared there was nothing to fear from the drain to meet European demands. It was pointed out also that while Europe just now was drawing upon America's gold supply, it would only be a short time before the money would be coming back to pay for the vast quantities of food and supplies this country would be called upon to ship across the water.

### FORD CUSTOMERS TO SHARE PROFITS.

Detroit.—A customers' profit sharing plan has been announced by the Ford Motor company. It provides that if sales of 1915 model Ford cars exceed 300,000 each customer will receive a check for \$40 in August, 1915. As prices for Ford cars will be reduced \$60 each this will mean a saving of \$100 for the customer. If sales prove much in excess of 300,000 the distribution to customers will be larger.

**GEO. B. LANE**  
**COMMERCIAL PAPER**  
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## WAR, AS EDITORS SEE IT.

### The Outburst of Belligerency.

The world looks on in a stunned, incredulous way while Europe is rushing forward to a stupendous catastrophe. It has heard much of the restraining powers of diplomacy and of the obstacles put in the path of war by the cultivation of a universal belief in arbitration. We have been told again and again that the financiers of the world, largely denationalized in their sympathies and interests, would never permit the great nations to impoverish themselves by a general war. A tightening of the screws of credit, it has been said, would bring most chancelleries to their senses.

Yet in the present outburst of belligerency all these restraints have been scorned. Diplomacy has accomplished nothing. The Hague court and the theory of international arbitration have been sent to the lumber room. The protests of the money market have gone unheeded. The staggering cost in life and the vast burden of debt to be imposed both on this generation and its successors weigh as nothing in the balance against race and national animosities and the blind passions of controlling groups which think that they see in war the best means of accomplishing a deep-seated political purpose.

There must be enormously powerful agencies working for war in nations as civilized as Germany and Austria-Hungary are, and as likely to lose as much by war as they are. Russia is still pretty much the Russia of Alexander the First's time, ready to respond without question to a summons to war from the head of the State. Isolated, self-supporting, without a great external commerce to be endangered, Russia has relatively little to lose, even if defeated. But Austria-Hungary stakes her political existence on the outcome of a big war, and Germany, win or lose, risks the splendid commerce and the mercantile marine which she has built up in the last 20 years.

It must be that military castes in these two countries feel that war, with all its dangers, is better for them than the slowly losing struggle they are now making against the oncoming democratic revolution.

The war spirit in these two countries has been fomented until it has become almost an obsession with many and militarism has come to be accepted by a large element as the only safe barrier against the encroachments of social democracy. The Zabern incident showed how quickly German sentiment reacted against the most modest rebuke to military arrogance. A military aristocracy is indifferent to economic pressure exerted for peace. It is reckless of the consequences of war, and the evident recklessness of Austria-Hungary and Germany in precipitating war can be explainable only on the ground that a very powerful and extensive class welcomes war as the possible solvent of internal as well as of external difficulties.

A general European war will certainly solve many existing problems. It will also create new ones. By the time it ends dynasties and constitutions may be shattered and

a new turn given to Europe's political development.—New York Tribune.

### A Rehearsal for Armageddon.

Unless some miracle prevents it, the general war in Europe has arrived. By the mercy of God the age of miracles is not past. But man is permitted to work out the consequences of his own folly. In spite of warnings from every economist worth the name the world over, ever expanding expenditure on armaments has at last reached the breaking point.

The inevitable consequences of forced suspension were so terrible that no one dared to face them. But the beginning of the end was marked when Germany taxed her capital. As the law of military expansion involved continual increase in expenditure a further drain on the life-blood and seed-corn of that nation was inevitable. Not merely the social democrat of Germany, or the trades unions of other countries opposed this frightful obsession. The finance and commerce of the world had begun to make their opposition to war, to the causes of war, to the means, the provocation to war, effective.

Obviously the longer the militarist party waited the weaker it would become, in the face of an opposition which had already proved its power in the Agadir incident of 1911. The fight today is the feudal-military-aristocratic element of Austria and Germany striving to show itself indispensable. There is no other reason for a fight than this. The nations are plunged into war to save the last survival from the dark ages.

Nothing in the trumpety relation between Serbia and Austria could have warranted an outcome so serious. But any excuse is a good one for the war party. What of the price paid if only somebody else shall pay it, to these Bourbons who learn nothing and forget nothing? That the commerce of Germany, her mercantile marine built up with such thought, intelligence and sacrifice, will be wiped off the sea, even as ours was in the civil war, is nothing to these "patriots." Germany has everything to lose and nothing to gain. Who among the European powers, or all the nations of the world, will gain anything, except at a cost far beyond its value?

Worker and capitalist are agreed in condemning this infernal waste. They must suffer in silence while these armed fools bleed each other white. But there will be no more big armaments when this campaign is over. It will be a great gain, but the price is too frightful to contemplate.—Wall Street Journal.

### Modern War Limited.

A war between the great powers of Europe would not visit its atrocities upon the 396,000,000 souls that compose the vast British Empire, upon the 160,000,000 of Russia, the 92,000,000 of France and her colonies, the 65,000,000 of Germany, the 50,000,000 of Austria-Hungary, and Italy's 32,000,000. The mass of these 800,000,000 people and their property are protected by the rules of modern warfare. The principle of these rules had its most notable enunciations

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ation from the lips of Talleyrand, who in 1806 begged to remind Napoleon that the business of war should be confined to professional fighting men, to soldiers; that it concerned States, not their subjects or citizens.

The honor of codifying the rules that protect the non-combatant majorities of civilized nations belongs to the United States. Francis Lieber in 1862 drew up the code for President Lincoln, which he immediately promulgated as "General Orders No. 100" for the conduct of the Federal forces in the civil war. From this sprang the international convention of the Brussels conference in 1874, and the two Hague conferences reaffirmed the convention, adding restrictions to the field of combat. The chief safeguards lie in respect for family honor and rights, the lives of persons, and private property, which cannot be confiscated, and for religious convictions and practice.

Only if the inhabitants of a territory spontaneously take up arms to resist invading troops and "carry arms openly" are they to be regarded as belligerents. The attack or bombardment of towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are not defended is forbidden, and pillage of captured towns is prohibited. An army of occupation can seize only the cash, funds, and realizable securities that belong strictly to the State, and only the means of transport, stores and supplies, and all movable property possessed by the State that may be used for military operations. Appliances for transmission of news or for the transport of persons or things may be seized, even if they belong to private individuals, but must be restored and compensation fixed when peace is made. The citizens of a hostile nation cannot be compelled to fight against their country, and their rights cannot be declared abolished, suspended, or inadmissible in a court of law. The poisoning of wells, discharge of projectiles from balloons, the seizing of submarine cables, and destruction of monuments and works of art are specially interdicted.

But war between actual belligerents is also much circumscribed. They cannot declare that no quarter will be given. Elaborate safeguards are made for the rights and humane treatment of prisoners of war. The Geneva convention permits the comprehensive activities of the Red Cross in the care of the sick and wounded on both land

and sea. Unusually cruel weapons are proscribed. Towns must be amply warned before siege or bombardment, and occupied territory may be compelled to supply only the actual needs of the invading army.

All these rules were ruthlessly violated in the conduct of the Balkan wars, as the recent report of the international commission to inquire into their causes shows. The Balkan states are not fully civilized. War provokes savagery, but a war involving the great powers would be fought with due restraint.—New York Times.

**Cataclysmic.**

The war of nations has discovered the poverty of language. Words are insufficient for the job. The twilight of the gods sets in; the white breed is to disappear in a cataclysm; it is blowing up races and nations; it is to be as complete as the deluge. An eagle shall fly across Europe and see nothing but ruins; lions will swim the straits of Gibraltar and tenant the waste places.

This beggars the language and feeble scribes merely set down that Russia mobilizes 1,280,000 men; that the British fleet sails for parts unknown; that mobs fill the streets of Berlin; that Holland is under arms; that all Belgium is in its fortresses; that the French are ready to move; that the Austrians are across the Servian border, etc., etc.

Only one journalist has filled the canvas. The Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette grabs a Titian's brush:

"Blood Mad Monarchs Prepare Dread Sacrifice. Fifteen Millions Are Facing Death. Royalty Forces Wreck and Ruin on Fated Lands. Conflagration of Long Dreaded Conflict Threatens Europe as Stubborn Rulers Play Subjects as Pawns. Fighting Is Reported."—Chicago Tribune.

(Continued on Page 41)

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FRED SPAFFORD,	Cashier	JOHN G. MACLEAN,	Ass't Cashier

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Three Million Dollars*

## FREIGHT RATE DECISION AT LAST.

### Summary of Decision.

In a divided opinion handed down last Saturday the Interstate Commerce commission granted some of the 5 per cent. increases asked by the western railroads and denied others. The following is a summary of the decision:

**Railroads applying for increase:** All lines operating between Atlantic seaboard and Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis and north of the Ohio river. The territory is known as "official classification territory." It is subdivided into "New England territory," ending at the Hudson river; "Trunk Line territory," extending from the Hudson river to the Buffalo-Pittsburgh line, and "Central Freight territory," from the Buffalo-Pittsburgh line, to include Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis.

The commission found that the railroads have sustained their contention that their revenues under the present scale of rates are inadequate.

**Increase granted:** Roads in Central Freight association territory alone are granted the 5 per cent. increase, except as to certain commodities. Increases are to apply only to intraterritorial business. Class rate schedules in that territory said to be full of inconsistencies.

**Increases denied:** New England roads, and roads in trunk line territory denied an increase. Lake-and-rail rate increases.

**Suggestions for increasing revenues:** Cutting off various kinds of free service; increasing passenger rates; cutting down free passenger transportation, which is said to exceed 10 per cent of the total passenger mileage; examination of rates, rules and regulations, with a view to increasing rates found clearly unremunerative.

**Other suggestions:** Close scrutiny of sleeping-car contracts when time comes for a renewal; investigation of connection of officials and employes with other concerns, such as locomotive works, car manufacturing companies, bridge companies, etc., with view to ascertaining to what extent cost of construction or acquiring properties is being increased by such connections.

**Dissents:** Commissioners McChord and Daniels dissent on ground that increase granted is insufficient.

### Favor Roads in Central Division.

Washington.—The majority of the Interstate Commerce commission, headed by Chairman Harlan, in handing down the decision in the now famous 5 per cent. freight rates increase case, held as to rates west of Pittsburgh that they are the lowest in the country and warrant an increase, but that while the income of the eastern railroads is smaller than demanded in public interest, no showing had been made warranting a general increase.

The real relief, the commission held, for the New England roads and those in Central Freight association territory is financial reorganization upon a sound basis. It is held that rather than raising freight rates, the railroads

should discontinue costly free services to shippers, develop efficiency of personnel and equipment, stop giving free passes and possibly increase their passenger fares to keep pace with the high-grade service the public demands.

The "crisis" which railroad managers protested was confronting them was pronounced to have little foundation. The commission denounced what it characterized as a propaganda to influence its decision, and added there is no doubt it had "seriously aggravated the present commercial depression."

Such advances as are allowed are expected to increase the income of the railroads about 1½ per cent. Such principal eastern and western roads as the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Erie and Baltimore & Ohio will benefit by the advances to the extent that they have lines running from the East over into the territory in which the advances apply.

### Coal Not Advanced.

Coal, which alone comprises more than one-half the total traffic of the railroads, will have no advance. Neither will coke, brick, tile, clay, starch, cement, iron ore and plaster. Neither will there be any increases on lake and rail rates.

The contention of the railroads that their revenues under the present scale of rates are inadequate, is sustained, the commission saying that the operating income of the railroads in official classification territory, taken as a whole, is smaller than is demanded in the interest of both the general public and the railroads.

The present financial difficulties of the railroads are recognized by the commission as a problem not only of the railroads but of the public, which it is the duty of the commission to help to solve. On this point the commission said, speaking of the need of the carriers for additional revenues: "It is our duty and purpose to aid, as far as we legally may, in the solution of the problem as to the course carriers may pursue to meet the situation."

The commission found that the class rates effective in Central Freight association territory were so low that an increase of 5 per cent. clearly would not be unreasonable, but pointed out that the class rate structure in that territory is honeycombed with inconsistencies.

### Makes Many Suggestions.

The commission in its report made the following specific suggestions:

"Following the plan adopted in New England, conferences should be held between the state commissions, the carriers and representatives of the public with a view to advancing such passenger rates as may be shown to be clearly unremunerative.

"All railroads in official classification territory should ascertain to what extent special service now being rendered by the carriers to shippers for which no special charge or a noncompensatory charge is made constitute an unjust

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burden upon the carriers or result in unjust discrimination among the shippers.

"Practices of granting free transportation of passengers and private cars should be restricted further by the carriers. The average rate for each passenger mile in official classification territory in 1913, the passenger miles represented by trip passes alone would have yielded in passenger revenue \$18,520,000.

"As soon as reasonable opportunity offers, properties heretofore acquired by the carriers which are not used or held by them for transportation purposes should be sold. From compilations prepared by the commission of the incomplete replies to our questions, it appears that the aggregate cost of such investments in official classification territory was more than \$684,000,000. Included in these are properties of the aggregate cost of \$183,146,659, from which no net income whatsoever was received in the year 1913.

**Strain on Credit.**

"These investments by the carriers have, through increasing the amount of capital required to be raised, imposed in many cases a great and unnecessary strain upon the carriers' credit, with the result of an increased charge on all new capital secured and some times of preventing improvements which would have yielded transportation economies.

"That an investigation be made with a view to determining to what extent the cost of construction or of acquiring properties or capital or of operation is being increased through the holding by directors, officers, or employes of interests in other concerns with which the carriers have dealings."

The commission called attention to the fact that the compilation from answers to the commission's questions on this subject show that "a considerable proportion of the officers and directors of railroad companies have interests in such concerns, including locomotive works, car manufacturing companies, steel and iron works, coal mines, wire works, bridge companies, electric machinery companies, glass companies, cement companies, warehouse companies, surety companies, railway publishing houses and trust companies." It also referred to a further investigation into the subject which is being conducted independently by the commission.

The commission concluded its report by saying:

"We may justly feel proud of the development of our transportation system. Despite occasional discreditable chapters the history of our railroads has been marked by great achievements. There is a growing spirit among the carriers of co-operation with the commission in its efforts to enforce the law.

"With the application of correct and helpful accounting, the establishment of sound business methods and a better understanding by both carriers and the public of their mutual obligations, to which we believe this investigation has contributed, the future is full of promise. We see no reason why our American railroads should not enjoy a large measure of prosperity consistently with just and reasonable rates."

**Two Dissenting Reports.**

Commissioner McChord's dissent in part follows. "To approve in Central Freight association territory the increased rates proposed in the majority report and to

deny increases to the trunk lines appears to me to be unwarranted by the facts of record and not in harmony with the general basis of rates adjustment that has so long existed in official classification territory. The commission has unanimously found that, taken as a whole, the carriers in official classification territory need more revenue. But the majority has cast the burden upon the commerce of a part only of this territory, when, in my opinion, it should be borne by the entire territory, not alone to maintain an equality in the rate adjustment, but to augment the revenues which the commission has found that the carriers need."

In his dissenting opinion Commissioner Daniels holds that the 5 per cent. advance should have been accorded generally. This opinion is based on the inadequacy of the carriers' present revenues to afford a fair return on their property and to attract such additional investments as are required in the interest of the public. He qualifies this conclusion, however, in cases where the carriers sought a higher per cent. advance under the guise of an increase of 5 cents a ton, and also in the case of certain specified commodities where existing rates were specifically shown to be fully compensatory.


The present proceedings grew out of an effort of the roads in official classification territory to get a freight increase by tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission October 15, 1913, and suspended by an order of the commission of November 4, 1913.

**Hearings Continued Until May.**

On November 24, 1913, the hearings were commenced and were continued at intervals until May 1, 1914, when the record was closed. The evidence is embraced in many volumes, aggregating nearly 19,000 typewritten pages. The exhibits are numerous and elaborate. Formal arguments were had before the commission during the week ending May 2, 1914, and 46 printed briefs were filed in behalf of the various parties in interest.

Protests against a general increase in freight rates were presented by the railroad companies of Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Ar-

(Continued on Page 49)



Capital	\$ 500,000
Surplus	100,000
Assets	5,000,000

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## THE MODEL BANK.

By H. S. Magraw, State Bank Examiner of Montana.

The model bank is the bank that has no overdrafts, or where there are such, held to the minimum; that has no excess loans, its reserves always within legal requirements and notes kept renewed up to date; where it is not the practice of officers and directors to guarantee notes indorsed without recourse; where called reports are always sent to the state and Federal departments promptly; where financial statements in all important loans are required.

And further, the model bank is the bank—

Where the directors' meetings are regularly attended, and are held at least quarterly, and where all loans are authorized by the discount committee and approved.

Where a discount committee is appointed annually, whose duty is to authorize all loans made by the managing officers.

Where an examining committee is annually appointed, whose duty will be to examine the general affairs of the bank at stated periods, and make a written report to the board of directors and to the state examiner. Such duties to include the counting of the cash, verifying the cashier's checks, certificates of deposit, loans and discounts, et cetera. These committees and the board of directors should be paid for their time where the banks are in a prosperous condition.

Where banks borrowing money do not pledge assets of the banks for an amount larger than 125 per cent. of the loan.

Banks should not be parsimonious in regard to salaries, and should always send delegates to the state and group meetings of the bankers' association at the expense of the bank, as every bank should strive to keep abreast of the times.

The ideal and the practical do not always harmonize, but a blending of the two may be attained that will be productive of results for the good of all concerned.

There should be closer relations between the officers of the bank and their patrons. It is absolutely necessary that each should have entire confidence in the other. Otherwise in the hour of need both are bound to suffer.

### Show Financial Standing.

Let the patrons know more about the bank's financial standing and its ability to safeguard the funds entrusted to its care. The patrons of the bank should have a more intimate knowledge of the bank's affairs, imparted either by word of mouth or by circular letters, say after each call of the Comptroller and state bank examiner, or at more frequent intervals if deemed expedient. In thus establishing more friendly and confidential relations it appears to me that when the hours of financial stress arrive (which so often occurs, and through no fault of the parties concerned), embarrassing and unexpected demands would not be made one upon the other. But on the contrary, forbearance and co-operation would be the order of the day, which would greatly expedite the settlement of all the difficulties usually arising from the unsettled financial conditions prevailing at the time of panic.

The patrons of the bank having full knowledge that the bank has its funds invested in well secured loans to other patrons of the bank that can be realized on in 30, 60, and 90 days, or even in six months, and that the bank is not carrying a large amount of overdue paper, and that no excess loans have been made to other patrons of the bank

who are not deserving, and the extent of whose business does not warrant the same, will not make a mad rush to the bank and demand immediate payment of their deposits, as this requires the bank to sacrifice its investments in good securities and compels its patrons who have money borrowed to sacrifice their collateral to meet their obligations to enable the bank to meet the demand required by the withdrawal of the funds.

From the examiner's standpoint it is very disconcerting to him while making an examination to find an overdraft of several thousands of dollars that has been running for several months to find on inquiry that the party creating the overdraft is a good customer of the bank who has not had time to come to town, but has written the bank that he has bought a bunch of cattle or a band of sheep and has written his check for the necessary amount, and leaves the obligation in that state and expects the bank to carry same until such time as he can realize on the sale of the stock, without a thought of offering any security for the accommodation, or even giving his note, which would at least give more tangible evidence of the obligation.

It is an undesirable person to do business with that becomes offended or even chagrined at the banker's request to cover an overdraft by giving a note or keep his note alive, for a past due note is surely a dead one, so far as the bank's ability to realize on it.

### Guard Against Big Loans to Officers.

Excess loans and too large loans to the managing officers of banks should also be guarded against. The first should never be made except in extreme cases, such as to protect a previous loan that has become jeopardized, and not then unless amply secured. All loans to managing officers and directors should also be amply secured, whether personal loans or loans to any corporation or firm in which they may be interested, and not even then unless the loan has been submitted to the board of directors and the approval of the loan noted in the minutes of the meeting held to approve said loans. Long-time loans and excess loans, whether to an individual or as a whole, are a bad feature, for the reason that the first are hard to realize on at times, and the latter cause embarrassment by decreasing the legal reserve, often requiring the bank to borrow money to meet its current obligations. This is a bad feature at any time, but is infinitely worse when the money is borrowed to make further loans.

Another bad feature is when a bank sells its notes to other banks or individuals, indorsed to them without recourse, to have the officers and directors of the bank give either a verbal or written guarantee that they individually will stand behind the notes. Properly speaking, the bank can not be legally held for the amount, but the officers and directors can be, and in this manner they impair their usefulness to the bank by impairing their own credit, which rightfully is an asset to the bank.

It will not be long before banks doing a strictly commercial business will not care for such loans. All of this business will be delegated to the loan companies and the rural credit banks, who make a specialty of this class of loans, and where they rightfully belong; but when such loans are made by banks of deposit and discount they should not exceed 20 per cent., or at most 30 per cent. of their capital. These loans can, and should, be treated differently from the other loans of the bank, for they are expected to



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run for a longer period than commercial loans. It has been the custom of some of the banks to take a new note at the maturity of these obligations, when an extension is desired, and hold the old note as collateral for the new note. This practice is wrong. The reason given by so many banks for this practice is the fear that the examiner will consider this as overdue paper, but if the interest is indorsed on the original note at regular interest-paying periods I assure you that such notes will not be so considered.

**PREDICT RAISE IN PASSENGER RATES.**

A general advance in railway passenger rates, both on interstate and intrastate hauls, may follow the recent order of the Interstate Commerce commission for the separation of items in operating expense. This is the statement of passenger traffic officials of the Twin Cities.

Although the order of the commission relates primarily only to accounting problems, railway officials declare books kept according to the new requirements will provide the strongest argument ever advanced for a rate increase, as they will show the relatively high cost of transporting passengers.

The accounting departments of railways centering in the Twin Cities will begin at once the work of separating items and each much submit a special report to the commission showing the results of the new system for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

As soon as these reports have been submitted the roads will be in a position to start their campaign for higher passenger rates.

Expenses naturally chargeable to either freight or passenger traffic are to be entered in their respective columns; expenses not chargeable to either are to be apportioned on a mileage basis, making the division between freight and passenger traffic in the proportion which freight and passenger train mileage bears to the total mileage of trains earning revenue.

**GENERAL MOTORS' INCREASE 40 PER CENT.**

Boston.—General Motors ends its fiscal year with gross earnings of between \$90,000,000 and \$92,000,000, an increase of 40 per cent. in two years, and with net profits of about same amount as in 1913 when the balance for the stock was \$8,184,052. General Motors needs less than \$1,800,000 to pay interest on its notes and the 7 per cent. preferred dividend. If net profits were to be cut in two, the company would still earn 15 per cent. on its common stock. The company's cash position is 100 per cent. better than a year ago and its debts are almost nil. It is not borrowing a cent from the banks and looks forward to an increase in production during the 1914-15 year. This should mean an output of over 60,000 cars of the three or four major brands produced.

**ALLIS CHALMERS QUARTER SEES PROFITS.**

Milwaukee.—The Allis Chalmers Manufacturing company reports net profits of \$14,756 for the quarter ended June 30 last. Unfilled orders on the books on June 30 amounted to \$3,086,795.

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	Pct.		
Northwestern National	12	275	290
First National	12	285	290
Security National	16	490	500
Scandinavian-American National	6	150	160
St. Anthony Falls	8	150	...
Hennepin County Savings	10	265	...
German-American	8	205	...
Metropolitan National	6	130	135
East Side State	6	120	130
Merchants & Manufacturers State	6	135	140
Central State	10	...	150
National City	...	120	...
Union State	8	140	...
South Side State	12	250	...
Minneapolis State	6	135	...
Market State	...	140	...
Minneapolis Brewing, com.	10	120	130
Minneapolis Brewing, pfd.	6	104	...
Minneapolis Steel & Mach., com.	...	...	85
Minneapolis Steel & Mach., 1st pfd.	6	...	90
Minneapolis Steel & Mach., 2d pfd.	8	...	100
North American Telegraph	6	94	97
Minneapolis Threshing, com.	6	...	175
Minneapolis Threshing, pfd.	7	99	101
Cities Service, com.	4	86	88
Cities Service, pfd.	6	72	73
North Star Malting, com.	7	...	93
North Star Malting, pfd.	6	...	97
Red Wing Sewer Pipe	...	50	...
N. W. Fire & Marine Ins.	10	205	...
Tri-State Tel. & Tel., pfd.	6	90	93
Twin City Telephone, pfd.	...	100	...
N. W. Knitting, pfd.	7	103 1/2	...
Flour City Orn. Iron, pfd.	7	100	...
Rogers Lumber, pfd.	7	102 1/2	...
Crown Iron Works, pfd.	7	100	...
Pillsbury Flour Mills	...	100	...

**Bonds.**

	Int.	Bid.	Asked.
Minneapolis General Electric	5	99 1/2	...
Minneapolis Gas Light Gen.	5	96	...
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M. Ry.	4	95	...
Twin City Rapid Transit, 1919	5	100	...
Twin City Rapid Transit, 1928	5	101	...
Twin City Rapid Transit, 1937	...	101	...
First National-Soo Bldg. 5s.	...	...	100
Northwestern Con. Milling	6	100	...
St. Paul Gas Light	6	94	...
St. Paul Gas Light, 1st 6s.	...	100	...
St. Paul Gas Light, 1st cons. 6s.	...	100	...
City of Minneapolis	3 1/2	Basis 4.12 1/2	...
Red River Lbr.	5	Basis 6	...
Minnesota & Ontario	6	100	...
Donaldson Realty	6	100	...
Pillsbury-Washburn	5	65	...
Chamber of Commerce	...	3,600	3,700
Minneapolis Stock Exchange	...	...	250

**ST. PAUL STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.**

Stock.	Div. rate.	Bid.	Asked.
First National	12	...	325
Merchants National	10	250	265
Capital National	6	160	...
American National	6	130	...
Scandinavian-American	10	230	...
Stock Yards National	8	150	...
East St. Paul State	10	325	...
Ramsey County State	...	120	...
Capital Trust	5	145	155
Tri-State Telephone, pfd.	6	90	92
West Publishing, com.	10	400	...
West Publishing, pfd.	6	109	...

**Bonds.**

**Maturity.**

	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.
Minnesota Transfer Ry., 1st 5's.	1916	...	100
Minnesota Transfer Ry., 1st 4's.	1916	...	97 1/4
St. Croix Power, 1st 5's.	1929	...	96
St. Paul Gas Light, 1st 6's.	1915	100	101
St. Paul Gas Light, 1st cons. 6's.	1918	101	102
St. Paul Gas Light, gen'l 5's.	1944	...	95
St. Paul Union Depot, 1st 6's.	1930	107	...
St. Paul Union Depot cons. 5's.	1944	98 1/2	...
Superior W. Lt. & Power, 1st 4's.	1931	80	83
Twin City Rapid Transit, 5's.	1928	99 1/2	100 1/2
Twin City Rapid Transit, 5's.	1937	101	104 1/2
Twin City Tel., 1st 5's.	1926	...	Basis 5 1/2

**DULUTH SECURITIES.**

	Bid.	Asked.
First National	500	...
American Exchange National	400	...
City National	130	...
St. Louis County State	105	...
Western State	140	...
Northern National	130	...
Duluth-Superior Traction	81	82
Duluth-Superior Traction, pfd.	65	72
Duluth St. Ry., 1st g. 5s 30 M. & N. 1930	99 3/4	101
Duluth Edison Elec., 1st g. s. f. Mar. 1931	...	95

**CHICAGO BANK STOCKS.**

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Aetna State bank	114	116	Madison & Kedzie State	126	128
American State bank	187	189	Market Trust & Savings	112	116
Austin National bank	126	129	Mechanics & Traders	130	135
Bowmanville Nat'l bank	145	...	Merchants Trust & Sav.	161	165
Calumet National bank	225	250	Merchants Loan & Trust	424	425
Capital State Sav. bank	108	110	Michigan Ave. Trust	135	138
Central Mfg. District	155	157	Mid-City Trust & Sav.	205	209
Central Trust company	226	230	National Bank Republic	199	202
Chicago City bank	295	305	National City bank	163	166
Chicago Savings bank	143	144	*National Produce bank	170	176
Citizens State of L. V.	119	122	North Ave. State bank	164	166
City Nat'l of Evanston	305	315	North Side State Sav.	134	136
Colonial Trust & Sav.	155	160	Northern Trust company	320	325
Continental & Com'cial	284	285	North West State bank	172	176
Corn Exchange National	404	407	Northwestern Tr. & Sav.	272	276
Depositors State & Sav.	134	137	Ogden Ave. State bank	100	105
*Drexel State bank	220	225	Old Colony Trust & Sav.	113	115
Drovers National bank	250	260	Peoples Stock Yards St.	275	...
Englewood State bank	174	176	Peoples Trust & Savings	280	285
First National bank	418	420	Pioneer State Savings	116	118
Fort Dearborn National	250	255	Ravenwood Nat'l bank	160	...
Franklin Trust & Sav.	163	166	Sheridan Trust & Sav.	154	157
Garfield Park State Sav.	134	137	South Chicago Savings	222	225
Guarantee Trust & Sav.	134	136	South West Merchants	138	141
Halsted Street State	123	126	South West Trust & Sav.	122	128
Home Bank & Trust company	151	154	Standard Trust & Sav.	164	166
Illinois Trust & Sav.	470	480	State bank of Chicago	390	392
Irving Park Nat'l bank	124	129	State bank of Italy	129	130
Kaspar State bank	256	...	Stockmen's Trust & Sav.	145	150
Kenwood Trust & Savings	190	195	Stock Yards Savings	350	...
Lake & State Savings	124	126	Union Bank of Chicago	174	176
Lake View Trust & Sav.	181	183	United State bank	118	121
Lincoln State bank	100	104	Washington Park Nat'l	235	...
Lincoln Trust & Savings	115	120	West Englewood-Ashland	153	156
Live Stock Exch. Nat'l	245	248	West Town State bank	127	129
			Woodlawn Trust & Sav.	230	...

\*New stock.

# JOHN BURNHAM & CO.

La Salle and Monroe Streets  
CHICAGO

**BANK STOCKS  
PUBLIC UTILITIES  
UNLISTED SECURITIES**

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

# WE PURCHASE

Public Service Properties  
which have established earnings

# Kelsey, Brewer & Co.

ENGINEERS BANKERS OPERATORS  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

**WE BUY AND SELL**

Entire issues of Public Utility Securities

### CHICAGO UNLISTED SECURITIES.

Quotations furnished by John Burnham & Co., 41 South La Salle street, Chicago, August 4.

	Bid	Asked
American Chiclé Co. (com.)	202	206
American Chiclé Co. (pfd.)	95½	97½
Amer. Fork & Hoe Co. (com.)	116	118
Amer. Fork & Hoe Co. (pfd.)	120	125
American Hominy Co. (com.)	...	45
American Hominy Co. (pfd.)	77	79
American Laundry Co. (com.)	29½	32
American Laundry Co. (pfd.)	104	106
*Am. Light & Traction (com.)	327	332
Am. Public Utilities (com.)	44	47
Am. Public Utilities (pfd.)	69½	73
Amer. Type Founders (com.)	37	39
Amer. Type Founders (pfd.)	89	92
Aurora, Elgin & Chicago (com.)	...	36
Aurora, Elgin & Chicago (pfd.)	73	79
Avery Company (com.)	35	39
Avery Co. (pfd.)	62	66
Babcock & Wilcox Company	98½	100
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler	89	92
Beatrice Creamery Co. (com.)	145	150
Beatrice Creamery Co. (pfd.)	93½	95
Bordens Cond. Milk Co. (com.)	115	116¼
Bordens Cond. Milk Co. (pfd.)	104¼	105¾
Brunswick-Balke Coll. (pfd.)	108	109½
Burroughs Adding Mach. Co.	323	330
Butler Brothers	310	315
By-Products Coke Corporation	100	105
Chicago Auditorium Association	15	20
Chicago Railway Equipment	82	84
*Cities Service Co. (com.)	73	75
*Cities Service Co. (pfd.)	69	71
*Commonwealth Power Ry. & Lt. (com.)	60	61
*Commonwealth Power Ry. & Lt. (pfd.)	82	84
Congress Hotel (com.)	99	...
Congress Hotel (pfd.)	65	70
Consumers Company (com.)	27	29½
Consumers Company (pfd.)	83	84½
Creamery Package Co. (com.)	75	76¾
Diamond Match Company	94½	94½
Dolese & Shepard Company	...	18
Du Pont Powder Co. (pfd.)	80	84
Elgin National Watch Co.	140	145
Emerson Brant'ham Co. (com.)	17	19
Emerson Brant'ham Co. (pfd.)	65	72
*Federal Sign System (com.)	...	11
*Federal Sign System (pfd.)	74	...
Firestone Tire & Rub. (com.)	315	325
Firestone Tire & Rub. (pfd.)	109½	111
First State Pawners Society	114	118
Fox River Butter Company	140	...
Goodrich B. F. Co. (com.)	24¼	24½
Goodrich B. F. Co. (pfd.)	88½	89½
Goodyear Tire & Rubber (com.)	180	185
Goodyear Tire & Rubber (pfd.)	98	99½
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock	100	101
Hotel La Salle (pfd.)	110	120
Hoter Sherman (pfd.)	95	98
Inland Steel Company	225	228
Kellogg Switch'rd & Supply	330	335
Linde Air Products Co. (com.)	166½	168
Maxwell Motor Company (com.)	14	15

Maxwell Motor Co. (1st pfd.)	41	42
Maxwell Motor Co. (2nd pfd.)	16	16½
Michigan State Tel. (pfd.)	90	92
Middle West Utilities (com.)	...	44
Middle West Utilities (pfd.)	...	74
Moline Plow Company	104¼	105
Montgomery Ward & Co. (pfd.)	113	113½
*National Grocer Co. (com.)	55	57
*National Grocer Co. (pfd.)	90	93
Northwestern Yeast Company	375	380
Otis Elevator Co. (com.)	74	76
Otis Elevator Company (pfd.)	95½	97½
Oxweld Acetylene Company	102	103
*Public Service Co. (com.)	73	77
*Public Service Company (pfd.)	91½	95½
Pyle Nat'l Elec. Headlight	300	325
Safety Car Heat'g & Ltg.	108	110
Sen-Sen Chiclet Company	93	100
*Stewart-Warner (com.)	46	47½
*Stewart-Warner (pfd.)	98	100
Sullivan Machinery Company	115	117½
Sulzberger & Sons (pfd.)	92½	93½
Tri-City Ry. & Light pfd.	90	91
Union Carbide Company	152	154
United Light & Rys. (com.)	63	64½
United Light & Rys. (1st pfd.)	74¼	75
United Light & Rys. (2nd pfd.)	68	70
U. S. Gypsum Company (com.)	26	27
U. S. Gypsum Company (pfd.)	104	105
Willys-Overland Co. (com.)	85	87
Willys-Overland Co. (pfd.)	92	94

\*Ex-dividend.

### CHICAGO BONDS.

Quotations furnished by John Burnham & Co., 41 South La Salle street, Chicago, August 4.

	Bid	Asked
Amer. Can Deb. 5s (1928)	94	94¾
Armour 1st 4½s (1939)	91½	92¼
Auto. Elec. 1st 6s (1928)	67	72
Board of Trade 4s (1927)	94	96
Cal. & So. Chi. 1st 5s (1927)	...	94½
Chi. Athletic Club 5s (1926)	96	99
Chi. City & Con. Ry. 5s (1927)	78	80
Chi. City Rys. 1st 5s (1927)	99¾	100¼
Chicago Gas 5s (1937)	103	...
Chi. & Mil. Elec. 5s (1919)	92	100
Chi. & Mil. Elec. 5s (1922)	40	50
Chi. Railways 1st 5s (1927)	98	98½
Chi. Rys. series A 5s (1927)	...	92½
Chi. Rys. series B 5s (1927)	77½	78½
Chi. Rys. series C 5s (1927)	94½	95¼
Chi. Rys. Adj. Inc. 4s (1927)	44	46
Chi. Rys. Pur. M'y 4-5s (1927)	65	70
Chi. Telephone 1st 5s (1923)	100¼	101
Chicago Utilities 5s (1942)	...	42
Cicero Gas 5s (1932)	96½	97¼
Com. Edison 1st 5s (1943)	102	102¼
Congress Hotel 1st 5s (serial)	85	92
Cudahy Pack'g 1st 5s (1924)	101½	102
Dering Coal 1st 5s (1955)	35	40
Ill. Athletic Clubs 5½s (1926)	90	93
Ill. Northern Util. 5s (1957)	86	88
Interstate Tel. 5s (1927)	30	36
La Salle Hotel 6s (serial)	99½	100½
Morris & Co. 1st 4½s (1939)	86¼	87
North Shore Elec. 5s (1922)	99	101
N. S. Elec. 1st Ref. 5s (1940)	96	97½
North Shore Gas 5s (1937)	90	93
N. W. Gas Lt. & Coke 5s (1928)	99	100
N. W. Gas Lt. & Coke 5s (1917)	96¼	96¾
Ogden Gas 5s (1945)	95	96
Page W'n Wire F'ce 5s (1922)	72	80
Peoples G. L. & C. 5s (1947)	100¼	100¾
Public Ser. N. Ill. 5s (1956)	89	90
Public Ser. N. Ill. 6s (1916)	99	100
Swift & Co. new 5s 1944 (w. i.)	96¼	96¾

# STEVENS, CHAPMAN & CO.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

MUNICIPAL, CORPORATION AND RAILROAD BONDS

McKNIGHT BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

702 GERMANIA LIFE BLDG., ST. PAUL

# 6% MORTGAGE LOANS 6%

We are making Loans on Land we know and to People we know.

That is the reason we can Recommend Our Mortgages to Investors.

# NORTHWESTERN TRUST COMPANY

Box 545

GRAND FORKS, N. D.

# THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

Established 1872

Corner Sixth and Minnesota Streets, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

Capital ----- \$2,000,000  
 Surplus and Profits ----- 2,250,000

## OFFICERS

GEORGE H. PRINCE, *Chairman*

DONALD S. CULVER, *President*

H. VAN VLECK, *Asst. Cashier*

F. E. WEYERHAEUSER, *Vice President*

G. C. ZENZIUS, *Asst. Cashier*

R. C. LILLY, *Vice President*

J. A. OACE, *Asst. Cashier*

H. VON DER WEYER, *Vice President*

M. ROY KNAUFT, *Asst. Cashier*

H. W. PARKER, *Cashier*

THE BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE

## NEW BANKS AND CHANGES.

### MINNESOTA.

Pequot.—The Farmers State bank has been organized. F. G. Schrader is president.

Mahnomen.—The directors of the Security State bank have elected A. L. Thompson, president; O. A. Tenold, vice president and Olaf Qually, cashier.

Chatfield.—The directors of the First State bank of Chatfield have elected the following officers: G. H. Haven, president; E. G. Bolles, vice president; G. A. Haven, cashier; M. D. Bolsinger and C. H. Ernst, assistant cashiers.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

Leonard.—Ire J. Larson will succeed H. B. Greene as cashier of the Farmers bank.

### SOUTH DAKOTA.

Ipswich.—The directors of the Bank of Ipswich have elected Mrs. Beebe president.

Fairburn.—Frank H. Johnson has been chosen president of the Ranchmans State bank.

Claire City.—L. S. Hougen, A. Foss and Levi Foss are the incorporators of the Scandinavian State bank.

Sioux Falls.—The State Bank & Trust company has been reorganized as the Security National Bank of Sioux Falls. The bank is capitalized at \$200,000; W. E. Stevens is president, W. K. Van Brunt, vice president and John Barton, cashier.

### WISCONSIN.

Mosinee.—The Farmers State bank is being organized by H. B. Harrowitz and H. S. Lutz with a capital of \$10,000.

Neillsville.—The directors of the Commercial State bank have elected W. J. Marsh, president; Carl Rabenstein, vice president, and H. M. Root, cashier.

Hillsdale.—The State bank of Hillsdale has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. C. H. Musens, A. Hoscheit and C. C. Post are among the incorporators.

Rockland.—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Bank of Rockland. John Erickson, Oliver M. Homstad, Nels Olson, Ole Oleson and Otto Bosshard are the incorporators.

### IOWA.

Waterloo.—C. A. Larson of New Hampton has accepted the cashiership of the First National bank.

Lake View.—A new bank is being planned here; C. C. Denio and C. W. Zeilman of Alta are interested.

Solan.—R. H. Bowman has been elected president and John Servoy, vice president, of the Farmers State bank.

Rockwell City.—The directors of the Security State bank have elected George L. Brower president, F. E. Burnham, vice president, and R. O. Hutchinson, cashier.

Bernard.—The directors of the Farmers Savings bank have elected M. L. Donovan, president, Michael Callahan, vice president, and Joe Noonan will succeed F. H. Clark as cashier.

### NEBRASKA.

Fremont.—Charles F. Dodge was elected president of the Security Savings bank.

Cambridge.—The directors elected M. Weil president of the Cambridge State bank.

Omaha.—The German American State bank will soon open. Fred R. Baker is president.

Curtis.—The First National bank has been reorganized as the Security State bank of Curtis.

Campbell.—The Farmers State bank has been organized with a capital of \$25,000. A. L'Henreaux is president, L. H. Eastman and A. Erickson, vice presidents.

### MONTANA.

Whitetail.—The Security State bank is being organized by Edward S. Lee and G. W. Vahl.

Roundup.—The National Bank of Roundup has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000.

### OREGON.

Maupin.—The Maupin State bank has elected the following officers: J. M. Conklin, president; J. S. Brown, vice president, and F. D. Stuart, cashier.

Flavel.—Articles of incorporation have been filed for a new bank with a capital of \$15,000. Charles M. Hemphill, Mary C. Hemphill and Charles E. McCulloch are the incorporators.

### COLORADO.

Clifton.—W. S. Gardner has been elected vice president of the First State bank.

Liard.—John Brown has been elected president and Thomas Ashton, vice president of the Liard State bank.

Pueblo.—W. K. Greene is president and E. F. Ford, vice president of the International Bank of Commerce, recently organized, with a capital of \$25,000.

### IDAHO.

Nampa.—Lewis Larson of Britt, Iowa, has purchased the controlling interest in the Citizens State bank of this place.

### CALIFORNIA.

Turlock.—Howard Whipple was recently elected president of the Commercial bank.

Imperial.—N. A. Mackey has been elected vice president of the First National bank.

Chico.—The Peoples Savings and Commercial bank has opened with a capital of \$60,000; J. F. Morehead is president.

Los Angeles.—The following are the officers of the Hibernian Savings bank: George Chaffey, president; J. D. Radford and A. E. Huntington, vice presidents; G. A. J. Howard, cashier; T. E. Ivey and B. P. Glenn, assistant cashiers; A. M. Gibbs, secretary.

### BANKING NOTES.

Kent, Iowa.—The Kent Savings bank has increased its capital to \$25,000.

Rapid City, S. D.—The First National bank is planning on a new building.

Larabee, Iowa.—The Larabee Savings bank has increased its capital to \$25,000.

Plover, Iowa.—The capital of the Plover Savings bank has been increased to \$25,000.

Larchwood, Iowa.—The Farmers Savings bank will erect a new bank building this year.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—The First National bank will erect a new building at a cost of \$65,000.

New Ulm, Minn.—The contract for the Farmers & Merchants bank building has been let.

Albia, Iowa.—The contract for the Farmers & Merchants Savings bank building has been let.

Corydon, Iowa.—The First National bank is planning a new building to be erected this fall.

# THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHICAGO

continues to offer to banks and bankers the advantages of its facilities, developed and perfected by nearly twenty-five years of close personal relations with a constantly growing list of correspondents throughout the world.

JOHN A. LYNCH, President  
JAMES M. HURST, Assistant Cashier

W. T. FENTON, Vice President  
WM. B. LAVINIA, Assistant Cashier

R. M. McKINNEY, Cashier  
THOS. D. ALLIN, Assistant Cashier

O. H. SWAN, Assistant Cashier  
LOUIS J. MEAHL, Assistant Cashier

Newman Grove, Neb.—The Newman Grove State bank has increased its capital stock to \$50,000.

Neenah, Wis.—Plans are being made for the erection of a new building for the Neenah State bank.

Alexander, N. D.—Work on the new State bank building has started. It is hoped to have it completed by October 1.

Hillsboro, Iowa.—The capital stock of the Farmers & Traders Savings bank will be increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Pisgah, Iowa.—The stockholders of the Pisgah Savings bank have voted to increase the capital stock from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

### BUSINESS, NOT WAR IS MAN'S OCCUPATION.

To the student of finance, as well as the student of humanity, no time in a generation has been more interesting than the present. Men and nations are made by war—not by wars of aggression, but by wars of defense. Every nation grows great in its defenses, mentally, morally and physically. Every nation grows poor mentally, morally and physically by its wars of aggression.

The aggression of the Turk in Europe is ended, although marauding bands may still be cutting off the hands of individual Greeks, in loot of sea coasts where should be the fairest gardens of the earth. The aggressions of Russia against the Japs ended a few years ago. The aggressions of France against Germany ended a generation ago. The aggressions of Spain against the whole world terminated long ago.

The nation that seeks conquest by land or sea courts disaster. England made a war of aggression in South Africa and received the greatest check in its modern history. No civilized nation in the world today can raise armies for aggression, but all can readily raise armies and war treasuries for defense. The problem in all the complications at present, both here and abroad, may be answered by first ascertaining the point of aggression. The great new factor in this situation to prevent the development of any aggression is business.

The whole world is engaged in business as never before. Industrial Germany in 30 years has far outrun military Germany. No building of dreadnaughts by England or all the powers combined has exceeded the business building. Throughout the civilized world villages have become mill centers; towns have become cities; empires have succeeded states, and the empire in the modern world is commercial, and not martial.

Today the world is at war, but it is a war of bourses, of business, of finance. The guns are so heavily loaded, the interests at stake so vast, the civilization involved so wide, that just here it may be said or predicted that the war must be ended soon. As for any general physical fighting, it is unthinkable that it should begin.

If the Servians have moved aggressively on the Austrians, the civilized world will not permit the defeat of Austria. If the Austrians have moved aggressively on the Servians, the world will not permit the destruction of Servia.—Wall Street Journal.

### MISSISSIPPI RIVER NAVIGATION.

Barge No. 5 of the Bernard Boat line, making the trip from New Orleans to St. Paul, is scheduled to land August 10. The boat will make the return trip within two days after docking, and carry freight on the down trip.

**F. E. MAGRAW**  
BONDS  
COMMERCIAL PAPER  
620, 622, 624, 626 Globe Building, ST. PAUL

## YOU OUGHT TO SEE

The hundreds of applications we have on file from experienced Bankers all over the United States. Then you would realize how the



can fill any and all requirements you may specify. It's easy when you have the men to select from.

**THE CHARLES E. WALTERS COMPANY**  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

## BANK AND BUSINESS INVESTMENTS

Throughout the West. *Positions filled.*

**BUSINESS-MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE**  
Chamber of Commerce Bldg., DENVER, COLO.

## CASHIERS WANTED

*We have a number of openings for capable and experienced cashiers*

CASHIER—Strong institution in nice town of 800 in northern Minnesota. Excellent opportunity. Scandinavian preferred. Salary \$1,200 to \$1,500, stock if desired.

CASHIER—German Catholic preferred. Town of 1,500 in southern Minnesota. Prefer man to take \$3,000 of stock. Salary to start \$1,200 to \$1,500.

We have similar positions in North Dakota and Montana, and would be glad to hear from competent bankers.

**BUSINESS SERVICE COMPANY**  
BANKING DEPARTMENT  
Mc KNIGHT BUILDING, MINNEAPOLIS

## NORTHWESTERN MARBLE AND TILE CO.

Capital \$300,000.00

Minneapolis, Minn.

Manufacturers and Contractors of  
Complete Banking Room Fixtures  
in Marble, Bronze, Tile and Wood

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED

## 6% FIRST MORTGAGE FARM LOANS 6%

We offer for sale well selected Farm Mortgage Loans in North Dakota and Eastern Montana. In every case the land loaned on is carefully inspected by a member of the Firm. No Loan is made to exceed 35% of the cash value of the land. No charge is made for collections. Interest and Principal is payable at our office. Reference,—any bank in Minneapolis.

Write, or call for a list of our offerings.

**GRANDIN INVESTMENT COMPANY**  
Capital \$200,000  
714 Plymouth Building Minneapolis, Minnesota

### OFFICERS

C. L. Grandin, President Miles B. Johnson, Vice Pres't  
R. P. Dameron, Vice Pres't S. H. Drew, Secretary

"MADE IN MINNEAPOLIS"

By

# The American Bank Protection Co.

Capital \$150,000

Steel Office and Vault Fixtures  
Omnibuses

Steel Filing Devices  
Vault Doors

**ELECTRICAL BURGLAR ALARMS**

## HELPFUL CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION.

By Charles L. Phillips, in the Michigan Tradesman.

Co-operative distribution is a distinctly modern phrase with a distinctively modern significance. It was happily invented by somebody and applied to a new condition in the merchandising realm.

So apt is the phrase; so suggestive of the greater reaches and richer rewards of latter-day merchandising methods as compared with those of other days—it just naturally sticks in one's memory and commends itself to one's sense of the proprieties.

Co-operative distribution describes a merchandising condition or state, wherein producer and retailer work together harmoniously, and in conformity with the most accredited rules and principles of merchandising, for the development of business. It is, in other words, team work between the manufacturer and the retail dealer. The ideal of its ambition is to supply the consumer with such merchandise as he may require, at a fair and equitable price, and to give him, along with the goods he buys, a plus something, known as service.

Co-operative distribution involves, above all things, frankness and fair dealing. Far different is the spirit of it from the old way of veiled neutrality, "watchful waiting," espionage and sharp practice as between manufacturer and retailer. If either party to this strictly modern business compact is too selfish and short-sighted to rise above the desire to put one over on the other, the spirit of co-partnership is lost. Lost, also, are the benefits of co-operation—for the time being at least.

### Development of Trade Sources.

Co-operative distribution is the scientific development of sources of trade. It is infinitely more concerned in cultivating new demands for merchandise than it is in winning customers from one's competitors. It proceeds upon the assumption that people aren't consuming up their capacity by any manner of means; that they have numerous inherent requirements for commodities of one sort or another that haven't as yet developed to the point of explicit calls.

The producer's program, therefore, is to perfect his new commodity—making it as nearly as he can something of obvious merit and self-evidencing value to the consumer; and then take the dealer into the game, and make it worth while to the dealer to co-operate with him (the producer) in the development of a big new business.

The producer who is imbued with the co-operative spirit never tries to force or browbeat or intimidate. He does not threaten. He invites the dealer to get in the game, and share in the fun and profits of it.

Co-operative distribution uses intensive rather than extensive methods of cultivating the field of business. It undertakes to do the work thoroughly. In other words it tries to get all the business of a given locality to which it is entitled. And it does this primarily by adapting the merchandise to the needs of the people who are expected to consume the merchandise.

### Brings Dealer and Producer Together.

This fundamental principle in all methods of co-operative distribution brings the producer and dealer close together. The local dealer becomes, in a sense, the local representative of the distant house. He, being in a position to know the local peculiarities and the buying capacity of the local

dealer, communicates this information to the distant house, or to its traveling salesman. The house and the local dealer get together. Their avowed purpose is to work out a scheme of local selling. If the goods aren't quite adapted to local requirements, perhaps they can be modified in some practical way so as to fit more precisely local requirements.

And in the matter of advertising and selling, the producer nowadays is rendering a kind of service that was never dreamed of in the old days of merchandising. The producer's advertising department has kept pace with the rapid progress in general publicity and scientific distribution, until it is able to render a most important service.

Wide experience, garnered from many previous efforts, in many different communities and under widely different conditions, has made the manufacturer thoroughly familiar with some fundamental matters. This experience, which was had not without cost and hard work on the part of the producer and his subordinates, is freely imparted to his local partner, the dealer.

### Valuable Tips and Suggestions.

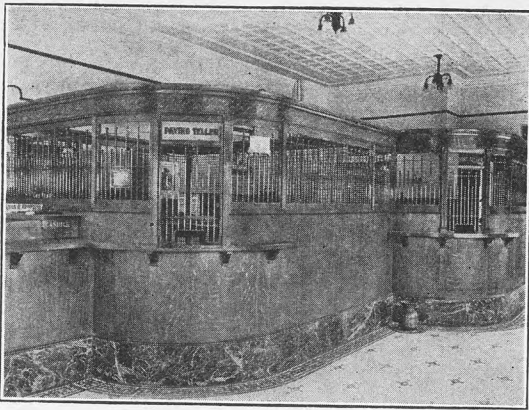
Along with the merchandise, the dealer gets a mass of advertising helps; inserts, such as leaflets, folders, calendars, pamphlets, booklets, catalogues, etc., electro plates and types mortised for dealer's name and location, house organs or personal communications containing valuable tips and suggestions for getting on the trail of new business.

And not only this, but if the local dealer is deeply interested and shows that he is heartily in line with the producer, the latter will often go to no end of pains to help the dealer work out and put over a big local selling scheme. A live producer of distinctly modern type and a live local dealer, when harnessed together, make a strong combination for getting business. And they work together on an equitable, profit-sharing basis.

It is an unfortunate thing that so many storekeepers throughout the country seem to be totally unable to see this thing of co-operative distribution. So many of them apparently are content to work along lines of selling that have long since become discredited. They are attempting to fight the battle of business single-handed. They scorn to accept any help from outside sources. They look with suspicion upon the distant house when it proffers its help. They seem to regard co-operation as an unholy and undesirable alliance. They want to maintain an attitude of aloofness, falsely styled a position of independence. And that's the reason so many of them are either marking time or appreciably losing out.

### Nothing Unmanly in Accepting Help.

Now independence is all right, when correctly understood. But there is nothing immoral or unmanly in accepting help when it is proffered one on a fair and honorable basis. To enjoy the benefits of co-operative distribution a dealer does not have to forfeit his birthright. He doesn't have to submit to being blindfolded and gagged and bound hand and foot. He maintains his initiative. He can cut loose from the house the minute he is convinced the house isn't doing the fair thing. There are plenty of competitive houses, as far as that goes. Competition alone



The interior of the First National Bank of Crosby, Minn., shows the careful matching of woods, and the blending of grain and color of wood and onyx, so noticeable in the work of Thomas Robertson & Co.

## We Specialize on Bank Interiors

THIS company has recently prepared a booklet which tells what an efficient bank interior should, and what it should not, be. The booklet shows photographs with actual examples for each contention. You will find it of value in planning your new bank interior. Write today.

**THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO**  
 Designers and Manufacturers of Fixtures  
 MINNEAPOLIS U. S. A.

would keep the average house true to the law of fair-dealing.

Now when a producer has put himself to so much trouble and expense to build up a highly efficient advertising and selling department, he naturally feels sore when the dealer sits back on his dignity and refuses to accept anything save merchandise. Such an attitude on the part of the local dealer defeats the very purpose of co-operative distribution. And, insofar as the producer and that particular dealer is concerned, there is, of course, no co-operative distribution. The dealer sells just what he sells—but the probabilities are that he doesn't sell nearly as much as he would have sold had he accepted the dealer helps that he might have had for the asking. Of course, the less goods sold means the less profits made—both by the local dealer and the distant house.

Authorities on business topics are fairly well agreed that the business of the future is to be big business—far larger, no doubt, than we have the courage now to attempt; and they are also agreed that this business is going to be done more and more on the co-operative basis. And if that be true, it will surely follow that the fellow who is unable to see this thing of co-operation is the fellow who is most likely to be eliminated.

### WORLD MEAT FAMINE.

British farmers are now puzzled by a fact which is affecting both consumers and producers the world over.

Stock of all sorts continues to rise steadily in value against all the causes that used to alter and lower prices. Feed in England is now very short. Some of the clovers were killed by the spring frosts. There is little keep anywhere and a general failure of the hay crop is threatened.

In spite of this both store cattle and fat cattle are at a great price, and show no sign of diminishing. In pigs this upward movement is yet more remarkable. In the past pigs have risen and fallen in value quite regularly; a high price being immediately followed by a high production, which lowered price. The political economy of small producers has been built on this fact.

For a long time the price has gone up and up, and appears to be reaching a permanently high level. Pigs of six and seven weeks old have been sold for £1 and more. Most poultry produce has risen with a similar regularity. In London by the board of trade returns, the price of meat rose 15 per cent. between 1900 and 1912.

The movement is so striking that far-seeing farmers are meditating a complete change of farming methods. Wheat is very cheap. It scarcely pays to grow at present prices. Oats are less needed each year and hay is in less demand owing to the coming of the motorcar. In consequence there is an inclination to go in more and more for stock-raising. Such a change as followed the great rise in the price of wool and altered the whole face of England is perhaps in sight.

Every inquiry goes to show that this movement is world-

wide. Cattle are today so dear in the Argentine that men with land have not capital enough to stock it properly; and the effect of the high prices has been not to raise but to diminish stock. The Argentine today is greatly understocked, simply because there are not the animals in the world to stock it, and everything that is salable is sold, so exorbitant has been the public demand for meat, especially in the United States, which now import from the Argentine. In England the demand for milk has also led to an increase in the suicidal policy of slaughtering instead of breeding cattle.

This upward movement has been very closely observed in Russia, and under its stimulus never in history has there been such a rush of emigrants to Siberia, which is likely to become the greatest of food-exporting countries. But there is at present no sign that the producer who is a tortoise has any immediate chance in the race with the consumer who has a galloping hunger for meat. Even the Japanese are becoming meat-eaters and importing English stock in increasing numbers.—Montreal Witness.

### J. J. HILL ON FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

New York.—The National Foreign Trade council has appointed a committee to consider ways for relieving congestion of foreign commerce due to the European war. James A. Farrell of New York, president of the United States Steel corporation, is chairman. The other members of the committee are James J. Hill of St. Paul, chairman of board of the Great Northern railway; Edward N. Hurley of Chicago, vice president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association; P. A. S. Franklin of New York, vice president of the International Mercantile Marine; Captain Robert Dollar of San Francisco, president of the Robert Dollar Steamship company; J. A. G. Carson, vice president of the Savannah board of trade; Alba Johnson of Philadelphia, president of the Baldwin Locomotive works, and Willard Straight of New York, president of the American Asiatic association.

### Northwestern Fixture & Cabinet Co.

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All classes of  
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*Capital, Surplus and Profits*  
**\$2,500,000.00**

Accounts of Banks Solicited.  
Prompt and careful attention given  
collections and financial matters.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

### One Who Has Knowledge of Fraud is Not Purchaser in Good Faith.

One Loffler, representing the Sioux Falls Medical Institute, sought out the defendant on his farm, told him that his wife was affected with tuberculosis, and asked employment to treat her. He represented that he had studied in Germany, that he had a treatment for tuberculosis not known to other physicians, and that no one outside of his institute was permitted to make use of it. By preying upon the fears of the defendant he induced the signing of the note. The institution at Sioux Falls was a fake. Loffler went away after getting the note, and though some sort of medicine was sent to the defendant it is apparent that no attention was given him after getting the note. Without reciting the misrepresentations in detail, it is sufficient to say that the jury were justified in finding that the whole transaction was nothing but a fraudulent scheme to get the defendant's note.

The note was transferred to the plaintiff bank before maturity for value.

The plaintiff's cashier, who transacted the business, knew that Loffler was treating people in the community. There is evidence that prior to the purchase of the note he was present at a conversation wherein the institute was discussed, and where it was characterized as a fraudulent one. The defendant lived within two miles of the bank. He was one of its patrons. He was thoroughly responsible financially. The bank purchased on a basis that made a 30 per cent. investment.

The court ruled that the foregoing evidence in this case of First State bank of Storden, Minn. versus Pederson, 143 Northwestern Reporter 980, that the evidence justifies a finding that the plaintiff was not an innocent purchaser of the note.

\* \* \*

### Statute of Limitations Runs Against Certificate of Deposit.

This action was begun October 22, 1909, on a certificate of deposit in words following: "Farmers State bank. \$50.00. Charter Oak, Iowa, October 28th, 1896. No. 2291. Certificate of Deposit. Christian Thompson has deposited in this bank fifty and no/100 dollars in current funds, payable to the order of same in current fund on the return of this certificate properly indorsed, six months after date, with interest at six per cent. per annum. D. O. Johnson, Cashier, per Kadock." The plaintiff alleged that he properly indorsed the certificate, and presented the same to defendant October 11, 1909, for payment, and that this was refused. A demurrer on the ground that action thereon was barred by the statute of limitations was overruled, and defendant by answer admitted that issuance of the certificate at the date alleged, and pleaded that upon its face the same showed that it was barred by the statute of limitations, in that a cause of action accrued thereon six months after October 28, 1896, and more than 10 years had elapsed since before this action was begun.

The court ruled in this case of Thompson versus Farmers State bank of Charter Oak, Iowa, 140 Northwestern Reporter 377, that where a certificate of deposit provided for payment on the return of the certificate, properly indorsed, the indorsement called for is such as the law merchant requires to authorize a payment to the holder of a negotiable instrument, and, if presented by the original payee, no indorsement is necessary, but, if presented by another, an indorsement showing his title would be sufficient, consequently that provision does not affect the accrual of the right of action on the note. Where a certificate of deposit declared it was payable to the order of the depositor on the return of the certificate, properly indorsed, six months after date with interest, the right of action on the cer-

tificate accrued at the end of six months, and limitations then began to run, for, there being no provision as to the place of payment, the debtor was bound to seek out the depositor and tender payment at the expiration of six months, and the provision for return of the certificate being no more than is required by the law merchant in case of all negotiable instruments.

\* \* \*

### "Capital" and "Capital Stock" Construed.

A will, having authorized the executors and trustees to organize corporations for the operation of the trust property at their election during the trust period, also provided for the separation and disbursement of income from capital, directing that only such portion of any dividend received from any stock in any corporation belonging to the estate should be considered as income as should be paid by any corporation out of its net annual earnings for the current year, and that all such portions of any dividend received on any such stock as should be paid by the corporation from the sale of its property, etc., or which was merely a division among stockholders of the corporation's property, should be considered as capital. Held, in this case of *in re Wells' Estate*, 144 Northwestern Reporter 174, that the corporations thereby referred to were not those which the executors were authorized to create, but rather those in which testator owned stock at the time of his death.

The term "capital invested" as used in such provision did not mean the capital stock, but rather the property or means of the various corporations which might be divided among stockholders thereof. The "capital" of a corporation is the property or means which it owns and with which it transacts business, while the "capital stock" is a fixed quantity, representing the interests of the stockholders, and is their property.

Where testator directed that only such portion of any dividend received by his trustees, on any stock in any corporation belonging to the estate, should be considered as income which should be paid by the corporation out of its net annual earnings, and that other dividends should be considered as principal, and that a division of dividends under such requirement by the trustees should be "final," the action of the trustees in making the division was conclusive on the beneficiaries, in the absence of bad faith, fraud, or mere arbitrary action. Where an apportionment of corporate dividends by trustees as between capital and income was conclusive on the beneficiaries unless impeached for fraud, misconduct, or mistake, the term "mistake" did not mean error in judgment on matter of fact or law, but a failure to know some material fact or legal right in the light of which their judgment should have been, but was not, exercised.

Where a will provided that the executors and trustees, in determining the net annual income of the estate, and of any share or part thereof, should deduct from the income of the year all expenses of any kind incurred in the management of the estate, distributing any extraordinary expense or disbursement over a series of years as they deemed advisable, they were authorized to apportion their fees and expenses, incurred, charging those incurred by them as executors to the corpus of the property, and those incurred as trustees in carrying out their duties to the net income. Where trust property is invested in securities purchased at a premium, it is proper for the trustees to create a sinking fund from the income so as to satisfy the premium on the securities at maturity; and this without reference to the fact that such securities may appreciate in value so that they would sell for a larger sum, thus restoring to the corpus of the estate that which was taken therefrom to pay the premium.



**THE TEST OF TIME**

and the placing of over **ten million dollars** for investors by our officials without loss to a single investor makes the first mortgage loans we sell absolutely the best **6 per cent.** investments obtainable.

Write for our new illustrated booklet and state map describing the greatest alfalfa and wheat belt in the Northwest.

**THE BANKING CORPORATION OF MONTANA, P. O. Box E., Helena, Montana**  
*Paid In Capital \$500,000* *Personal Responsibility of Directors over \$11,000,000*

**BIG BUSINESS AND PUBLICITY BY DEFAULT.**

The stupidity of big business in being perfectly willing to leave publicity to its enemies is almost past belief.

When it comes to educating the public to what intelligent organization can do, big business sleepily says, "Let George do it!"

The press of the country are willing, I believe, to tell the truth, but if the men who have most at stake will not pay for the paper and ink, they will see the opposition get to the public first.

Because men have money is no reason they have brains.

Most millionaires have spent their lives in a circumscribed sphere. They are specialists. They know finance, but they do not know psychology. And psychology is a matter of the tides that play through the great human heart.

Today civilization is sitting on the crust of a crater, dangling its heels and whistling "Annie Laurie."

Big business would do well to come out of its comatose state, organize a bureau and teach the world a little economic truth, instead of delegating pedagogics to the prejudiced and the unfit.

Leaving things to George is a sure way to let them go by default.

If big business is a beneficent thing, why not buy pages in the daily press and advertise the fact?

History is reaching a pivotal point. A new deal is at the door, and as Alaric over-ran Rome, so is anarchy ready to engulf us.

Attila, the "Scourge of God," with his whirlwind of fire and sword, is not far away, but this time he comes with the ballot as his bludgeon. His minions are even now at the capital, and we see Ostrogoth sentiments incorporated into statute laws.

Politicians who wear their opinions pompadour read speeches into the Congressional Record and mail at public expense a million copies to the pee-pull at a cost to the taxpayers of many thousand dollars.

But big business is so inert, so obtuse, so obsese, that it dare not state its own case, lest it be accused of maintaining "an insidious lobby."

There is no legal reason why big business should not hire ready writers and publicize its position, just as the Government does its attitude.

But big business pleads guilty before it is accused, and fears the fact will come out that it has paid for legitimate services rendered.

Let Brandeis jump out of a dark corner and shout "Boo!" and big business blubbers for mercy.

As long as a majority of the voters imagine that the employer is the enemy of the employe, big business is going to have firecrackers attached to its coat tail, and eventually it will be driven by its tormentors into nervous prostration.

Already it is suffering from monetary senilis.

On the back of their time-table folders, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania carry a page of peevish apology.

This is about the extent of their advertising, save that they have tacked up in all stations a whining placard begging that the public will interfere in their behalf and importune Washington to give them forty lashes instead of a hundred.

They will never get a fair deal until they meet the falsehoods of the agitators and give blow for blow.

If the railroads are going down in the general crash and wreck of things, why shouldn't they go down with colors flying and band a-playing, instead of peeking around searching for a dishonorable grave!

There is no going back to "the rule of the competent few."

Popular government is here. If we are ruled by the worst, we must, through education, evolve that "worst" into the best.—Elbert Hubbard in New York American.

**U. S. MAY JOIN IN CHINESE LOAN.**

Washington.—Secretary of State Bryan has intimated that the administration is prepared to support American bankers in the matter of the proposed Chinese loans. China has approached the State department regarding two loans, one for \$30,000,000 to establish a bank, and the other for \$40,000,000 to pay off outstanding indebtedness.

**LEGAL DECISIONS**

The complete opinion in any case noted in this department and reported in the National Reporter System, can be obtained from the West Publishing Company on receipt of twenty-five cents.

**WEST PUBLISHING CO.**  
 ST. PAUL, MINN.

*Interest Paid on Time Deposits*

**DALY BANK & TRUST CO.**

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(ESTABLISHED 1882)

*Capital and Surplus \$400,000 00*

Charles J. Kelly, President C. C. Swinborne, R. A. Kunkel, Ass't Cashier  
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Transacts a general banking business; issues letters of credit and drafts payable in the United States and Foreign Countries.

We aim to extend to our customers every accommodation consistent with conservative banking.

*We respectfully solicit your business*

**6% Judith Basin, Mont. 6%  
 FARM LOANS**

Backed by highly-improved farms in the most productive and reliable section of the agricultural West. Always ample moisture —always maximum crops. Steadily enhancing land values. We never loan to exceed 35 per cent. cash valuation of land. From \$1,000 upwards.

*Just the security for trust funds and investors who insist on absolute safety. Interest paid promptly on the day of maturity. No charge for collection.*

**AMERICAN LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.**

STILLWATER, MINN.

*Paid-up Capital \$100,000*

REFERENCES—First National Bank, Stillwater, Minn.  
 Lumberman's National Bank, Stillwater, Minn.  
 Bank of Fergus County, Lewistown, Montana

**All New Bank and Store Buildings**



in the Northwest are reported weekly in the Improvement Bulletin

It contains early news and advertisements for bids on all kinds of construction work with full names and addresses.

Published weekly, \$5.00 a year or 15 cts. a copy. Also daily advance construction reports at \$5.00 per month.

**The IMPROVEMENT BULLETIN,** Minneapolis, Minnesota

# The Canadian Bank of Commerce

**Paid-up Capital**  
**\$15,000,000**

**HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO**

Established 1867

**Rest**  
**\$13,500,000**

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C. V. O., LL., D. C. L., President ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't Gen'l Manager  
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches, Winnipeg C. W. ROWLEY, Manager, Winnipeg Branch

**BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, IN THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO AND ENGLAND**

*Including the following in Western Canada:*

ALBERTA—Athabasca Landing, Bassano, Bawlf, Calgary (4 offices), Carmangay, Claresholm, Champion, Coleman, Crossfield, Edmonton, Gleichen, Granum, Grouard, Hanna, Hardisty, High River, Innisfail, Innisfree, Kitscoty, Lake Saskatchewan, Lethbridge, Loughheed, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Milk River, Mirror, Monarch, Nanton, New Dayton, Olds, Pincher Creek, Ponoka, Provost, Red Deer, Retlaw, Stavely, Stony Plain, Strathcona, Strathmore, Taber, Tilley, Vegreville, Vermillion, Vulcan, Warner, Wetaskiwin, Youngstown.

MANITOBA—Brandon, Carman, Dauphin, Elgin, Elkhorn, Gilbert Plains, Grandview, LePas, Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Rivers, Swan River, Transcona, Treherne, Virden, Winnipeg (8 offices).

SASKATCHEWAN—Bengough, Biggar, Blaine Lake, Briercrest, Broderick, Canora, Cudworth, Delisle, Drinkwater, Edam, Elbow, Elfros, Hawarden, Herbert, Humboldt, Kamsack, Kerrobert, Kindersley, Laird, Langham, Lanigan, Lashburn, Lewvan, Lloydminster, Marcellin, Melfort, Melville, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Morse, Nokomis, N. Battleford, Nutana, Outlook, Prince Albert, Radisson, Radville, Regina, Saskatoon (2 offices), Shellbrook, Swift Current, Tugaska, Vonda, Wadena, Watrous, Watson, Weyburn, Wilcox, Willow Bunch, Yellowgrass, Yorkton.

**A general banking business is transacted. A savings bank department is open at all the branches named above.**

## CANADA REACHES TURNING POINT TO RECOVERY.

Winnipeg.—Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is quoted in London as saying that the Dominion of Canada has, in his opinion, reached a turning point toward recovery. He said:

"When Canada was brought face to face with a monetary condition that for years had been predicted the country stood well the test. The supreme trial feared by many and regarded inevitable by others has been safely passed. If you turn your attention to the West today you will observe that the real estate speculation has been completely checked. And this has come about without any serious financial effect from a general point of view. The sudden cessation of activity has been, on the whole, well borne.

"It is quite useless to speak of the evil of such speculation as recently obtained in our newborn cities. It is pious, of course, to wish that such things might not be, but one might as well wish that a child would pass through life without ever contracting infantile diseases.

"Canada undoubtedly has put forth every effort to exploit her greatest resources, and having done that she is now to devote the whole of her energies toward justifying the money already expended by paying the closest possible attention to the production of wealth on the soil."

### Says Land Values Will Soar.

The secretary of one of the most important land companies in the Canadian West with its head office at Winnipeg, when asked respecting the prospect of advance in land values, said:

"You invite our opinion as to whether in view of the increase of mixed farming and the high price for cattle and hogs an advance in land prices may be anticipated. The writer's belief is that the high price now being obtained for cattle and hogs will eventually—and at no distant date—have the effect of increasing the values of farm lands throughout the West, but that at present by reason of lack of ready money and borrowing power, farmers are not in a position to purchase cattle or hogs sufficient to enable them to go into mixed farming to any substantial extent.

"It has been our experience that values do not increase materially unless there is a big immigration of farmers. At the moment a number of farmers in the Middle West of the United States who would hitherto have been attracted to Canada, are going to Minnesota. The government there is doing its utmost to encourage them to settle within the state, but we do not think that western Canada will suffer in the long run from the competition of Minnesota. We are not to be understood to say that immigration from the Middle West has ceased—or even nearly ceased—but it is the fact that farmers are not anxious to come to Canada of their own accord (as they were two years ago) and that of those who do come to see the land, not so many buy as formerly. In short, our opinion with reference to farm land values in the West is that there will not be any substantial increase in values for a year,

or perhaps two years, but that after that we look for a steady advance. The main fact we think remains indisputable that nowhere can the same value in land be obtained for money as in western Canada, and that this fact alone must ultimately bring lasting prosperity."

### Packing Plants Lack Capacity.

Reports indicate that at several important cities steps are being taken to increasing abattoir facilities. Calgary is negotiating with the Canadian Pacific railway for the purchase of its stock yards; Saskatoon is engaged upon a plan of co-operation with the farmers in its locality, and Regina is considering sites suitable for stock yards and abattoirs. At Calgary and Edmonton expensive plants already exist, and Winnipeg is already a very important stock yard and abattoir center.

It is pointed out that very soon additional packing plants will be required in the West. At the present moment it would appear that there is a shortage of plans for handling hogs. The raising of hogs in the Canadian West at the present time is proceeding at a rate of 2,000,000 a year, and the actual packing capacity is only 1,250,000, approximately. The fact also has to be borne in mind that hog production is just in its infancy. We venture the opinion that the best way to encourage mixed farming in western Canada is to have facilities for handling products to the greatest possible advantage. It would be, for instance, encouraging to the farmers if the packing facilities for utilizing hog products were slightly ahead of production. As it is, the plant is already behind. Upon the urban centers fall the responsibility of providing the plant. The farmer does his part when he raises the hogs. A few years ago there was a cry for additional railway facilities. It appears now that there is likely to be a demand for packing plant facilities.

In this connection it is interesting to note that every week a score or so of cars of cured meat are sent to various points south and east. Not twelve months ago not a single car of this class of produce was moving from the West. This tendency is one which indicates that the West will eventually derive as good a revenue from live stock as from grain. This year it is estimated that the farmers have already received about \$6,000,000 in cash from the sale of hogs. The figure is significant. What will it be in a few years hence?

### Northern Canadian Mortgage.

The annual meeting of the Northern Canadian Mortgage company was held recently and the balance sheet is now made public for examination. The earnings of the company for the first six months of the year were \$39,100. The expense of management, etc., was \$5,836, leaving \$33,264 available for distribution. The semi-annual dividend at 9 per cent. per annum took \$23,381. The sum of \$15,000 was transferred to the reserve, and the balance, \$2,135, was carried forward to the credit of the profit and loss account. The paid-up capital of the company is now \$521,000.

389, and the reserve \$50,000. The assets total over \$640,000. The company is on a 9 per cent. basis.

H. B. Andrews, provincial manager of the Imperial Life, and well known Winnipeg business man, has been elected a vice president of the Dominion Life Underwriters association. Mr. Andrews has been with the Imperial Life in Winnipeg for the past seven years. Previous to that time he occupied a similar position in Regina and in earlier life he represented the Imperial Life in western Canada.

**Make Good Use of Industrial Site.**

Regina.—The city of Regina intends to make use of its industrial area, both from the standpoint of the city and the industrial concerns which are desirous of locating in Regina. Among other things, it has been decided to erect a factory building in the industrial area for the Western Broom company's factory. The factory will be sold to the company upon reasonable terms. This assists the company in financing this branch factory, and the city is well repaid by the sale of the factory and property at a fair valuation.

The urgent necessity for Regina to establish substantial stockyards and other industries which naturally follow, has been recognized for some time, and practically all of the livestock dealers' associations have petitioned the provincial government to take action towards the establishment of such industries. Regina has taken up the cudgels in the interests of these dealers, and at the present time is considering the best location for such works. It has been decided to use the exhibition grounds as temporary stockyards until such time as the city is able to complete arrangements for a special site. This means that practically all of the livestock will be marketed at Regina until such time as a packing plant is established.

Construction work on the New Grand Trunk Pacific railway 12-story hotel is being rushed as rapidly as possible. More than 75 men are employed on this work.

Cutting of the first oats of the season in the Regina district has been reported. The crop of oats in this particular section is reported to be very heavy. The farmers will be cutting barley in the same district within ten days, and the binder will be working in the wheat fields inside of two or three weeks. The crops throughout the Regina district are reported to be in first-class condition and good yields are expected.

Contracts representing an expenditure of \$51,882 for street lighting and generating equipment at the new Regina power house has been approved by the city council. The largest item on the list is the sum of \$32,000 which will go to the Westinghouse company for a large switch-board consisting of 26 panels of Vermont marble, sufficient to control a 15,000 kilowatt plant.

It is expected that the building figures at Regina for the month of July will exceed those for the corresponding period of last year by about \$100,000.

Seventy-two farmers' co-operative organizations have been organized in Saskatchewan since the beginning of the year, their aim being the purchase of farm supplies and the marketing of farm produce. It is expected that at least an additional 28 companies will be registered before the end of the year, making the total number of organizations in the Province, 100 or more.

**Features of Irrigation Congress.**

Calgary.—The twenty-first international irrigation congress has issued a prize list for exhibits at its land show in October which insure lively competition. Wheat, oats and barley will be awarded \$100 each, respectively, for the best two bushels. Roots, vegetables and fruits, in display lots will draw down \$250 in first prizes, respectively, with seven more prizes proportionately adjusted in each class. These are apart from the competitions between governments or corporations and district exhibits of produce grown on both irrigated and non-irrigated land. No land show staged in Canada has offered such magnificent premiums. Neither entry fee nor admission is charged and

manufacturers even, may at a nominal figure bring their goods to the attention of visitors at the congress. Forty-four countries have been invited to compete for prizes in their class. More money will be distributed in prizes to individuals and districts than usual.

(Continued on Page 49)

**Osler, Hammond & Nanton**  
**STOCK BROKERS and**  
**FINANCIAL AGENTS**

CORNER OF PORTAGE AVENUE AND MAIN STREET  
**WINNIPEG**


Buy and Sell on Commission  
*Stocks and Bonds*, on Toronto, Montreal  
 New York and London, England, Exchanges

## Where Bound this Summer

- ☞ **New England** down among the White Mountains or the Adirondacks
- ☞ **Atlantic Seaboard** along the Board Walk, in the Serf, or out on the bounding wave
- ☞ **California-Pacific Coast** a contrast before the Hurley-burley of the Panama Pacific Exposition 1915
- ☞ **South America** the Southern Half of the Western Hemisphere—our near neighbor
- ☞ **The Far East** Asia, the Orient, China, Japan, away across the peaceful Pacific
- ☞ **Europe** across the Atlantic to the Old World for sights and fancies of the beginning of things

It matters not where, the Burlington Route has the tools and facilities of pre-arranging your entire trip most satisfactorily and economically.

No form of education is more inspirational than travel. Decide right now to make 1914 memorable for its perfect vacation. But, be sure you make the most of your trip—let a Burlington official help you plan it. The furnishing of complete details for vacation trips is a part of "Burlington Service."



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**TICKET OFFICES**

363 Robert St.      313 Nicollet Ave.  
 St. Paul, Minn.      Minneapolis, Minn.

**F. M. RUGG, N. W. P. A.**  
**St. Paul, Minn.**

**THE SUMMER ROUTE YOU'LL BRAG ABOUT**

## WASHINGTON FARM MORTGAGES POPULAR.

Seattle.—The mortgage companies of Seattle and Spokane are doing a large business, and from these points are being invested millions of dollars owned by foreign capitalists, as well as by Americans. The conditions of settlement in the Pacific Northwest are such that the lands are being developed by a high class of farmers, usually in the beginning the hardest of Middle West settlers, with some intermixture of Scandinavian, German and other nationalities.

While there is a wide variation in the possibilities of settlement, and there are vast timber territories where the necessity of clearing off the land makes large farms difficult to till, the valleys are extremely fertile and the rainfall is abundant. The result is that the returns from the farms per acre are high.

The important fact regarding the Pacific Northwest that appeals to the investor in farm loans is the relation that the mortgage debt bears to the returns of the farms and the kind of farming that is being done.

Take the state of Washington, for example, a typical Pacific Northwest commonwealth. The average farm of that state is 208 acres. The soil and the climate give good returns. The average wheat yield is 23 bushels—twice that of some older eastern states, and 60 per cent. larger than Kansas, a banner wheat state. This is to some extent accounted for by the virgin soil, but whatever the cause, it is important only to the investor that there is a good yield.

The average value of the farm lands is \$44 an acre—about half that of Iowa, and ranking with Wisconsin and Nebraska. But the value has been reached rapidly, for the increase in the average value during the decade ending 1910 was 278 per cent.

It is true that there are wide variations in rainfall, some sections in eastern Washington having even little success with dry farming, and irrigation is the profitable method.

Along with this condition there is a low percentage of mortgage debt, only 34 per cent. of the number of the farms being mortgaged, and this is lower than in most of the western farming states. Also the percentage of mortgage debt to the value of the property is low.

Though the value of its lands is given at \$500,000,000, the mortgages amount to only \$25,000,000, which, considering that most of its settlers came to the state without enough funds to complete their equipment for farming, is a good showing.

The increasing settlement and the consequent increase in the value of realty is certain to go on, for the steady stream of home-seekers going westward is all the time filling up the new states. Washington will gain in population for many years, and we may expect a consequent rise in the price of land.

This mortgage field of the Northwest has proved its safety through some 20 years of development. One of the largest mortgage companies of that section states that in 15 years it has never foreclosed a mortgage, and there is a similar report from others.

The fact is that in a state like Washington there is no reason for failure to meet obligations. The soil is new, the climate has been tested, and through the efforts of

the experiment stations and the modern efforts of agricultural teaching, the farmers learn what to plant and sow, and they get from the soil a good return.

Then there is a steady increase in the value of the land, and this has its effect in the courage it puts into the farmer. He sees his assets growing, and is going to protect his investment. On the whole there is a high average of businesslike management that is becoming characteristic of the West.

The Pacific Northwest has by no means reached its full development, and farm loans will be needed for many years to carry on its business and make it bring forth its fruits. This means good interest rates, and with sound methods of investment there should be for the investor a fine field in this section for many years to come. Always it will be a rich producer, and each year should see a more certain agriculture that will insure promptness on the part of debtors.

\* \* \*

John E. Price & Co., investment bankers, took up the second block of \$100,000 port of Seattle general municipal harbor 5 per cent. gold bonds last week. This makes a total of \$200,000 of the \$300,000 port bonds of the east waterway and central water front projects delivered to them of their recent purchase.

This purchase is the first on record in the history of King county or Seattle which has been made of a block of bonds of this size exclusively for the account of a local banking house or bank, and more clearly demonstrates than any other fact the importance of Seattle as a bond center and the increasing demand on the part of local investors for high grade bonds.

\* \* \*

The "lucky tunnel" of the St. Paul road, 12,000 feet through the Cascades at the summit of the Snoqualmie pass, is completed. Sweating construction crews in the bowels of the granite and slate mountain have shaken hands where bores from two sides met, congratulating one another that no lives were lost.

\* \* \*

Seattle representatives of the Kosmos line have been advised that the German steamship Denderah, building for the European-North Pacific service at Geestemunde, has been launched.

The Denderah is the fourth vessel of seven great liners ordered in Europe for the company's Seattle service and launched this year. The seven vessels, including those sent down the ways and now in the stocks, include the Amasis, the Ammon, the Denderah, the Isis, the Itauri, the Totmes and the Sesostris.

\* \* \*

The Seattle Retail Grocers association has commenced systematically to take up the project of pushing the demand for Seattle-made food stuffs and culinary utensils.

It is announced that the grocers plan to put in stocks of all Seattle-made products, and by co-operating with the Home Consumers league endeavor to centralize the demand on foodstuffs which maintain large payrolls in this city.

\* \* \*

Fire destroyed the Grand Trunk Pacific pier and damaged the Coleman dock, two of the largest passenger wharves in the heart of the Seattle water front, causing a loss estimated at \$500,000, mostly covered by insurance.

### GREAT NORTHERN EARNS 8.6 PER CENT. BALANCE.

New York.—In the year ended June 30, Great Northern earned an estimated balance of about 8.6 per cent. on its \$231,000,000 stock outstanding as compared with 11.7 per cent. on \$210,000,000 stock for the year previous. This year the surplus for dividends may be estimated at \$20,000,000 against \$24,568,314 last year. The decrease in the percentage earnings on stock appears greater because of the larger amount of stock outstanding this year.

Net earnings for June are not yet available, but gross revenues decreased \$737,399, making the loss for the 12 months \$3,375,625. For the estimate it was assumed that expenses and taxes in June were about on last year's level. Other income for the year and charges are placed at about 1913's figures. No bonds were sold during the year, and

there is no known reason for any decided change in other income.

By November, Great Northern will have approximately \$250,000,000 stock out, and at 7 per cent. the annual dividend charge will be \$17,500,000.

Great Northern made no drastic cuts in expenses when smaller revenues began to be reported, and throughout the year maintained a normal expenditure for upkeep. At the end of 11 months total maintenance outlay was \$728,000 higher than last year, while transportation costs were \$121,000 lower. The total increase in expenses over last year was \$860,000. There were evidences of some slight curtailment in the second half of the year, for operating expenses at the end of the first six months were \$1,600,000 higher than the previous year.

## OREGON BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE.

Portland.—Revealing a material gain in state bank deposits, a statement issued by State Bank Superintendent Sargent on the condition of state banks in Oregon, while indicating a decreased volume of trade as compared with the same period last year, reflects a sound financial condition.

The average reserve of all banks in Oregon is 34 per cent., which is 9 per cent. higher than required in Portland and 19 per cent. higher than required elsewhere. The superintendent is confident that the call immediately following the harvest will show a vast improvement.

Savings deposits increased \$4,661,033, which is believed to be largely due to a general waiting for an opportunity to invest. At the time the last call was made there were 162 state banks, 3 savings banks, 4 private banks, 86 national banks, one foreign bank and 4 trust companies in this state. For all the banks in the State, the superintendent issues the following figures, compared with a year ago:

Loans and discounts.....	\$87,669,484	Dec.	\$549,007
Over-drafts .....	355,448	Dec.	40,738
Securities, bonds, etc.....	16,212,727	Dec.	1,154,723
Capital stock .....	18,949,592	Inc.	652,412
Surplus and undivided profits..	10,064,535	Inc.	402,886
Due to banks.....	13,139,383	Dec.	762,289
Commercial deposits .....	78,520,232	Dec.	6,136,612
Time and savings deposits....	33,791,849	Inc.	4,661,032
Postal savings deposits.....	1,292,790	Inc.	163,619

\* \* \*

Portland was the fifth city in the United States in the amount of her postal savings receipts at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, according to a statement of these finances just received from the Post Office department at Washington. Portland's deposits for the year were \$897,000, placing her in the lead of a number of cities having a population of 500,000 or more. Portland is the highest city in postal savings deposits west of Chicago, and, ex-

cepting that city, is the highest west of the Atlantic seaboard. Portland showed a gain in these deposits of 16 per cent. during the year and a gain of 12 per cent. in the number of depositors. The number of depositors on June 30 was 6,529. During the year about \$75,000 has been withdrawn for the purchase of postal savings bonds, which draw 2½ per cent. interest.

\* \* \*

Following the announcement by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that about \$34,000,000 in Government money will be deposited in national banks to facilitate the movement of crops this fall, banks at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake and Portland have expressed the opinion that they will not require Government assistance. Having on hand plenty of available funds, the bankers see no advantage in going into the market for bonds which will be acceptable to the Treasury as security.

\* \* \*

At the close of the fiscal year, Portland is the twenty-second city in size in the United States, according to estimates made by the census bureau, the figures being based on an arithmetical formula prepared by the bureau which assumes that the increase each year since the last census is about equal to the average increase during the ten years preceding the last census. Under this estimate, Portland is credited with a population of 260,601. The population of the entire State is given as 783,239.

\* \* \*

Within the last few days the First National bank of Portland enjoyed the first moving day it has had in three decades. Big vans moved the cash, furniture and fixtures of this pioneer bank to its temporary quarters on the ground floor of the Corbett building where it will remain until the completion of its own new building, in about 18 months.

### RAILROAD INCOMES MORE THAN \$3,000,000,000.

Washington.—The Interstate Commerce commission has issued an abstract of its report for the year ended June 30, 1913, covering the many phases of railroad dealings. These include mileage equipment, capitalization, employes and other subjects.

An interesting feature is that of receipts and expenditures. These show that the roads received more revenues during the year than in the one preceding, the total receipts being \$3,125,135,798, as against \$2,286,958,366. The operating expenses in 1913 were \$2,169,968,924, against \$1,959,094,658 in 1912.

The capitalization of the railway properties was \$19,796,125,712. Of this there existed as stock \$8,610,611,327, of which \$7,231,515,045 was common and \$1,379,096,282 was preferred. The remaining part, \$11,185,514,385, representing funded debt, consisted of mortgage bonds \$1,189,636,796; plain bonds, debentures and notes \$1,107,076,783; income bonds \$250,290,655; miscellaneous funded obligations \$82,852,275, and equipment trust obligations \$369,285,450. Of the total capital stock outstanding for the roads under consideration \$2,836,023,744, or 32.9 per cent. paid no dividends.

The amount of dividends declared during the year (by both operating and nonoperating companies represented in this statement) was \$368,606,327, being equivalent to 6.38 per cent. on dividend-paying stock. The average rate of dividends paid on all stocks outstanding pertaining to the roads under consideration was 4.28 per cent.

No interest was paid on \$1,128,776,748 or 10.44 per cent. of the total amount of the funded debt outstanding (other than equipment trust obligations).

The net increase in investment in roads and equipment during 1913 is stated at \$477,059,640; number of passengers carried, 1,033,679,680, an increase over 1912 of 39,307,397; number of tons of freight carried, 2,058,035,487, an increase of 239,239,857; the average receipts per passenger mile as computed for the year ended June 30, 1913, for the roads covered by this statement, were 2.008 cents; the average receipts per ton mile, 0.729 cent; the passenger

service train revenue per train mile was \$1.356; the freight revenue per train mile was \$3.243; the average operating revenues per train mile were \$2.454; the average operating expenses per train mile were \$1.704; the ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues was 69.4 per cent.

The commission emphasizes the fact that the revenues and expenses shown exclude returns for roads the gross operating revenues of which were less than \$100,000 for the year.

### UNITED STATES LEADS IN STEEL AND IRON OUTPUT.

Philadelphia.—The final figures of the production of steel and pig iron in the United States last year show that this country is still far in the lead of any other competing nation in the output of these materials. The nearest competitor is Germany and Luxemburg, but the tonnage is little more than half of that of this country, while the United Kingdom ranks second. On the average the production of both steel and pig iron of this country has made larger increases from year to year than that of any other country. The total production in the United States in 1913 was 31,300,000 tons; in Germany, 18,645,000 tons; in the United Kingdom, 7,780,000.

**Northwest Items**  
 Its direct connections throughout the "Inland Empire" enable *The Old National* to handle Pacific Northwest items with exceptional promptness

**The Old National Bank**  
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 T. J. HUMBERD, Vice President  
 W. D. VINCENT, Vice President  
 J. A. YEOMANS, Cashier  
 W. J. SMITHSON, G. H. GREENWOOD, J. W. BRADLEY, Assistant Cashiers

## NEW RAILROAD FOR MONTANA.

Helena.—Articles of incorporation of the Great Falls Western Railway company have been filed with the county clerk and recorder at Great Falls, Montana. The directors are C. A. Goodnow, assistant to President Earling of the Milwaukee road, and several other local officials of the same company. The articles state that it is the purpose of the company to build a line from a point on the Great Falls-Choteau branch of the Milwaukee, about 15 miles west of Great Falls, to a point in the Big Blackfoot valley, where it will join the line from Missoula to Ovando.

This line has been surveyed several times by the Milwaukee company and passes through an undeveloped portion of Lewis and Clark county. This portion of the country is very fertile, but owing to the lack of transportation, has been used exclusively for live stock purposes. The construction of this line will undoubtedly open up a vast territory for settlement, both in Lewis and Clark county and in the Blackfoot valley.

This route has always been looked upon as the most feasible, so far as grade is concerned, of any possible across the continental divide. It is understood that the line at first will be graded over the main divide, but later a two mile tunnel will be constructed through the mountain. The road from Missoula up the Blackfoot at the present time has been used only for logging, but the grade extends much farther up the valley from Missoula than the logging road goes. In fact, the grade has been completed to a point several miles east of Ovando which will thus leave only a short distance between that point and a point near Simms, Montana, for the new road to be built.

The new road will be of great assistance to many valuable mining claims, as the mining companies have had much difficulty in transporting their ore; in fact, many mines have discontinued operations on account of the excessive cost of transportation.

This routing is said not only to lessen the grade of the present Milwaukee line through the mountains, but will also shorten the distance between the terminals considerably.

The new line when completed will form a direct connection between Missoula and Great Falls.

\* \* \*

It seems to be human nature for the producer of crops

of any kind, such as grain, wool or live stock, to feel that the buyers are not giving them a fair price, and so the producers are inclined always to speculate on the market. Nineteen times out of 20 this speculation fails to bring results as satisfactory as would have been had if the produce had been sold at the original price offered by the buyers.

This rule, however, has been reversed in the matter of the wool crop in Montana this year.

Owing to the bad condition of the wool market last year, prices were very unsatisfactory, and even worse prices were anticipated for this present season. Accordingly, when a buyer offered from 17½ cents to 18½ cents for the wool, a great many of the purchasers were entirely satisfied to accept such an offer, and especially those who had been unfortunate enough to refuse the prices offered last year, and shipped their wool for storage, with a resultant loss. Some few of the producers, however, held out for higher prices, owing to the peculiar conditions existing.

The demand for ewes is exceptionally good; in fact, it is hardly possible to pick up a first-class band at any reasonable price. Indications are that the lamb market this fall will be strong, and those who are producing mutton lambs of good weight will probably get a very satisfactory price. In some parts of the state the sheepmen are being offered from 4½ cents to 5 cents for lambs for October delivery, and fat mutton is also in great demand, but the sheepmen are inclined to hold off, thinking that the market will grow stronger owing to the scarcity of good mutton.

The wool clip this year will probably bring into the State something better than \$4,000,000, and this money will be received promptly, owing to the fact that practically all of the clips were contracted for delivery as soon as sheared.

\* \* \*

Deer Lodge, Mont., has spent about \$13,000 this year in macadamizing streets and putting in retaining walls. The building in the city this year is heavy.

\* \* \*

The Interstate Commerce commission has decided that the rate of \$1.15 per 100 pounds on carload shipments of lemons from California points to Billings, Mont., is unreasonable to the extent that it exceeds \$1.

## CALIFORNIA'S OIL YIELD INCREASING.

San Francisco.—The greatly increased production of refinable oil in the California fields, which brought about the recent decline in prices paid at the wells to producers, has not resulted in a curtailment of output as yet, although it seems to be the consensus of opinion that further price reductions are inevitable unless steps are taken to check the steady increase shown by the latest field statistics.

Rumors and predictions to the effect that another cut in prices for all grades, with the possible exception of fuel, is contemplated, are going the rounds in the fields and in the big marketing centers, but these rumors are based on conjecture, for the big buying concerns are not giving out any information on the subject.

Over-production of refinable oil is not the only factor considered when prices are discussed, for it will be recalled that an official of the Standard Oil of Indiana stated at a recent court hearing that the company could refine heavy gravity, or fuel oil, into the lighter distillates. As the result of this testimony, the belief has gained ground that the chemists have evolved a process whereby practically the entire percentage of fuel oil may be converted into gasoline.

\* \* \*

W. Meischke-Smith of London, president of the California subsidiaries of the Dutch-Shell combine, favors patronizing home markets when purchasing supplies or letting contracts for construction work, according to a statement credited to him. He is quoted as having made the following statement:

"As regards our interests here, we are practically a California and Pacific coast concern. I believe strongly in buying home products and follow that policy wherever possible. While we have ordered about \$600,000 worth of steel pipe from eastern houses, we have yet to spend upward of \$5,000,000 in the construction of our oil pipe line from Coalinga to San Francisco bay, and we shall award all future contracts on this coast whenever it is possible to do so.

"I sent out specifications a few days ago for an oil tank steamer, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$600,000 or \$700,000, and it is my sincere wish that this shall be built by a California or other Pacific coast shipyard. We shall not go outside our "home" territory in making purchase unless forced to do so."

\* \* \*

Three million six hundred thousand dollars will leave the State treasury during August for general distribution among the counties of the State.

Three millions will be apportioned to the schools and \$600,000 is the counties' share of fees collected by the motor vehicle department.

The State board of control has found the receipts nearly \$1,000,000 short of June. The money on hand in the treasury is divided as follows:

Gold, \$3,667,100; silver, \$2,277.25; nickels and pennies, \$5,190; exchanges, \$3,296,686.76; currency, \$7,245; warrants paid July 1, 1914, \$2,339,030.42; county treasurers' certificates, \$1,413,292.16 and certificates of deposit, \$10,924,165, giving a total of \$20,375,848.49.



## Business Want Department

A medium for the sale of Stocks and Bonds, Real Estate, Farm Lands, Stocks of Merchandise; for the man who wants a Bank Position, or a Location for a Bank, Investment or other Business.

Rates for advertisements in this department are 2 cents per word each insertion. Words displayed in capitals, four cents per word. Initials, name, address, location and abbreviations count as one word each. Copy paragraphed, fourteen cents per line. **CASH OR TWO-CENT STAMPS MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.** All answers to advertisements under key numbers must be accompanied by two-cent stamp. Address Commercial West Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

### BUSINESS CHANCES

#### INCORPORATE YOUR BUSINESS.

Over twenty-four hundred charters procured under South Dakota laws at a very reasonable rate for mining, milling, manufacturing, railroads, telegraph, telephone, or any other industry procured for our clients. Charters trial pursuit. Seventeen years' practice in business. All correspondence answered same day received. Assistance given in making out papers. No delay in securing charter. No extras. No double liability of stockholders as in Minnesota. Write for corporation laws, blanks, by-laws and forms, free, to Philip Lawrence, former assistant secretary of state, 71 Dakota avenue, Huron, S. D.

#### Mortgages Offered.

I have on hand a number of mortgages of the highest class which will sell to net purchaser 8 or 9 per cent. or more. Parties responsible and security very good. Einar Hoidale, McKnight Building, Minneapolis. (79-7)

#### BANK CONTROL WANTED.

Wanted soon, controlling interest in bank in southern Minnesota; capital \$10,000 to \$18,000. Address Box 6, Stout, Iowa. (79-6)

#### SITUATION WANTED

Bank bookkeeper desires position in country bank; five years' experience; excellent references. Address "M12," Commercial West. (79-6)

An experienced banker wants to make connections with a strong country bank; can take full charge and make investment. Address "B25," Commercial West. (79-9)

Married man with seven years banking experience desires cashiership of a North Dakota bank. Speaks German. Willing to buy stock. Address "L10," Commercial West. (79-8)

POSITION WANTED by man 23 years old; employed; can speak German; three years' clerical banking experience; bank reference. Address A. F. Schultz, Brandon, Wis. (79-6)

Married man with twelve years' experience in farm loans, real estate and country banking in North Dakota, desires cashiership in country bank; southern Minnesota or Montana preferred; willing to buy stock. Address "P15," Commercial West. (79-6)

Young married man 26 years of age with five years' general banking experience, wishes position of cashier or assistant cashier in Minnesota country bank; best of references; now employed; can invest. Address "R16," Commercial West. (79-6)

Position Wanted—Assistant cashiership in good live farming community; four years country banking experience; 23 years of age; A-1 references furnished; will consider cashiership in new country bank; at present employed. Address "A7," Commercial West. (79-7)

Young married man having several years' banking experience, real estate and insurance in North Dakota desires position as cashier or assistant in good North Dakota or Montana bank. Correspondence confidential; Scandinavian; best references. Address "L37," Commercial West. (79-7)

## MUNICIPAL BONDS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned clerk of the village of Elmwood, Wis., will receive sealed bids up to and including August 10, 1914, for the sale of \$3,000 bonds; interest not to exceed six per cent.

Said bonds shall be issued in denominations of \$500, which amount shall be due annually for six consecutive years, commencing with August, 1915.

All bids must be accompanied by certified check for \$250. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. L. YATES, Village Clerk.  
(79-6)

#### Notice of Sale of Bonds of Village of Luck, Wis.

Notice is hereby given that the President and Clerk of the Village of Luck, in Polk County, Wisconsin, have been duly authorized in the manner provided by section 943 of Wisconsin statutes to offer for sale and issue to the purchaser the municipal bonds of said village as follows, to-wit:

For the purpose of constructing a system of waterworks, twenty municipal bonds of said Village each for the sum of \$150, bearing interest at 6% per annum interest payable annually, and the principal to become due on the 1st day of April in each of the years: 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934, respectively.

Now therefore, in pursuance of said authorization, the undersigned the president and clerk of said village will receive sealed bids at the office of the clerk of said village at any time up to and including the 15th day of August, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for any one or more of said bonds and will sell the same to the highest and best bidder for cash at the said time. The terms of sale shall be that to the person bidding the highest sum, not less than par, and offering to accept the lowest rate of interest for the whole or any part of said bonds, the said bonds in whole or in part shall be issued.

O. W. LUND,  
President of the Village of Luck.  
ANDREW PEDERSEN,  
Village Clerk.  
(79b-6)

## NOTICE FOR BIDS

### PROPOSALS.

For the installation of a pipe line system for the waterworks for the Village of Luck, Polk County, Wisconsin.

Sealed proposals for the furnishing of all labor and material excavation and backfilling and installing complete a pipe line system for water distribution, for a distance of 4 blocks about 1,225 feet, including valves, hydrants, specials and other accessories, will be received up to 8 p. m., August 22, 1914, and opened immediately thereafter by the President and Clerk of said Village.

A certified check for \$150 made payable unconditionally to the Village Clerk must accompany the proposal for this work.

Plans and specifications are on file and may be seen at the office of the Village Clerk, or at the offices of the Oscar Clausen Engineering company, 312-316 Commercial building, St. Paul, Minn. The Village of Luck, through its officers, reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

ANDREW PEDERSEN,  
Village Clerk.  
O. W. LUND,  
Village President. (79a-6)

## VALUE OF FORESTS.

When the soil is carried away from one place it goes to another; it is not dissolved and lost. The United States geological survey has made an estimate of the amount of silt carried by a number of rivers in the country, and, with the exception of the Mississippi and the Missouri, the Tennessee river stands at the head of the list, the estimate being 11,000,000 tons per annum.

Whenever the water in the river is turbid it is made so by contributions from the soil adjacent to the river and its tributaries. So every time the river waters are muddy they are made so by soil erosion. It is hardly necessary to discuss these things in their relations to agriculture. It is easily

seen that the enormous amount of soil that is carried into the streams, into the oceans and the Gulf is that much done for the impoverishment of the soil.

As the forests in our hill country have been denuded, erosion has grown worse. The farmers of this east Tennessee section would have been vastly better off today than they are, had they left the timber standing on the hills. The timber was wasted, and with it removed, the soils have been wasted to the extent that what is left is unproductive.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

## NO LINSEED FROM ROSARIO.

No linseed was invoiced at Rosario, Argentine, during 1913 for shipment to the United States. The declared exports of this product amounted to \$3,101,833 in 1911 and \$610,651 in 1912. According to statistics covering shipments to all countries, 274,893 metric tons of linseed were exported from Rosario 1913 against only 181,415 tons in 1912. The cessation of exports to the United States, it was stated, was due to the absence of demand on account of satisfactory crops.

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See our exclusive lines of spring and summer styles before placing your order.

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## McMILLAN

### FUR & WOOL CO.

THE BIG OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE BUYING



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TALLOW GINSENG SENECA BEESWAX DEERSKINS  
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WRITE US AND GET OUR CIRCULARS KEEP POSTED SHIP TOP PRICES AND SHIP AGAIN

Ship your Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,  
Ginseng, and Seneca Root  
to the Old Reliable



TRADE MARK  
ESTABLISHED  
1890

## MINNEAPOLIS



**WAR, AS EDITORS SEE IT.**

(Continued from Page 21)

**Sit Tight! Don't Rock the Boat!**

Sit tight! Don't rock the boat! That's the watchword today. That's the first duty of every American at this moment. That's what this country needs to keep it straight and safe and true to its course—absolutely all it needs.

Business conditions are sound. We have one of the greatest grain crops in history. Its value has already greatly advanced. We have a sound financial system, backed by the greatest store of gold in the world. Our banks are solid, safe. There is nothing the matter with the United States.

War will mean an unprecedented demand for supplies. Experts declare American business will feel a great impetus. While other nations destroy, this country will produce. While other nations are armed camps, this country will be a farm, a factory, a forge. Trade extension is predicted in all directions. The immediate future is plain.

The national administration is acting wisely, promptly. The sum of \$500,000,000 is available, under the Aldrich-Vreeland act, for an emergency. The organization of the reserve board will soon be complete. This will enable us to deal more effectively with the outflow of gold. Plans are perfecting to permit American registry of foreign vessels. This will protect and develop our commerce.

We are preparing to maintain strict neutrality. Questions may arise with foreign nations as to what constitutes contraband. Such questions cannot conceivably involve us in difficulties. They will be settled by the ordinary processes. The general principles of neutrality and neutral commerce are plain. The United States will adhere rigorously to them. Friendly intercourse, as far as circumstances permit, will be its rule and its procedure.

Stock exchanges have closed—a wise precaution. This country cannot be the dumping ground of the whole body of securities that war-mad Europe is anxious to convert into money. The closing is temporary. Elsewhere there is no prospect of interference with the orderly processes of American business. Stable conditions are here. All we have to do is to keep them stable.

The administration has decided to appeal officially to the public to help maintain existing satisfactory conditions. The public cannot fail to respond. The only danger is one which it may create itself. Its course is simple. All it has to do is to sit tight, to do nothing to disrupt the fortunate condition in which this country happily finds itself.

Don't rock the boat—that's the central idea! The swell from the great battleship "Europe" will be felt. But it will not hurt us. It need not even break over the sides. There's nothing the matter with the boat that we are in. Straight and strong, well-seamed, well-caulked, well-timbered, with reasonable guidance it will bear us safely and prosperously through.

Sit tight! Don't rock the boat! Keep its head well up against the sea! Don't let it get into the trough of the waves! Let every man realize that at this moment calm confidence and calm thankfulness are the first duty. They are absolutely justified by the favorable situation in which we find ourselves. They are the certain guarantee of a continuance of those conditions.—Chicago Herald.

**War and the Interests of Labor.**

It is coming more and more to be recognized that when a nation goes to war the gains and losses fall on different groups of people with very different degree of severity. Dividing a population into groups, the wage-earner is the one who must have most to lose and least to gain. This

(Continued on Page 48)

**WHEN TO EAT THE BANANA.**

The banana will never enjoy the popularity it deserves until the people of the temperate zones learn to know when it is ripe, and learn not to eat it in its raw state. There is a popular delusion that the banana has ripened when it turns from its original green to a golden yellow, and those thus deluded decline to touch this fruit when dark spots appear in the yellow skin of the banana.

The banana is not fully ripe when it is yellow. This change from green to yellow is the first outward appearance of a chemical process incidental to the ripening. Not until a considerable portion of the skin has turned to a deep brown has this ripening process sufficiently developed to give the fruit its greatest value as a delicious and healthful food.—Frederick Upham Adams, in "The Conquest of the Tropics."

**PHONE DEVICE LOCATES "EAVES-DROPPER."**

A motor-driven tell-tale device for party-line telephones has been patented, according to the Electrical World, which will give conversing parties the location of any subscriber who may "listen in" while they are using the line. The rising receiver hook at the interloping station starts a motor-driven signal wheel which gives the code of the station attempting to use the line. The motor cannot be stopped or the circuits interrupted until the signal is completed.



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# GRAIN & MILLING

## THE WHEAT AND MILLING SITUATION.

Commercial West Office, Minneapolis, August 5.—With the first shadows of a war cloud over the old world sky, wheat, standard staple of human sustenance, went soaring in a feverish pit. Traders clamored for the product. Dollar wheat was reached and passed. The great history-making bull market that began early last week with a sensational advance of 7½c was eclipsed. September wheat went up 9¼c and December 9c, making an advance of 20½c in the former since July 15. Millions of bushels of wheat were rushed to the seaboard and a fight for hulls bound for European ports ensued. Then suddenly the trade awoke to the fact that transportation was out of the question. Insurance was refused. An embargo was placed on shipments to the Gulf. Foreign exchange and discounts were closed to exporters, and the storage elevators at New York and Chicago were reported full to the bursting point and crop reports were lost sight of. All of 6,000,000 bushels of wheat were on eastern sidetracks, eating itself up in demurrage charges or proving an expensive commodity in the warehouses. There was no alternative, the market must drop. It did. But as the developments in the foreign situation became more ominous a message told of the British and Belgium Governments' decision to guarantee ocean risks on wheat bought to come to these countries. Some relief from congestion in American ports was in sight. Prices strengthened. Washington announced an amendment to the Panama canal act providing for the registering of foreign trade ships under the United States flag, and last, but not least, promised an early distribution of the \$1,000,000,000 emergency currency. These three factors became paramount. The price of wheat once more went skyward, and a decidedly better feeling existed in the grain trade last night. Strong interests all over the country became actively engaged in an attempt to bring about a resumption of business into normal channels. Bulls were extremely confident of their position. Overnight Great Britain declared war on Germany. Through its plunge into the chaos hope was again inspired. The trade saw Britannia still the ruler of the wave, and aided by France, a quick and decisive clearing of the North Sea and thereby open passage across the Atlantic. The United Kingdom must have foodstuffs; so must all Europe. England will buy every surplus bushel of wheat America has. This is direct assurance from the biggest exporters in the business. It was no wonder, then, that when the market opened this morning, this reasonable and most probable development palled all other factors into insignificance, and the price of wheat kept steadily to the course of the day before. Millers grasped the situation immediately and there was a scramble to buy.

\* \* \*

The export situation predominates over all other factors in the market. Conditions are complicated and serious. The winter wheat movement must become burdensome until arrangements can be made to keep open the route to England and furnish vessels in which to carry wheat. Checked at the terminal points, wheat will back up to the farms, where it will be piled on the ground after all improvised facilities for its storage are exhausted. The present conditions are against the exporter in that he does not know whether he can get his money for his grain after he ships it on account of the action taken by the different European countries to hoard their cash. Naturally the export demand has fallen off to nothing and the apathy will continue until conditions shape themselves so that this country can safely sell its grain abroad. Such a state of affairs is affecting our cash markets and prices

for the time being will simply have to adapt themselves to a basis of supply and demand. Different nations are already confiscating or attaching all grain and other food products to supply their armies. But Europe must have further supplies. Some means will have to be devised eventually to get foodstuffs from the United States. Washington's latest move is to urge leading European countries to declare breadstuff non-contraband of war, and in their answer lies the key to the situation. As matters now stand, wheat cannot be moved out of the country. The time for moving the wheat is here. America can't eat it all, but until the skies clear some, there is little hope of relief. The biggest export business this country has ever enjoyed has been interrupted by the demoralized conditions abroad. Possibility of bank failure in the countries involved does not add any to the pleasure of doing business over there. In the conditions as they exist, the spectacle is presented of futures way above cash prices. Any surplus would weigh on the domestic market and keep cash prices down here, while Europe would be bound to inversely place a premium on the same grain. Again, the fact must not be lost sight of that with the Triple Entente dominant on the seas, there would be an abundant outlet for supplies. An added factor besides the natural elements which is working toward a decreased output of grain in Europe this year, is that thousands of men are being called from the harvest fields just when the grain is getting ready to reap. What the ultimate effect on prices will be is largely a matter of conjecture, although it must be admitted as a great possibility that later on prices will go higher when some means of getting grain abroad is found. The solution of this problem will mean no end of foreign demand for our foodstuffs.

\* \* \*

Wheat futures made an auspicious start last Thursday, opening 3 to 5c higher here, and 3 to 7c in Chicago, above a week ago. European developments were the chief cause of the excitement. Prices fluctuated widely and wildly. December went through the dollar line to 100¼, the highest for the July was 99½c, and 99c for September, the active month. The close was about 3c under this, but the tone was extremely nervous. On Friday the market opened excited on further and more serious developments abroad. Trading was mostly of the evening-up order. Commission houses preferred not to accept orders for actual hedging account. Saturday saw Liverpool quotations lower for the first time since the situation became acute abroad, and this resulted in a lower opening here. Trade was almost at a standstill and the market closed lower. The market ruled lower again on Monday, although the opening saw an advance of about 1c. Commission houses discouraged any new business, and to this the dullness was directly due. The Chicago market was weak. Fluctuations reflected nothing new in the situation. Reports that the British government would guarantee war risks on contracts of wheat for shipment to Great Britain developed strength in this market on Tuesday. Arbitration of the railroad dispute also had a favorable effect. The close found prices up 2c.

\* \* \*

The Minneapolis cash wheat market has been of a holiday character. Throughout the week mills were indifferent buyers. The movement to market is light, which is really fortunate in view of the present stagnancy. The market was unsettled from first to last. While wheat to arrive had little or no call, spot was in fair demand. Prices gradually worked back to a normal from the inflation of the week before. The very choice milling found sales at the premium established during the excitement early in

the week. Winter wheat has been slow, with the offerings fairly liberal up to the last day or two. No. 1 hard is quotable at 7c over the September future, although, as stated, some few sales were at higher prices. No. 1 northern blue stem is from 4 to 6c over, No. 2 1 to 4c above, and No. 3 at September price to 2c under. No. 1 durum is quoted at 2½c under the Duluth September.

\* \* \*

Ideal wheat weather has been prevalent over the three northwestern states, but even with the lower temperatures, the consensus of opinion among the conservative remains unchanged—the Northwest will not raise an average crop. Extremely hot weather over the previous week hastened the ripening of the grain; the danger of further damage by black rust has been eliminated, and it now remains to garner in the crop. As far as the prospective yield is concerned, there is little if any change from a week ago.

Excepting for a little delay through rainfall, the week has been favorable for farm work. Threshing will be general throughout southwestern Minnesota next week, according to reports from the vicinity of Pipestone. In this section, while opinions differ, it is believed the yield will be about an average. In Rock county the yield will not be out of the ordinary. In Murray county excessive rains of the early summer caused considerable damage to the wheat, and, according to advices from that district, it is doubtful if 50 per cent. of a crop will be reaped. Wheat has a poor prospect in Lynn county, Minnesota; "looks like 6 to 8 bushels to the acre," say the reports. This condition is due to black rust, and the grain is not filling well. Threshing is quite general in southern Minnesota.

Harvesting operations will be under way throughout North Dakota by Thursday or Friday. The reports from that State say that practically no wheat has been cut in the Williston and Minot districts. Williston has reported conditions good, with beneficial rains within the last week. Reports from Bismarck tell of general wheat cutting over the slope and that headers are being used by many. On the whole, reports from North Dakota are much more favorable than a week ago, but none can see where the early promise will be sustained.

\* \* \*

Canadian reports are coming bad. According to experts covering the three prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the shrinkage is general. "From Winnipeg to Moose Jaw," said Le Count in a wire to Minneapolis, "the crop is spotted, and though pretty good in the vicinity of Indian Head, the average will be greatly reduced. Beginning a short distance west from Moose Jaw, the crop runs out almost entirely and is practically a total failure as far as I went west, to Swift Current. North from Regina conditions are better, but crop light all the way to Saskatoon. You can readily see there is a very large and important wheat territory that is going to produce very little wheat this year. The hot weather badly blighted all the territory I have examined, from one to six kernels being missing from the top of almost every head. Estimates for the province range from 9 to 14 bushels, but I think this is too high. Wheat harvest is two weeks earlier than usual."

Around Minnedosa, Manitoba, wheat is very spotted; some of the fields are reported fair, while others are said to be poor and nearly ripe on summer-fallow. An expert has estimated the yield in that section at 20 bushels to the acre, with 6 and 12 bushels for fall and spring plow-

ing. The Manitoba crop is better than that of Saskatchewan, but far below the average.

Intense heat in the Canadian West has done untold damage. The wheat has shriveled up and many fields are ruined. Many farmers marvel that there is a crop at all, it is said, when it is realized that since the first week in June there hasn't been an inch of rainfall.

The hot, dry weather in Canada has brought out some curious traits in marquis wheat. While it made more rapid progress than fye in the early part of the season as soon as the rain fell many fields of it began to deteriorate, and in not a few instances the variety is not a week ahead of the fye in maturing, and yielding no better.

\* \* \*

Good general sales of flour have been made by both local and country millers, with the latter still reported doing the most business; in fact, one report said country mills were trying to buy flour of Minneapolis mills. Not a few sales of flour have been booked for delivery right to the end of the year. Fancy clears are in good demand at relatively high prices; however, prices as a rule are down from the top and are out of line again. Export business is at a standstill as a result of the embroglio abroad.

Millers are predicting a high level for flour, in the event of a protracted and widespread European war, providing, of course, there are sufficient bottoms. Generally speaking, the flour men are cautious about making definite statements as to the probable course of prices in the near future. They say it is difficult to decide what effect war will have on prices. If European ports are blocked, so that for a considerable time it is impossible to make export shipment from North America, stocks of flour would accumulate, the same as in wheat, which could not be marketed. Such a condition would naturally reduce prices. If, on the other hand, war is protracted, with the larger powers of Europe involved, they contend the natural trend for wheat would be higher, and dearer wheat would naturally mean costlier flour, with the countries involved unable to prepare for next year's crop.

Not a few leading Minneapolis millers believe it will take some time for conditions to become clarified, but they look for extraordinary flour demand ultimately.

#### CORN.

The weather in the West has been more favorable for corn in the last week, but corn is still in need of rain over all the large producing states. The prospect that existed for corn a few weeks ago has been weakened day by day in the heart of the corn belt. Fields are exceedingly dry. In some counties in Kansas it is said that corn cannot make more than half a crop under the best of conditions, while in others a good drenching would insure 90 per cent. of a crop. In some counties again, the prospects could not be better. The next week will tell the story for corn in the Southwest belt. Under the very best climatic conditions a fair but below the average yield may be realized.

Spots in Illinois are reported badly affected through lack of moisture. In parts of southern Kansas and Oklahoma the crop is made.

Corn appears in excellent condition in the Northwest and will, it is said, even up the shortage in other grains, especially in Minnesota.

Referring to late cultivation of corn, the County Agent says:

"Considering the drouthy condition now prevailing in many sections of the corn belt, the question of late cultivation of corn may well be considered by farmers so affected.

"Corn needs moisture most at the time when the tassels and silks appear and the ears begin to form. Generally, at this time, no cultivation is being done and enormous quantities of water are lost, both by the actual growth processes of the plants themselves and because of evaporation. The latter can be avoided by renewing the soil mulch.

"After the corn has been 'laid by' the soil mulch can be maintained by going between the rows with a one-horse

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CHICAGO

harrow or drag or mower wheel. The one-horse harrow with about fourteen harrow teeth is to be preferred. The cultivation should be deep enough to make a fine mulch about an inch and a half deep. This will hold the moisture as it comes up from the subsoil as it is continually doing and the plants will get the benefit from it.

"This work should be done about once in every ten days until the ears are well formed. If a hard rain comes, then the small cultivators should be used as soon as the group is dry enough to work. Otherwise the effect of the soil mulch will be lost and the crop will be in as bad shape as ever unless rains come frequently. But rain cannot be depended upon.

"There is enough moisture in the subsoil to make a good crop almost every year if the evaporation is held in check. Late cultivation is hard work, but presents a first-class means of turning a little sweat into a lot of money."

There has been a rather indifferent market in corn in the last week. A fair demand has been noted at times. Early last week saw a strong market, but prices broke on Friday and closed easy at 73c on Saturday. Offerings toward the close of the week were moderate, with buyers about equal. The highest price paid during the week was 75½c on Thursday. The united strength was partly in sympathy with wheat, but largely owing to small stocks and bullish conditions over the corn belt. The interior has counted on corn to supplement the wheat, but if higher prices for the latter continue, there will be little grief at the loss in the former.

**OATS.**

Oats offerings were light and only a light demand existed. New oats are coming slowly to the market, but it is expected that next week will see a material increase in the receipts. The advance early in the week in other grains provided a reason to raise the price of the cereal, but a reaction followed.

This year's crop of oats is only of moderate proportions. The harvest is general in states of large yield. Iowa is promised a good crop. In the Northwest the crop has been materially impaired by the same causes that affected wheat. The prospect in Minnesota is extremely disappointing, heat and red rust having played havoc, but fair in both North and South Dakota.

What the crops abroad will be is now a matter of conjecture.

**FLAX.**

Demoralization of the foreign traffic service is playing havoc with the flax market and making it impossible to sell any by-product abroad. Crushers naturally could not afford to pay as much for flaxseed. Due to the situation existing in Europe, trade in flax futures was stopped shortly after the opening on Monday. Following this action, crushers attempted to switch from the September basis in the Duluth market to a basis of the Winnipeg futures, but with little or no success. Receipts have been light. Duluth elevator stocks showed an estimated increase of 145,000 bushels for the week.

While there has been some improvement in the weather in the Northwest, Canadian reports continue to show unfavorable conditions for the crop. The impression seems to be prevalent that some opening in the foreign situation will be offered and higher prices for the seed directly result.

The Archer-Daniels company of Minneapolis, in its report on flaxseed, said:

"In some of the best flax sections of Canada there was very little sub-soil moisture to start with this spring and the grain that was planted had no assistance in growth except occasional showers. About two weeks ago, extreme heat was experienced in that section and they have had practically no rain since, so that we can safely say that the Canadian crop has been seriously damaged, especially in southwestern Saskatchewan and southwestern Alberta. Naturally these conditions have extended over into northern Montana, and there are spots in Montana and North Dakota that are beginning to suffer. We have other sections report to us that the crop never looked better, but we believe the entire flax section of the Northwest is in

need of rain and the longer a general rain is postponed, the more serious the damage will be; but should we have a general rain within a few days or a week, the situation would be wonderfully improved.

"We don't think the Canadian crop, on account of reduced acreage, has at any time been estimated at over 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 bushels and it may not be far out of the way to say that it has been injured in the neighborhood of 50 per cent., so that it is probable that Canada will not have above seeding and home consumption to exceed 5,000,000 bushels and this may be cut down to 3,000,000."

**BARLEY AND RYE.**

Malting barley found a ready demand throughout the week, while feeding grades were comparatively quiet. Prices worked lower. Rye shot up 11c early in the week, but reacted 5c and has remained relatively steady since. Offerings have been heavy. Outside interest has dropped away, with buyers unwilling to pay the present high prices.

The rye and barley harvest has already been completed in some sections of the Northwest, especially in North Dakota, while in other sections it is in full swing. The barley harvest is completed in South Dakota and the southern part of Minnesota. In Ransom county, North Dakota, early barley and winter rye is all in the shock and returning good yields. In Barnes county all the rye is cut and barley is nearly completed. Late barley in Dickey county will give an unsatisfactory yield, according to the latest advices from that section. Rye is all cut in Stutsman county.

Not a few sections of the Northwest report a scarcity of laborers, and some apprehension is felt on this account.

Rye is reported running from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre in Le Roy township, Minnesota, and barley from 20 to 35 bushels.

**MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR SHIPMENTS.**

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Year ago.
Monday .....	51,565	48,248	48,505
Tuesday .....	62,200	62,631	52,699
Wednesday .....	57,500	58,550	61,362
Thursday .....	62,855	54,544	56,132
Friday .....	62,869	64,721	61,103
Saturday .....	59,821	57,244	59,240
Total .....	356,810	345,938	339,041
Shipments two weeks ago .....			316,177

**GRAIN IN MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS.**

	Week ended—		
	July 31, 1914.	July 24, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1913.
Wheat—			
No. 1 hard .....	917,093	1,211,135	64,598
No. 1 northern .....	2,200,090	2,637,455	7,281,500
No. 2 northern .....	84,305	216,370	2,389,538
Other grades .....	492,704	567,300	892,334
Total stocks .....	3,694,192	4,632,260	10,627,970
Decrease .....	938,068	1,171,662	1,213,492
Corn .....	9,677	41,413	7,290
Oats .....	92,105	172,870	974,110
Barley .....	268,418	284,092	197,348
Rye .....	7,989	12,384	93,482
Flax .....	147,565	149,773	101,540

**At Duluth.**

Duluth Grain Stocks.—Changes since July 25, 1914, to close of business July 31, 1914—six days:

	Stocks.	Inc.	Dec.
Winter and western .....	38,000	38,000	
Spring wheat .....	678,000		142,000
Durum wheat .....	182,000		31,000
Bonded wheat .....	62,000	4,000	
Total wheat .....	960,000		
Net .....			
Corn .....			
Oats, domestic .....	44,000	11,000	
Oats, bonded .....	46,000		
Rye, domestic .....	35,000	4,000	
Barley, domestic .....	180,000	15,000	
Barley, bonded .....	8,000		
Flax, domestic .....	1,592,000	43,000	
Flax, bonded .....	1,042,000	102,000	
Total .....	3,907,000		

**At Chicago.**

Grain in store in Chicago August 3:		Increase.
Wheat—		
Public .....	1,526,000	750,000
Private .....	2,748,000	804,000
Afloat .....	1,630,000	129,000
Total .....	5,904,000	1,683,000
Total last year .....		5,290,000
Corn—		
Public .....	870,000	*163,000
Private .....	497,000	*272,000
Afloat .....	147,000	147,000
Total .....	1,514,000	*288,000
Total, last year .....		3,321,000

Oats—		
Public .....	2,027,000	1,046,000
Private .....	1,586,000	110,000
Total .....	3,613,000	1,156,000
Total, last year.....		8,999,000
*Decrease.		

**U. S. VISIBLE.**

Visible domestic supply and changes on August 3, from week previous: Wheat, increase, 5,560,000; last year, increase, 4,596,000. Corn, decrease, 321,000; decrease, 1,428,000. Oats, increase, 1,037,000; decrease, 510,000. Total wheat, 29,744,000; last year, 37,677,000. Corn, 3,208,000; last year, 6,389,000. Oats, 6,482,000; last year, 17,131,000.

**World's Visible.**

Bradstreet's world's visible changes: Wheat, increase, 8,828,000; last year, increase, 149,000. Corn, decrease, 543,000; last year, decrease, 1,041,000. Oats, increase, 308,000; last year, decrease, 1,024,000. Total wheat, 114,254,000; last year, 111,747,000. Total corn, 4,461,000; last year, 8,463,000. Total oats, 11,945,000; last year, 27,461,000.

**On Passage.**

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Year ago.
Wheat .....	37,512,000	36,096,000	32,336,000
Increase .....	1,416,000		
Corn .....	21,188,000	22,067,000	32,207,000
Decrease .....	879,000		

**WEEK'S FLOUR OUTPUT.**

(From the Northwestern Miller.)

The attached table gives the flour output at milling centers for the last two weeks, with comparisons, in barrels:

	Aug. 1.	July 25.	Aug. 2, 1913.	Aug. 3, 1912.
Minneapolis .....	355,505	343,165	328,625	269,440
Duluth-Superior .....	18,485	25,725	21,125	13,280
Milwaukee .....	13,495	7,500	15,200	26,495
Aggregate spring .....	563,105	560,895		
St. Louis .....	33,200	27,200	31,400	17,800
St. Louis† .....	31,100	32,500	40,400	29,700
Buffalo .....	108,300	103,500	111,700	71,700
Detroit .....	15,200	15,200	13,800	14,600
Rochester .....	14,800	13,600	11,300	13,750
Chicago .....	21,000	20,250	18,000	19,000
Kansas City .....	38,100	34,100	51,600	46,700
Kansas City‡ .....	192,535	184,670	147,750	123,590
Toledo .....	39,200	36,300	36,300	31,500
Toledo§ .....	111,660	100,935	51,330	79,400
Nashville** .....	81,355	84,565	138,540	135,000

\*Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa mills outside of Minneapolis and Duluth, average capacity 46,365 barrels.

†Flour made by mills outside of St. Louis, but controlled in that city.

‡Flour made by group of Missouri river, Kansas and Oklahoma mills outside of Kansas City.

§Flour made by central states mills, including those of Toledo.

\*\*Flour made by southeastern mills, including Nashville. Flour output for week ending August 1, at all above points shows an increase of 6 per cent. compared with week ending July 25.

**CHIEF GRAIN CROPS WORTH \$3,418,000,000.**

The nation's grain fields promise this year the tremendous total of 5,210,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats and barley. If expectations are realized, the combined yield of these major grain crops will surpass the record of every preceding year in both quantity and value. Approximately the market worth of these billions of bushels, figured on the price basis of July 1, when the most recent estimate was taken, will be \$200,000,000 in excess of the value of the average crops of the last five years.

Except to those who have become familiar, through close study, with the agricultural resources of the United States, these huge figures are hardly short of startling as their significance is grasped. There have been several years in the country's recent history when large outturns of the staple crops have gone far to offset unsatisfactory conditions in manufacturing and commerce. Because of these precedents, many men of prominence in the industries have lately been moved to predict that the crops this season will be of leading influence in changing depression into activity.

The aggregate value of the four crops, as of July 1, was established by the government experts at \$3,418,000,000. On the basis of the average price for five years the value will be \$3,218,000,000. The aggregate of the yields will be 433,000,000 bushels above the five-year average production.

The most valuable crop of the four will be corn, if weather and soil conditions continue favorable until the ears have reached maturity. The price per bushel on July 1 was 75.5 cents, giving the crop an approximate value of \$2,151,000,000. The yield is expected to surpass the five-year average by 160,000,000 bushels and the table above shows that the drought-stricken crop of last year will be exceeded by more than 400,000,000 bushels.

Although winter wheat will be more than 100,000,000 bushels more than last year, its market value will not exceed that of the average of five years. On the

basis of the July 1 price of 76.9 cents a bushel, the crop will bring \$503,695,000, an increase over the average period of no more than \$1,186,000. Spring wheat will be worth, according to the mid-summer price, \$209,000,000.

Oats, with a yield 90,000,000 bushels greater than the five-year average, is expected to bring nearly \$50,000,000 less, the value being estimated on the price of 38.8 cents a bushel. With barley quoted at 47.5 cents, the crop should bring about \$100,000,000.

From many points of view the hay crop stands nearly on a level with corn in importance as a factor to increase or decrease the country's food bill. The indicated yield is somewhat better than the average, with a yield of 1.37 tons per acre as compared with an average of 1.34 tons for the preceding five years. The potato crop will be average; the rice yield a little less than average.

**DECREASE IN CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.**

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture has prepared a statement showing animals slaughtered in all establishments under Federal inspection for the calendar years 1912 and 1913 and from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1914:

Year.	Cattle	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
1912 .....	7,252,578	2,277,954	14,979,254	33,052,727
1913 .....	6,978,361	1,902,414	14,405,759	34,198,585
1914 (6 mos)...	2,998,836	923,019	6,900,255	16,566,303

Receipts of live animals at the six principal western markets during the calendar years 1912 and 1913 and the first six months of 1914, as reported in market journals, follow (may include a small proportion of reshipments):

Year.	Cattle	Sheep	Swine.
1912 .....	7,716,600	13,105,600	18,743,300
1913 .....	7,488,600	13,252,400	18,667,600
1914 (6 mos.).....	2,875,000	5,617,000	8,800,000

Meat and meat food products imported from December, 1913, to June, 1914, in pounds, follow:

December, 1913 ..	16,074,520	April, 1914 .....	30,751,179
January, 1914 ...	15,996,734	May, 1914 .....	24,084,622
February, 1914 ...	10,766,286	June, 1914 .....	48,648,023
March, 1914 .....	33,323,754		

A comparison of the slaughter at all Federal inspected establishments for the fiscal year 1914, with the average for the seven years under the Federal meat inspection law, follows:

Fiscal Yr. to	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
June 30, 1914...	6,724,107	1,814,904	14,958,834	33,289,715
Average, years 1907 to 1913...	7,499,195	2,094,614	11,907,621	32,439,737

Receipts of live animals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, at the six principal western markets, compared with average for the seven previous years, 1907 to 1913, as reported in the market journals, follow (may include a small proportion of reshipments):

Fis. yr. to June 3, '14....	7,195,200	13,816,200	17,876,000
Average yrs. 1907-13.....	8,433,914	10,934,286	17,797,757
Increase, 1914 .....	1,238,714	2,881,914	78,243

The figures as to slaughter apply only to Federal inspected establishments—that is, those shipping meat into interstate or foreign commerce. In these are not included figures of slaughter in many local slaughter houses and on farms which sell their meat wholly within their own states and are thus not under Federal jurisdiction.

**NEW NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.**

The following patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life building, Minneapolis:

O. B. Bjorge, Duluth, Minn., drag line bucket; J. W. Burke, Proctor, Minn., cap; G. J. Fingerson, Murdock, Minn., hog scalding tank; D. M. Graham, Bordulac, N. D., stacker; Gust Hall, St. Francis township Anoka county, Minn., coaling device for trains; L. S. Linn, Fairmont, Minn., harvester attachment; J. E. Minner, Jamestown, N. D., latch; M. S. Munn, Stillwater, Minn., truck and axle mechanism for railway cars; E. W. Owens, Wagner, S. D., three-row wheel cultivator; W. Parliament, Watertown, S. D., wear compensating means for knotting mechanism; O. G. Rude, Sacred Heart, Minn., shaft attachment for vehicle runners; J. Rychman, Minneapolis, Minn., kerosene gas generator and burner; Telesphore St Jean, St. Paul, Minn., leg spreader for horses; J. A. Stange, Regent, N. D., steering guide; J. J. Vogel, Springfield, Minn., corking machine; C. M. Way, Minneapolis, Minn., border for bed springs; W. Kyllonen, Oakes, N. D., trace attachment device; E. Hellfach, Walhalla, N. D., potato sorter; H. Henderson, Halstad, Minn., draft rigging.

## THE CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago, August 4.—La Salle street experienced a week of kaleidoscopic changes as a result of the advent of Mars in the European foreground, the boom of last week being followed by a sharp downward movement in wheat prices which culminated yesterday with a recovery which carried the market up stiffly today. At the same time there is a radical change in the speculative atmosphere, which was so heavily surcharged by the declaration of war against Serbia by Austria and subsequent interchanges of war declarations participated in by Russia, Germany, France and England. The big traders and scalpers crawled out when a leading elevator interest here enabled them to cover their short lines expeditiously at much lower levels than prevailed in the preceding six days, and the pit is a desert compared with two weeks ago, and those who formerly traded in 100,000 bushel lots are now limiting their transactions to 5,000 bushels at a time in a market which is very difficult to trade in. Fear that export business will be hampered let down the bars and permitted the market to sag back and then tumble, while the expectation that admitting foreign ships to American registry will enable exporters to move grain toward Europe caused today's brisk recovery.

Corn was relatively firmer, although a lot of 150,000 bushels sold out Monday because margin calls were not responded to, resulted in a slump of 4c, but the cash demand for corn and oats is so brisk, the seaboard markets are apparently bare of both and today there was a rapid rise in both cereals in spite of a heavy movement of oats at primaries.

Old oats command a premium of 1@2c over the new as a result of the light weight of this year's yield, and the market appears to be on a healthy basis. The banks are taking care of legitimate business on the exchange, but speculative operations are discouraged.

\* \* \*

With wheat prices up 20c in 30 days, and 4½@8c up for last week, there has been one of the greatest changes within such a short period that the trade has known. The bulge has been due largely to the trade being too confident on the short side at 80c and under and oversold on the heavy receipts and big crop. The impression has prevailed that prices could not go up, but it has been a case of the unexpected happening. December touched \$1 on the last bulge. The wheat market now is regarded as a two-sided proposition. With Russia and Germany and Austria and Serbia at war, the grain trade is in a peculiar position. It is unprecedented. Russia has been the bread basket of Europe, but exports are expected to be shut off. European importing countries are in a bad fix. They cannot get supplies from Russia and the Danube, and it is doubtful whether even the 50,000,000 bushels sold to foreigners and not yet shipped will be exported as there is too much risk.

Exporters who have the cash wheat sold for August and September shipment are uncertain as to their ability to fill their contracts. They want payment for the grain in gold when ready to ship. War insurance rates have advanced to prohibitive figures, which checks business, and there is the question of how they will get the wheat out. There has been some reselling and cancellation of these cargoes, and many foreign holders would like to unload, as the advance has turned a bad loss into a good profit within a week. It is impossible to get foreign exchange.

### 'PHONE GIRLS TO AID IN SEED CORN WEEK.

Some time late in August or early in September the farmers of Minnesota will be called to their phones by operators on rural lines to answer the question, "Have you selected your seed corn yet?" If the reply is in the negative they will be asked to get busy. Others will receive the same advice in letters from their bankers.

These are means by which the extension division of the college of agriculture intends to aid the farmers in keep-

Some wheat can be sent out in American ships, but the aggregate will not be large.

Wheat receipts were the largest known at this period. Chicago had 6,901,000 bushels, or 283,000 bushels under the previous week, and 2,052,000 bushels over last year. Shipments were 5,590,000 bushels, against 2,601,000 bushels last year. Primary receipts of 15,919,000 bushels decreased 302,000 bushels from the previous week and increased 3,279,000 bushels over last year. Shipments were 9,464,000 bushels, compared with 6,660,000 bushels last year. Export clearances from the seaboard were the largest on record, nearly 10,000,000 bushels. Wheat is being rushed eastward as fast as possible, and a large percentage of the shipments from Chicago have gone to Canadian ports, and do not reappear in the visible supply.

\* \* \*

Corn last week closed 1¾@5c higher, May leading, and there is a strong bullish sentiment here. September is selling at a discount under all grades of cash except some of the lowest. Stocks are small and the eastern demand the best in months. September is regarded as likely to show the most congestion and December the best speculative trade. The latter is a new crop future. The crop is not coming along as well as expected. Many complaints of damage came from Illinois and Indiana and the South late last week. The Oklahoma condition dropped 30 points to 52, and Missouri 13 to 68 last month. Receipts last week were 1,270,000 bushels, or 472,000 bushels over last year's. Shipments, 1,065,000 bushels, against 1,352,000 bushels last year. Good, soaking rains are needed over the entire belt, and unless they come this week a reduction in the crop estimate is expected. Weather and crop reports are regarded as of more importance in corn than war, as it is a domestic market. Bears take the position that war in Europe will turn Argentine corn from those markets to this country, which they expect will offset the bullish conditions at home.

\* \* \*

In oats there was a rise of 1¼@2¼c last week. Hedging was on a liberal scale. The shipping demand improved to the best in months. Receipts of new enlarged and showed good quality. Arrivals for the week were 4,037,000 bushels, or 2,366,000 bushels over last year. Shipments were 1,621,000 bushels, against 2,010,000 bushels last year. There is a disposition to trade in May, and the largest elevator interests are buying that delivery and selling September.

\* \* \*

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, at a special meeting, passed the following resolutions: "Whereas, War involving every first-class European power being imminent; and whereas, unless the United States Government takes prompt action in event of a general war it will be impossible for any foreign commerce to be handled whatsoever; therefore be it resolved, by the Board of Trade of Chicago, that the Washington Government be and hereby is requested to make every effort to at once amend the navigation laws, if needful removing the restrictions on foreign vessels which wish to enter the American registry, permitting foreign officers and crews to man vessels flying the American flag, and to do all things else to keep alive and to prevent as far as may be possible serious interference with the movement of the necessities of life across the seas. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States."

ing their record of the highest yield to the acre of any state in the Union.

The college of agriculture will wait until the first killing frost can be predicted and then get in touch with the farmers, so that they can beat the weather by selecting the best in their fields.

Word will also be sent to the principals of all agricultural high schools in the State to keep the farmers informed of the approach of seed corn week, supplementing the direct information of the bankers and telephone operators on the rural lines.

## Stock Yards National Bank

SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN.

Capital and Surplus - - \$250,000.00

J. J. Flanagan, President    W. E. Briggs, Vice Pres't  
 J. S. Bangs, Vice Pres't    Gordon C. Smith, Cashier

*Send Your Live Stock Business Direct.*

Situated at the center of the Live Stock industry of the Northwest we have exceptional facilities for taking care of your Live Stock business and are prepared to offer attractive compensations to the country banks in this territory.

## St. Paul Cattle Loan Company

SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cash Capital - - \$200,000.00

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Kenneth Clark    J. W. Lusk  
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Good cattle secured loans solicited from Country Banks. Cattle paper bearing our endorsement offered to banks looking for Commercial Paper investments.

## Liverpool Wheat Review.

(From Broomhall's Corn Trade News.)

Liverpool, July 21.—The recent hot weather has brought on crops in the United Kingdom fast. The cutting of winter oats and barley is now in full swing in the early districts and a commencement was made yesterday with wheat cutting in Berkshire. The wheat crop continues to promise well, but there are still complaints that spring corn and potatoes have had insufficient moisture in some parts of the country, although locally there have been good soaking rains. The dry region is in the south, which has been complaining of scarcity of rainfall for quite a long time. Native wheat is now so scarce that the supply is practically exhausted in some parts of the country and markets are almost without offers. The official returns issued last Saturday gave 12,000 quarters sold at 34/1 per 480 pounds, this price showing a decline of 3d. on the week and comparing with 33/6 a year ago.

The international market during the past sen'night has ruled mainly very firmly, the decline of the previous week having been more than recovered. Compared with a week ago Liverpool futures are about 1¾d. per cental higher; Paris 1d. per quarter higher for current month and 5d. per quarter higher for deferred deliveries of new crop, flour 3d. per sack higher; Berlin is 7d. to 8d. per quarter higher for wheat and 2d. per quarter higher for rye; Pesth 1/- per quarter higher for futures and 5d. per quarter higher on the spot; Antwerp on Saturday closed 7d. to 9d. per quarter higher for futures (yesterday the market was closed). In the United States and Canada futures are 2c to 2½c per bushel higher. The Argentine future markets are also higher, viz., 5c per quintal at Buenos Ayres and 20c at Rosario for August delivery. The c.i.f. market has been rather quiet, but prices for North American and Indian sorts are generally higher to the extent of 6d. to 7½d. per quarter. Australian and Pacific coast wheats on passage and for shipment are the turn in sellers' favor.

As definite official estimates of the actual yield of the several principal producing countries are not available, it may be interesting if we attempt to summarize the reports of the prospects of the crops now being harvested or to be harvested later in the season.

### Present Prospects Compared With 1913 Results.

	Present prospects.	Last season's results.
UNITED STATES winter crop....	Greatest crop ever raised, 130,000,000 bushels bigger than last season's.	The biggest crop ever raised up to that time.
UNITED STATES spring crop....	Moderate Prospects.	A poor to medium crop.
CANADA .....	Prospects inferior to last year's and yet to run the gauntlet of August frosts.	The best crop ever raised.
RUSSIA .....	Extremely irregular and decidedly smaller than last year's.	Officially estimated as beating all previous records, but did not provide as big an exportable surplus as anticipated by some authorities.
BALKAN STATES .....	Poor crops, out-turn below expectations.	Fair crop, giving an average export surplus.
INDIA .....	A small crop, likely be very small exports next nine months.	A full crop.
ARGENTINE ...	Last crop almost a failure, surplus for next six months very small. New crop not starting well.	Good crop, shipments of season, August 1, 1912, to July 31, 1913, amounted to 15,000,000 quarters.

AUSTRALIA .....	Good crop last December, but surplus now remaining insignificant.	Good crops. Surplus of old wheat in July, 1913, was liberal.
FRANCE .....	Officially estimated 67 per cent. of a good crop, since reported improved.	Below medium yield and poor quality.
GERMANY .....	Fair to good.	Good crop.
ITALY .....	Estimated 4,500,000 quarters below last year.	Very good.
SPAIN and PORTUGAL .....	Good crops.	Poor crops.
HUNGARY .....	A poor crop.	A bare medium crop

## WAR, AS EDITORS SEE IT.

(Continued from Page 41)

is coming to be recognized in the policy of organized labor in Great Britain and on the continent. Neither the worker nor his children has anything to gain by the enlargement of the map of his country. The burden of mortality and of wounding and of sacrificing generally falls upon him and his family the hardest. Next comes the mercantile and industrial group which derives income from profits of investment and management in business ventures. Finally the investing class and the speculative interests as such gain temporarily probably less than they lose. This does not include the enormous waste of wealth which the government borrows from its citizens and capitalizes in the form of floating and funded debts. It is in this capacity that a nation going to war puts itself in pawn to the bondholder for years to come. That is what Japan is struggling with now. Inasmuch as every nation has only a given quantum of energy to spend in a year, the obligations which past wars entail handicap in its competition with other peoples in the race for industrial, commercial and cultural advancement.—Professor Alvin S. Johnson, in the Atlantic Monthly.

### War and Our Trade.

One of the larger interests which the United States has in the war which threatens to involve all Europe is in the effect which it will have upon the trade relations of the United States with the countries involved. In the event that the war actually extends to all of the countries which are now in prospect of being involved, it may be well to consider what trade is permissible with a belligerent country and what is not permissible, under the laws of nations.

The United States, a neutral, is entitled to carry on its ordinary trade with each belligerent country, save that it is forbidden, on pain of the seizure and condemnation of the forbidden articles, to sell "contraband of war" to any belligerent.

Probably as good a definition of what constitutes contraband of war as has ever been given was that of Chief Justice Chase, in the case of the Peterhoff, 5 Wall., 58, when he divided merchandise going to a foreign country into three classes:

"Of these classes, the first consists of articles manufactured and primarily and ordinarily used for military purposes in time of war; the second, of articles which may be and are used for purposes of war or peace, according to circumstances; and the third, of articles used exclusively for peace purposes. Merchandise of the first class, destined to a belligerent country or places occupied by the army or navy of a belligerent, is always contraband; merchandise of the second class is contraband only when actually destined to the military or naval uses of a belligerent.



ent; while merchandise of the third class is not contraband at all."

If other countries abide by these rules, although some have refused to accept them in the past, the war should afford no interruption to American trade, but rather should largely stimulate it, provided that neutral vessels, or vessels under the American flag, can be found to carry it.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

**America May Be World's Banker.**

This condition of affairs, of course, will bring greater benefit to certain American industries than to others. But it is obvious that almost every industry will derive more or less advantage. Moreover, American investors and bankers should gain much profit in the immediate future.

A great war in Europe probably would bring an economic advantage to the people of the United States. It would enable them to sell their great crops at prices which would make them much greater income than would be realized had there been no war or danger. They could buy back from Europe great quantities of securities at attractive prices.

The part that the United States could play in the world's affairs would be greater than merely to supply food to Europe.

For the United States to gain any benefit from its position as the wealthiest nation in the world, however, it is essential that American investors not only should have confidence in the future of their own country but also believe, war or no war, that the world will continue to progress.

In brief, a great war in Europe will give the United States the opportunity of assuming the post of world banker by supplying capital freely to countries and individuals in all parts of the globe who need it and can provide the required security.—Sir George Paish, London Statist.

**FREIGHT RATE DECISION AT LAST.**

(Continued from Page 23)

Kansas and Missouri, and by the National Council of Grain Dealers association and the Farmers association of Iowa. Protests against increases in lake and rail rates were presented by the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Board of Trade of Duluth. Protests against proposed increases in rates so far as they affect specific articles, of which the tonnage in some cases is large, were presented by many shippers and particularly the shippers of coal, coke, ore, brick, cement, lumber, ice, sand, gravel, paper pulp, corn products and petroleum. The hearings on these special protests occupied 36 days.

**206 Persons in Counsel.**

Counsel who appeared for the various parties in interest numbered 206 persons. The property investment of the 35 railway systems in official classification territory, as shown by their exhibits, aggregated about \$3,787,000 on June 30, 1898. The return upon this amount in net operating income for that year is stated at 4.39 per cent.

In 1900 the property investment as reported stood at about \$3,952,000,000. The net operating income for that year is stated at 5.28 per cent.

During the 14 years from 1900 to 1914 the property investment of these carriers increased from \$3,952,000,000 to \$6,281,000,000. This represents an advance in the property investment account of 59 per cent.

The operating revenue shows a far greater advance during the same period of years, having increased by 110 per cent. The operating expenses increased even more rapidly, or by 133 per cent. in the 14 years, the result being that the net operating revenue shows a lower ratio of increase than does the gross revenue. In 1900 it cost the carriers 64.62 cents in operating expenses to secure \$1 of revenue while in 1913 the cost had risen to 71.77 cents. Had the operation cost of securing their revenue remained the same in 1913 as in 1900 the net operating revenue of these carriers in 1913 would have been greater than it was by more than \$100,000,000.

The roads in official classification territory made a showing before the commission of net loss of revenue of \$68,

000,000 in the 11 months July, 1913, to May, 1914, as compared with the same months 1912-1913. The main factor, the commission concluded, was the recession of business. This amounted to \$43,000,000.

**CANADA REACHES TURNING POINT.**

(Continued from Page 35)

Some considerable attention is being given by business men of Calgary to the possibility of securing for the farmer the cheap money which, it is alleged, he needs as the panacea for all his ills. That the provincial government is wrestling with the problem does not deter others from expounding their views in such a way as to give opportunity for comparing the solutions advocated, with the balls thrown at the darky's head at the county fair. One of Calgary's city aldermen would have the government sell homesteads at \$2 per acre and thus create a fund to be used in educating the farmer and providing him with the means of earning a living.

\* \* \*

A continuation of hot and generally dry weather has not helped the crops in the south country, although it has been just what the north country needed. For several townships north of the international boundary it is too dry and too late now for any marked change to be made in the grain crops except where the very best of dry farming methods or irrigation has been practised.

\* \* \*

Development in the oil field is proceeding as fast as the companies can place their equipment on the ground. United States manufacturers of drilling machinery have received a nice sum of money for drills, etc., as the operators would not wait to have their requirements made in Canada. There is an opening here for some enterprising manufacturer of well drilling supplies to get in on the ground floor. No sensational strikes were reported during the week and the proposed merger of several companies, while being carried out, has met with considerable opposition, but drilling by those companies which were promoted to go after oil, is being rushed by day and night gangs at the wells.

\* \* \*

**Canadian Northern Will Spend \$10,000,000.**

Edmonton.—Fully \$10,000,000 will be expended in the province of Alberta by the Canadian Northern Railway company in carrying out its 1914 construction program, according to the report of contractors in Edmonton. Included is \$6,500,000, received recently from the sale of bonds in England for the Canadian Northern Western, a subsidiary company, which has the guarantee of the provincial government.

The uncompleted work includes the mileage from Onoway west to Pine River pass, which is generally believed to be the main line of the Canadian Northern railway to the Peace river country. Grading has been completed to Whitecourt and 32 miles of steel is down. The rest will be laid this season.

\* \* \*

Felix Santallier, general manager, reports that the interurban line between Edmonton and St. Albert will be opened early in October. The work of electrifying the line is being pushed ahead.

**E. W. WAGNER & CO.**  
GRAIN, PROVISIONS  
STOCKS, COTTON

97-98-99-100 Board of Trade

Chicago



"THE SACK THAT STANDS THE STRAIN"  
**BEMIS SACKS**  
ARE THE STANDARD  
PACKAGES FOR FLOUR

**Bemis Bros. Bag Co.**  
MINNEAPOLIS

**COTTON FORECAST 13,850,000 BALES.**

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture's bureau of crop estimates has announced that the condition of the cotton crop on July 25, reported as 76.4 per cent. of a normal, forecasts a yield of about 13,850,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

**A MARKET VIEW.**

(Written for the Commercial West.)

W. G. Press & Co., Chicago, August 4.—After a period of wild excitement and uncertainty caused by circumstances such as the grain trade has never before seen, the markets show signs of getting back to normal, when reason and not fear will have something to do with making prices. The thought of the great five European powers engaging in war was a horror story as the world had never seen, and there was full justification for stock, cotton and coffee exchanges quitting business. All stock exchanges of the world out of business for an indefinite period is something to remember for a lifetime, but it was fully justified. The grain markets of the country, however, continue to fulfill their obligations to the public by maintaining an open market, despite the unprecedented conditions. For the grain markets to have closed would have been paralyzing the agricultural interests of this country, and politicians who would force the grain markets out of business would have had an object lesson they would not have soon forgotten. Fear of cargoes being captured and uncertainty as to in what form the wheat would be paid for brought export business to a standstill; but Europe needs our wheat—their crops are short and the war makes it worse; they have got to have our wheat to eat and we can safely rely that some way will be found to get it to their hungry mouths.

Private estimates make the wheat crop from 900,000,000 to 942,000,000 bushels. The movement continues big, the receipts at primary markets last week being 15,030,000 bushels. This would be bearish were it not for the short crops in Canada and all other parts of the world. We believe the situation is a bull one, war or no war. An end to hostilities would of course bring a break in price, but on all breaks wheat is safe to own and there is no reason for the farmers of this country letting go of their wheat except at a satisfactory price.

**CLOSING WHEAT FUTURE PRICES.**

**September Wheat.**

	July 30	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
Minneapolis	.95 7/8	.90 1/4	.90 1/4	.89 7/8	.91 7/8	.95 7/8
Year ago	.86 1/2	.87 1/2	.87 3/4	.87 1/2	.86 7/8	.87 7/8
Chicago	.94 1/2	.88 1/2	.87 5/8	.86 3/4	.89	.90 7/8
Year ago	.85 7/8	.90 7/8	.91 1/2	.87 1/2	.86 1/2	.86 1/2
Duluth	.97 1/2	.92 1/2	.91 7/8	.91 7/8	.94 1/2	.97 7/8
New York	1.00 3/4	.97 1/8	.95 7/8	.95 1/2	.97 1/2	.99
St. Louis	.93 1/4	.87 1/2	.86 1/2	.85 1/2	.....	.89 5/8
Kansas City	.88 1/2	.81 1/2	.83 7/8	.80 1/2	.....	.85
Winnipeg	.98 1/8	.94 1/2	.94 7/8	.96 1/2	.99 1/4	1.05

**December Wheat.**

	July 30	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
Minneapolis	.97 1/8	.92	.92 1/8	.92 3/8	.94 1/4	.98 1/4
Year ago	.91 1/8	.90 3/8	.90 3/4	.90 1/2	.89 3/4	.90 1/2
Chicago	.97	.91 1/2	.91 3/4	.91 3/8	.94	.95 7/8
Year ago	.89 3/4	.96 1/8	.96 7/8	.91 1/8	.90 1/8	.90 1/2
Duluth	.98 1/4	.93 1/4	.92 7/8	.93 1/8	.95 1/8	.93 3/8
New York	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.02 1/4	1.04 1/2
St. Louis	.94 3/8	.89	.88 3/8	.88	.....	.96 7/8
Kansas City	.91 1/2	.85	.85 1/8	.84 7/8	.....	.89 3/4
Winnipeg	.97	.93	.93 1/2	.94 3/4	.97 1/2	1.03 3/8

**MINNEAPOLIS CASH WHEAT OFFICIAL CLOSE.**

	July 30	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
No. 1 hard	1.04 7/8	.97 1/2	.97 1/4	.96 7/8	.98 7/8	1.05 5/8
No. 1 northern	1.03 7/8	.96 1/4	.96 1/4	.95 7/8	.97 7/8	1.04 3/8
No. 2 northern	1.01 7/8	.94 1/4	.94 1/4	.93 7/8	.95 7/8	1.02 3/8

**DULUTH CASH WHEAT.**

No. 1 hard	1.05 1/2	1.00 1/8	.98 7/8	.92 7/8	.96 1/8	1.04 3/8
No. 1 northern	1.04 1/2	.99 1/8	.97 7/8	.91 7/8	.95 1/4	1.03 3/8
No. 2 northern	1.03	.97 7/8	.96 7/8	.90 3/8	.93 3/8	1.01 7/8

**DURUM WHEAT.**

**Minneapolis Closing Prices.**

	No. 1.	No. 2.
July 30	95 3/4	93 3/4
July 31	89 3/4	87 3/4
August 1	90 3/4	88 3/4
August 3	89 3/4	87 3/4
August 4	91 1/4	89 1/4
August 5	92 1/4	90 1/4

**Duluth Closing Durum Prices.**

	On Track.		Sept.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	
July 30	99 3/4	98 1/4	98 3/4
July 31	93 3/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
August 1	93 3/4	92 1/4	92 3/4
August 3	92 1/4	90 3/4	92 1/4
August 4	94 1/4	92 3/4	94 1/4
August 5	95 3/4	94 1/4	95 3/4

**WHEAT RECEIPTS—CARS.**

	Minneapolis.		Duluth.		Chicago.		Winnipeg.	
	1914.	Year ago.	1914.	Year ago.	1914.	Year ago.	1914.	Year ago.
July 30	170	55	75	50	615	672	61	81
July 31	126	90	38	57	498	464	144	79
August 1	168	83	50	64	607	643	95	62
August 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August 4	106	94	86	61	908	1,223	107	111
August 5	115	80	103	57	1,043	1,223	77	183

**MINNEAPOLIS DAILY RECEIPTS OF COARSE GRAIN.**

	Oats, Cars.	Barley, Cars.	Rye, Cars.	Corn, Cars.	Flax, Cars.
July 30	12	25	8	12	5
July 31	7	25	3	14	6
August 1	13	20	8	11	4
August 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August 5	18	15	.....	11	4

**DULUTH DAILY RECEIPTS OF COARSE GRAIN.**

	Oats, Cars.	Barley, Cars.	Rye, Cars.	Flax, Cars.	Year ago.
July 30	10	1	3	13	40
July 31	1	1	1	8	45
August 1	1	1	1	1	9
August 3	1	2	12	11	38
August 4	4	3	5	5	51
August 5	3	8	1	18	28

**CLOSING FLAX PRICES.**

	July 30	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
Minneapolis cash	1.77	1.72 1/2	1.69	1.56	1.57 1/2	1.56
Duluth cash	1.76	1.71 1/2	1.68	1.52 1/2	1.55	1.53 1/2
September	1.77	1.72 1/2	1.69	1.56	1.56	1.56
October	1.79	1.74 1/2	1.71	1.58	1.58	1.58

**CLOSING OATS PRICES.**

Daily closing prices of No. 3 white oats in Minneapolis.

July 30	35 3/4 @ 36 1/4
July 31	35 @ 35 1/2
August 1	36 @ 36 1/2
August 3	35 1/2 @ 36
August 4	35 1/2 @ 36
August 5	37 1/2 @ 37 5/8

**CLOSING RYE PRICES.**

**No. 2 Rye in Minneapolis.**

July 30	64 @ 66
July 31	68 @ 70
August 1	68 @ 70
August 3	66 @ 67
August 4	65 @ 66
August 5	65 @ 65 1/2

**CHICAGO CASH WHEAT.**

July 30.—No. 2 red, 91@97c; No. 2 hard, 91@92c; No. 2 northern, \$1.03@1.07; No. 2 spring, \$1.04@1.09.  
 July 31.—No. 2 red, 89@91 1/4c; No. 2 hard, 89 3/4@91c; No. 2 northern, \$1@1.02; No. 2 spring, 98c@1.01.  
 Aug. 1.—No. 2 red, 87@88 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 87@88 1/2c; No. 2 northern, 98@99c; No. 2 spring, 97@98c.  
 Aug. 3.—No. 2 red, 85 3/4@87c; No. 1 hard, 85 1/2@87c; No. 2 northern, 93 1/4@96c; No. 2 spring, 92 1/4@95c.  
 Aug. 4.—No. 2 red, 85 1/2@88c; No. 2 hard, 86 1/4@88c; No. 2 northern, 95@99c; No. 2 spring, 94@96c.  
 Aug. 5.—No. 2 red, 87@88 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 87@88 1/2c; No. 2 northern, 98c@1; No. 2 spring, 97@99c.

**CHICAGO COARSE GRAIN.**

July 30.—Cash corn, No. 2 yellow, 76 1/2@77c; No. 3 yellow, 76 1/2c.  
 Cash oats, No. 3 white, 36 1/2@38c; new, 36@37c; standard, 37 1/4@38 3/4c; new, 37@37 1/2c.  
 July 31.—Cash corn, No. 2 yellow, 75@75 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 74 1/2@75 1/2c.  
 Cash oats, No. 3 white, 35 1/4@37 1/4c; new, 35@36 1/2c; standard, 37c; new, 35 1/2@36 3/4c.  
 Aug. 1.—Cash corn, No. 2 yellow, 77c; No. 3 yellow, 76 3/4c.  
 Cash oats, No. 3 white, 36@36 1/4c; new, 34 3/4@35 1/2c; standard, 36 1/2@37c; new, 35 1/2@36c.  
 Aug. 3.—Cash corn, No. 2 yellow, 75@78 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 74 1/2@77 1/2c.  
 Cash oats, No. 3 white, new, 33@34 1/2c; standard, new, 33 1/4@35 1/4c.  
 Aug. 4.—Cash corn, No. 2 yellow, 77@77 1/4c; No. 3 yellow, 76 1/2@76 3/4c.  
 Cash oats, No. 3 white, 33 1/2@35 1/2c; No. 3 white, new, 33 1/4@33 1/2c; standard, new, 33 3/4@34 1/4c.  
 Aug. 5.—Cash corn, No. 2 yellow, 79 1/2@79 3/4c; No. 3 yellow, 79@79 1/2c.  
 Cash oats, all new, No. 3 white, 34 1/2@35 3/4c; standard, 35@36 1/4c.

**WINNIPEG CASH GRAIN.**

July 30.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, 99 1/2c; No. 2 northern, 98 1/2c; No. 3 northern, 92c. Oats, No. 2 Canadian white, 40c; No. 3 Canadian white, 38 1/2c; feed, 37c. Barley, No. 3, 51c; No. 4, 47 1/2c. Flax, No. 1 northwestern Canadian, \$1.56.  
 July 31.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, 95 1/2c; No. 2 northern, 94c. Oats, No. 3 Canadian white, 38c; feed, 37c. Barley, No. 3, 54c; No. 4, 51c. Flax, No. 1 northwestern Canadian, \$1.49 3/4.  
 Aug. 1.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, 97 7/8c; No. 2 northern, 94 7/8c; No. 3 northern, 92 7/8c. Oats, No. 2 Canadian white, 40 1/4c; No. 3 Canadian white, 38 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 37c. Barley, No. 4 northwestern Canadian, 50 1/4c. Flax, No. 1 northwestern Canadian, \$1.46.  
 Aug. 3.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, 98 1/2c; No. 2 northern, 96 1/2c; No. 3 northern, 91 1/4c. Oats, No. 2 Canadian white, 40 1/4c; feed 37c. Barley, No. 1, 50 1/2c. Flax, No. 1 northwestern Canadian, \$1.46.  
 Aug. 4.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, \$1.01; No. 2 northern, 99c; No. 3 northern, 94c. Oats, No. 2 Canadian white, 40 1/2c; No. 3 Canadian white, 39 1/2c.  
 Aug. 5.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, \$1.07; No. 2 northern, \$1.05; No. 3 northern, \$1. Oats, No. 2 Canadian white, 42c; No. 3 Canadian white, 40 1/2c; feed, 39 1/2c. Barley, No. 4, 52c.

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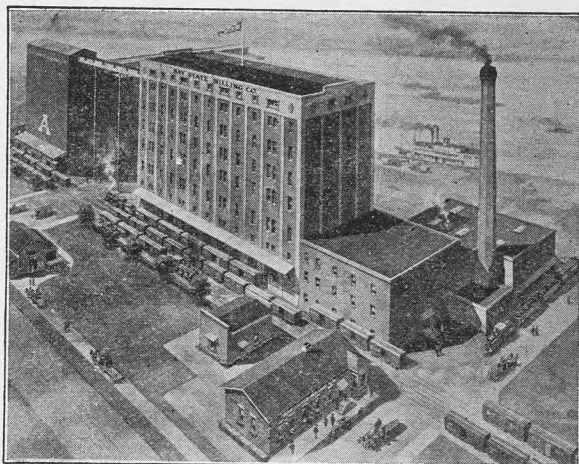
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