

# CENTRAL WESTERN BANKER

## *Omaha*

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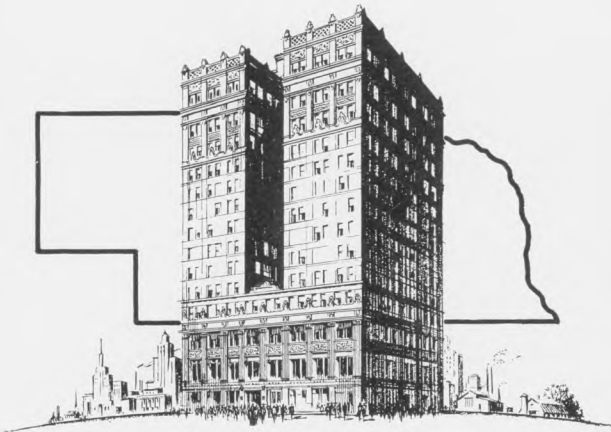
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FEBRUARY

1931



## Nebraska's Oldest Bank is Anxious to Serve You . . .

In 1857 Kountze Brothers was organized and in 1863 the Bank was nationalized as the First National Bank of Omaha.

During all these years we have been anxious to be of service to correspondent banks in the State.

Many of our customers have been with us for a half-century, a few for nearly three-fourths of a century.

---Since 1857



**First National  
Bank of Omaha**  
**FIRST TRUST COMPANY**

# CENTRAL WESTERN BANKER

410 ARTHUR BUILDING

OMAHA

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NUMBER 2

THE OMAHA NATIONAL COMPANY, early in January, moved into its new quarters on the second floor of the Omaha National Bank Building. Taking the entire west half, the company moves from the ground floor of the building; quarters it had occupied for ten years. The new quarters give 25 per cent additional space, for the 43 employes of the Omaha National Company.

The trust department of the bank occupied the east half of the second floor of the building, moving later in the month.

THE ORIGINAL INDEBTEDNESS of the Lincoln National Bank and Trust Company to the Continental National Bank of Lincoln, arising from the taking over of the deposits of the former by the latter following the robbery of the Lincoln National, September 17th, has been reduced to \$436,000 it was announced early in January. The deposits were \$2,222,590, covered by a blanket note when the transfer was made. Of this indebtedness \$1,786,590 was retired by liquidation of assets of the Lincoln National Bank.

FRANK O. OSBORN, former reviewing appraiser for the Eighth District, Federal Land Bank, with headquarters in Omaha, has removed to Washington, D. C., to become assistant chief appraiser of the federal farm loan board. He succeeds, at Washington, Mark Martin, former Omahan, who has been made vice-president and manager of the St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bank.

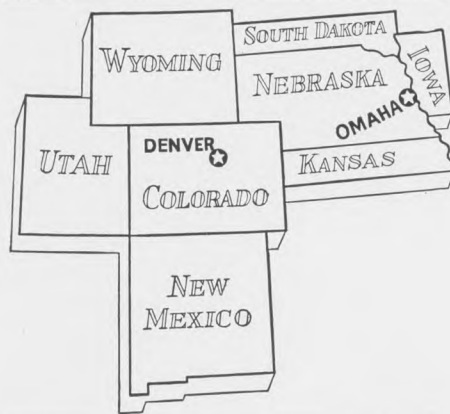
WALTER W. HEAD, president of the Foreman-State National Bank, of Chicago and chairman of the board of the Omaha National Bank, has resigned from the Nebraska State Capitol Commission, after having been a member since its organization a decade ago.

The commission arranged and supervised the national competition under which Bertram G. Goodhue was chosen as architect for the build-

ing, and has supervised the details of construction of the 10 million dollar building, now almost completed. The capitol has been recognized, generally, as one of the distinctive buildings in America, and even in the world.

Mr. Head, in his letter of resignation, sent Governor Weaver, spoke of the pleasure he had had in the work, of his wish to retire when it was practically completed, as now, and of the pressure of business which has made the resignation necessary at this time. The resignation was accepted with regret.

IN ITS WORK of obtaining lists of borrowers from the various Ne-



braska banks, for use as credit information for the bankers, the Nebraska State Bankers Association, headquarters in Omaha, has obtained such lists from 124 of the banks in the state.

Two hundred more banks have indicated they will send their lists, and share the credit information.

"A SATISFACTORY YEAR" was 1930 for the Federal Land Bank of Omaha, according to John Carmody, vice-president and secretary. Loans amounting to more than 8 million dollars were closed during the year, bringing the total of outstanding loans to 168 million dollars.

The bank has added 100 thousand dollars to its reserve account, and paid 7 per cent in dividends on its stock.

The capital now is \$9,116,500 and legal reserve, \$2,700,000.

NATURAL LIQUIDATION of live stock paper was "very satisfactory" in 1930, according to a statement of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Omaha, released at the beginning of the new year.

The bank closed the year with agricultural and live stock paper totaling \$7,036,136, discounted with it by live stock loan companies and other lending institutions, and had outstanding loans to co-operative marketing associations handling grain, amounting to \$642,827. Cash payments on live stock paper amounted to more than 4 million dollars during the year, about 66 per cent of the average outstanding loans of this type.

A DIVIDEND of \$229,792 was paid depositors in failed Nebraska State banks during the month of December, 1930, according to Clarence G. Bliss, Secretary of the State Department of Trade and Commerce.

THE TWELVE state and national banks in Omaha had deposits totaling \$112,232,675 on December 31, 1930, and loans and discounts of that date amounting to \$53,974,006, according to totals released after the call of the comptroller for a statement of condition.

The deposit total revealed a decrease of \$10,872,123, while the total of loans was \$3,936,141 less than September 24th, the time of the last call.

Figures, by individual banks, for December 31, 1930, follow:

	LOANS	DEPOSITS
Omaha National Bank.....	\$19,189,019	\$ 37,390,870
First National Bank .....	10,220,556	27,161,678
U. S. National Bank.....	6,954,039	21,748,992
Stock Yards Nat'l Bank .....	8,343,973	9,299,329
Live Stock National Bank .....	2,625,322	5,258,522
State Bank of Omaha.....	2,010,212	3,458,096
Packers National Bank.....	1,289,799	3,083,017
Union State Bank.....	766,825	1,731,307
South Omaha State Bank .....	939,702	1,232,993
S. Omaha Savings Bank.....	930,767	982,456
Farmers and Merchants .....	508,759	691,949
Bank of Florence.....	145,023	193,466
Totals .....	\$56,974,056	\$112,232,675

# What The Service Charge Has Done For Our Bank

**T**HE ANSWER to that question is short and sweet. First, we are making money we formerly failed to make, and second we are saving money we used to spend. Four years ago we started service charges on checking accounts. At that time there were 339 accounts on our books, with total balances of \$66,000.00. Of these 339 accounts, 149 had a balance of less than \$50.00, and the total was less than \$1,700 in the whole 149. In other words, 45 per cent of the accounts carried total balances of less than 3 per cent of the total deposits.

We wrote a letter setting forth the fact that a large number of the average balances did not pay the cost of handling the account; that merchants attempted to operate their businesses so that every department would pay a profit; that the efficient farmer diversified and planned his work in such a way as to make every branch pay a profit and that it was a banker's problem to see that unprofitable checking accounts should reimburse his bank for the expense incurred in handling them. We called their attention to the figures set out in the first paragraph and in closing advised that "in order to render the usual service, and if possible more efficiently, the Adams County Bankers' Association passed a resolution endorsing the service charge of 50 cents per month on accounts with an average balance of less than \$50.00 and in harmony with that resolution the following signed banks will make this charge beginning October 1st," and of course asked each customer to call so that the charge could be explained in detail. This letter was mailed to the customers affected on September 20th, giving only 10 days notice, and was signed by all the banks in our county except the county seat banks which had been making this charge for some time.

**B**EFORE sending this letter we went into detail with several key men of the community and explained the whole problem to them. We told them frankly that this charge would be discussed considerably, and we were informing them so that they could discuss the situation intelligently, and hoped they would see our side

By W. B. HARGLEROAD, JR.

*President, The First State Bank  
Holstein, Nebraska*

and help us put it across. We received excellent cooperation, as almost every man interviewed felt himself given some inside or advance information and appointed himself a good-will ambassador, and helped.

Not all the banks signing this agreement carried it out. Also, some of the competing banks outside of our county took some accounts contrary



W. B. HARGLEROAD, JR.

to an agreement not to do so if the desire for change was due to our making the service charge. We stayed with it, and every time we had an opportunity to talk with a customer affected we took his particular ledger sheet and analyzed his account. I believe one of a banker's shortcomings

(Note.—The article appearing on this page was awarded **Second Prize in the prize letter contest on the subject: "What the Service Charge Has Done for Our Bank."** Other prize winning letters will be published in subsequent issues of the **CENTRAL WESTERN BANKER.**)

is that he assumes the customer knows as much about his own account as the banker does, and is aware of the expense and work involved. A few interviews will convince any banker that customers have troubles of their own and have never given a thought as to why or how a banker should make money on any account. We went into detail to explain, and the more we talked the better our sales talk became, with the result that we sold ourselves over and over again, which is important in selling the customer. Within 60 days we closed about 75 accounts, and made a saving of at least \$35.00 per month in handling costs alone. A lot of the others increased their balance, and were glad to do it. In fact, would have done it sooner if the matter had been called to their attention. A few went to competing banks that formerly had agreed not to accept any accounts soliciting new homes on account of the service charge here.

**O**UR FIRST month's income was \$23.50 from this charge. After four years we handled the situation as a matter of form. No more arguments. No trouble to sell the idea to our new accounts, and the banks that failed to keep their agreement are now in line. A few customers that drifted away or closed their accounts are back, and today we have 253 accounts with totals higher than four years ago. The charges are not bringing in as much revenue as when we started, the month of September grossing \$12.50, but the total on deposit is larger, our average account has increased about 50 per cent, and with the drouth and low farm prices this seems like real progress.

About a year ago we started activity charges on merchants' accounts. An analysis of each account was made for two months. Then we took these analysis sheets to the merchant and explained his own particular account to him, going into detail on the expense and work involved, and told him we would charge against his account 2½ cents for each check drawn by himself, and the same for each foreign check collected for him. Float would be deducted from his balance, the net on which we would credit in-

terest at 4 per cent. The cost, if any, would be charged to his account each month. We received co-operation and kept good will in exact ratio to the time and effort we put out to sell the idea. At the present time one firm with an average balance of over \$1,000 and which we thought kept a profitable account now pays us about \$5.00 each month on account of his activity. The usual charge runs about \$1.50 per account. The whole plan went into operation with hardly a ripple, and our revenue increased substantially. We charge 25 cents for each overdraft, 25 cents for each returned check, 25 cents messenger fee

for insufficient funds drawn on foreign banks and returned by us to the depositor, and 10 cents per \$100 or fraction thereof on foreign checks paid over the counter to non-depositors. Charges for drawing deeds, leases, chattel mortgages for the bank or its customers, and other legal papers are so proper to make and so satisfactory to the customer served that we often marvel at our simplicity in not making them years ago. The best customers are usually the most willing to pay. The schedule adopted by the Nebraska Bankers Association is followed, and when a customer asks "how much" a glance at the card

assures him that there is a tariff, a uniform one and the same to everybody.

We feel we have accomplished this much: Elimination of certain unprofitable accounts with a resultant saving in time and expenses, and an increase in revenue which is now running over \$50.00 per month for all service charges. Overdrafts are usually less than one-tenth of 1 per cent and we now have a lot of time formerly wasted in unprofitable detail which can be used in outside production without which a bank of this size cannot show much profit.

We are satisfied, and making money.

# Personal Liability and Preferred Creditors

By M. L. HAYWARD

## *The Idaho Directors*

AN IDAHO company gave a note whereby "We promise to pay \$305 30 days after date," the note was signed with the name of the company, followed by, "Board of Directors," and then came the signatures of five directors.

When the note fell due, the holder claimed that the five directors were liable personally, while they contended that they had signed merely as directors to bind the company, and the Supreme Court of Idaho ruled in their favor.

"We think the instrument sued on in this case clearly contains words indicating that the directors in question signed for and on behalf of their principal, the company, and that their principal is disclosed, and, there being no allegation that they acted without authority, they are not liable. It should be borne in mind that a corporation can act only through its authorized agents and officers, and hence the mere fact that the corporate name is followed by names of individuals should raise no presumption that such individuals were acting in their individual capacity," the court said.

## *A Colorado Italian*

A NATIVE of Italy sojourning in Colorado, paid a Colorado bank \$3,500 for a draft on an Italian bank for 8,850 lire, the Colorado bank failed with \$1,000 on hand, the Italian bank refused to honor the draft, and the Italian claimed that the amount of his draft was a preferred

claim against the remaining assets of the Colorado bank.

In deciding that he was a general and not a preferred creditor, the Supreme Court of Colorado said:

"This transaction is merely the ordinary one of the purchase of a bank draft, and the same is not attended with the results claimed by the petitioner. The authorities support our conclusion that in such a transaction the relation between the parties thereto is not that of a bailee or principal and agent, or trustee and *cestui que* trust, but is that of creditor and debtor. In such a transaction there is no preferential claim of the purchaser of a draft in case of a failure of the drawee to pay it or the subsequent insolvency of the drawer. It may be, and doubtless is, a serious loss to the petitioner to lose so large a part of the money he paid for his draft; so also is it a hardship to the depositors of the bank that they will get only a small portion of their deposits in the bank which were there at the time of its failure. This transaction was not in the nature of a special deposit or a mere contract of transfer of a fund in specie from Colorado to Como, Italy. It was the ordinary one of purchase of a draft for the convenience of the purchaser in remitting money."

## *The Kansas Increase*

A KANSAS customer had \$3,875 in his pocket, and the president of the local bank knew it.

"We're increasing our capital stock, that much money would buy just 31 shares of the new stock, and it would be a fine investment," the president suggested.

"Is the new stock ready?" the customer demanded.

"No—but it will be in a few days. In the meantime, you had better leave the money with me on the express understanding that it will be used only in payment for the new stock, when issued," the president suggested.

"Suits me," the customer agreed—and handed over his cash.

Inside of sixty days the bank was insolvent, the new stock was never issued, and the bank's liabilities were \$600,000, available assets \$200,000, and preferred claims of less than \$100,000.

"I am entitled to my \$3,875 out of the assets as an additional preferred claim," the customer contended, and the Supreme Court of Kansas ruled in his favor in a case reported in 209 Pacific Reporter, 824.

"There can be no doubt of the fiduciary relation between the customer and the bank. The fund was placed in the bank to be applied to a specified purpose for the benefit of the customer. It was not to go into a general account and had none of the characteristics of a general deposit. It was intrusted to the bank to be applied in payment of the shares of capital stock when the same was authorized and issued. The increase of stock was never authorized, and no shares were issued or delivered to the customer

before the failure of the bank. It was agreed that the fund was to be for no other than the specified purpose. The beneficial ownership of the fund remained in the customer, and the misapplication of it by the bank did not change its trust character. Can it be identified or traced to the assets of the insolvent bank which came into the possession of the receiver? He holds it by no better title than did the trustee, and he took the assets of the insolvent bank subject to any trust impressed upon them. Instead of holding the fund for the specific purpose and application, the bank converted and mingled it with its general

funds using it to honor checks, make loans, and as a part of its cash and sight exchange. The special deposit was made about two months before the bank was closed for insolvency and possession of its assets was taken by the bank commissioner. If the trust fund can be identified, it may be followed through every mutation and subject to the trust. The fact that it was mingled with the general deposits and used in the general business of the bank did not take away its trust character nor prevent the owner from reclaiming it if it can be traced into existing assets in the hands of the receiver," the court said.

#### A Colorado Sale

A COLORADO officer was holding a public sale, and an employe of a Colorado bank, acting for the bank, also acted as the officer's clerk, collected \$1,500 from the proceeds of the sale, and this amount was credited to "sales account." The officers at this time had no account at the bank, and could not check against the "sales account."

Then the bank became insolvent, and the officers claimed that he was entitled to rank against the assets as a preferred creditor, on the ground that the deposit was a trust fund deposit, which would rank ahead of the claims of general creditors.

These facts came before the Colorado Supreme Court in a case reported in 245 Pacific Reporter, 706, where the court ruled in the officer's favor.

#### Utah Banks Announce Prizes

The three banks of Box Elder County, Utah—The First National, The State Security Bank and The Tremonton Banking Company—have announced the winners in the sugar beet one-acre contests sponsored by them during the past summer. There were about one hundred boys and girls who entered the contest. The results have been most gratifying and regardless of whether or not a prize was won, nearly all were well compensated for their efforts in the splendid returns in tonnage and in money obtained.

The prizes awarded are as follows: Sweepstakes.—Wynn H. Hunsaker, \$50; Brigham R. D. No. 1.

District 1.—First prize, Keith Rhodes, East Garland, \$20; second prize, Carl Coombs, Fielding, \$15; third, Russell Boss, Garland, \$10.

District 2.—First prize, Pauline Petersen, Thatcher, \$20; second, Edith Jensen, Thatcher, \$15; third, Darrell Stokes, Bothwell, \$10.

District 3.—First prize, Milton E. Anderson, Elwood, \$20; second prize, Harold Jensen, Bear River City, \$15; third prize, Ruth Petersen, Bear River City, \$10.

District 4.—First prize, Ray J. Nelson, Corinne, \$20; second, Nina Hunsaker, Brigham City, \$15; third, Leora McIntire, Corinne, \$10.

District 5.—First prize, Merrell Hunsaker, Honeyville, \$20; second, Jack Harper, Deweyville, \$15; third, Clarence Perry, Deweyville, \$10.

For the best care and use of beet tops on one acre of beets, Harold Tingey won \$25.

The tonnage winning the sweepstakes on one acre was 32.97 tons. Some of the other winners were not far behind and all winning tonnages were very good.

## Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

LONDON PARIS BRUSSELS LIVERPOOL HAVRE ANTWERP

### Condensed Statement, December 31, 1930

#### RESOURCES

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and due from Banks and Bankers . . . . .	\$ 394,758,420.88
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates . . . . .	187,502,167.48
Public Securities . . . . .	35,895,531.74
Stock of the Federal Reserve Bank . . . . .	7,800,000.00
Other Securities . . . . .	76,804,611.58
Loans and Bills Purchased . . . . .	1,118,665,411.69
Real Estate Bonds and Mortgages . . . . .	4,407,303.32
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches . . . . .	15,006,730.61
Credits Granted on Acceptances . . . . .	161,595,161.09
Bank Buildings . . . . .	14,798,925.79
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable . . . . .	5,190,847.19
	<u>\$2,022,425,111.37</u>

#### LIABILITIES

Capital . . . . .	\$ 90,000,000.00
Surplus Fund . . . . .	170,000,000.00
Undivided Profits . . . . .	37,442,797.24
	<u>\$ 297,442,797.24</u>
Accrued Interest, Miscellaneous Accounts Payable, Reserve for Taxes, etc. . . . .	10,646,413.70
Agreements to Repurchase Securities Sold . . . . .	76,497,186.43
Acceptances . . . . .	161,595,161.09
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills . . . . .	134,603,676.88
Deposits . . . . .	\$1,263,591,244.91
Outstanding Checks . . . . .	78,048,631.12
	<u>1,341,639,876.03</u>
	<u>\$2,022,425,111.37</u>

# BONDS AND INVESTMENTS

## Gas Industry Forges Ahead

**S**ALES of manufactured gas aggregated 524,100,000 cubic feet in 1929, or an increase of almost six per cent over the preceding year, according to a bulletin issued by the American Gas Association recently. Some interesting statistics on the industry are included in the bulletin, indicating the progress made last year in practically all divisions of the industry.

"No appraisal of developments in the manufactured gas industry during 1929 would be adequate without some consideration of the general factors underlying the entire field of fuel economics, since it has become increasingly manifest within recent years that gas is but one of the many competitive fuels constituting the heat resources of the nation," the bulletin states.

"Of these various competitive fuels, bituminous coal of course is basic, since changes in this industry inevitably affect the entire structure of fuel economics. Production of this fuel in 1929 amounted to 532 million tons, an increase of eight per cent from the preceding year. Partly in response to this increased production and partly because of the continued decline in the general level of wholesale commodity prices, bituminous coal prices declined during 1929, average prices for the year, as measured by the index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, ruling about 1.9 per cent below the preceding year, reaching the lowest levels since 1916. Anthracite production in 1929 amounted to almost 77 million tons, or approximately the same figure as for the previous year, while prices showed no appreciable change.

"Production of crude petroleum increased by more than 11.5 per cent during the year, output approximating more than 1,000,000,000 barrels. Consumption of crude petroleum increased by almost nine per cent, while average prices gained about 10 per cent during the year.

"Of much greater significance, however, were developments occurring in fuel oil, where production in 1929 amounted to 448 million barrels, or an increase of five per cent over the preceding year. At the same time stocks

of fuel oil averaged three per cent higher during 1929, with the result that average fuel oil prices for the year declined by 12 per cent from the levels prevailing during 1928.

"In 1929 total production of by-product and beehive coke amounted to almost 60,000,000 tons, an increase of 13 per cent over the preceding year. Nearly 90 per cent of this amount was by-product coke, the production of which amounted to more than 53,000,000 tons in 1929, representing an increase of 10 per cent over the preceding year.

4,073,000 tons in 1929, a reduction of nearly three per cent. Of the coke used by the industry, 2,470,000 tons were consumed as generator fuel for water gas manufacture and 1,603,000 tons were used as bench and boiler fuel.

"It should be noted that comparative data on the manufactured gas industry for the years 1928 and 1929 include certain companies which changed from manufactured to natural gas sometime during the two-year interval. Although some of these companies distributed natural gas only during 1929, they are included in the

### MANUFACTURED GAS SOLD TO CONSUMERS

Gas Sales (M.C.F.)	1929	1928	Increase	Per Cent Increase
Domestic	335,800,000	325,700,000	+10,100,000	3.1
House Heating	23,100,000	17,800,000	+5,300,000	29.8
Industrial and Com'l	163,100,000	147,600,000	+15,500,000	10.5
Miscellaneous	2,100,000	3,900,000	-1,800,000	—
<b>Total Sales</b>	<b>524,100,000</b>	<b>495,000,000</b>	<b>+29,100,000</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Total Customers	12,139,000	11,848,000	+291,000	2.5
Gas Sales Per Customer (M.C.F.)	43.17	41.77	1.40	3.4
Gross Revenue from Sales of Gas to Consumers	523,900,000	511,400,000	+12,500,000	2.4
Average Price of Gas Per M.C.F.	1.00	1.03	-.03	-2.9

"**D**ESPITE the generally lower price levels of competing fuels prevailing through the year, sales of the manufactured gas industry aggregated 524,100,000 cubic feet in 1929, or an increase of almost six per cent over the preceding year. Sales of gas for househeating purposes registered the largest gain during the year with an increase of approximately 30 per cent.

"Industrial-commercial sales also expanded materially during the year, rising from 147,600,000 cubic feet in 1928 to 163,100,000 cubic feet in 1929, a gain of 10.5 per cent.

"Changes in gas production are reflected in the fuel requirements of the industry. The amount of coke consumed by the industry itself declined for the second successive year, dropping from 4,188,000 tons in 1928 to

tabulations for that year in order to make the data comparable for both years.

"In 1929 the operating revenues of the industry increased by almost 15 million dollars or 2.8 per cent. Operating expenses, however, registered an actual decrease, dropping from \$302,110,000 in 1928 to \$299,872,000 in 1929. In the former year, operating expenses other than taxes absorbed 63.6 per cent of operating revenues, whereas in 1929 this proportion had dropped to 62.2 per cent.

"Taxes paid by manufactured gas companies have shown a continued and persistent increase during the last few years. In 1924 taxes constituted 8.7 per cent of operating revenues of the industry, whereas by 1929 this rate had risen to 9.7 per cent. In spite of this increasing proportion of operat-

ing revenues absorbed by taxes, income from operations registered an increase of more than 12 million dollars, or nearly nine per cent during 1929.

**A**N ESPECIALLY significant feature is a decline of 4.3 per cent in fixed charges during 1929. This doubtless was a reflection of conditions prevailing in the security markets throughout most of that year, which were especially favorable to the flotation of stock issues. This led many companies to strengthen their financial structure by calling or retiring bond issues outstanding and substituting additional issues of stock.

"As a result of this policy, while fixed charges decreased by \$2,302,000, income available for such fixed

charges increased \$8,970,000, so that net income available for dividends and surplus increased by \$11,272,000 or almost 12 per cent.

"The margin of net income after fixed charges has increased steadily during the past few years.

"During 1929 operating expenses per thousand cubic feet of gas sold were almost four cents less than for the preceding year. Although it would be difficult to ascertain what proportion of this was due to increased managerial efficiency and how much was the result of the generally lower prices for fuel and other materials which prevailed during the year, it is of interest to note that as a result of this lowering in the cost of production, the industry collected on the average of three cents less for every thousand

cubic feet of gas sold to consumers than in 1928. At the same time there was available for stockholders dividends and surplus more than one cent additional for every thousand cubic feet of gas sold during the year.

"In 1929 offerings of public utility securities including all types of utility financing including gas, electric, water, street railway and telephone and telegraph, aggregated \$2,443,000,000, which represented a decrease of approximately seven per cent from the 1928 total and a decline of more than 18 per cent from the record total of almost \$3,000,000,000 established in 1927. In spite of this decline in the total volume of public utility securities sold during the year, however, sale of public utility common and preferred stocks showed a marked increase, rising from \$979,000,000 in 1928 to \$1,435,000,000 in 1929, a gain of some 46 per cent. At the same time flotation of public utility bonds and notes declined by almost 40 per cent, dropping from \$1,654,000,000 in 1928 to \$1,008,000,000 in 1929. About 37 per cent of public utility securities sold during the former year consisted of stock, whereas in 1929 this proportion had risen to 59 per cent. While a similar preponderance of stocks characterized most corporate financing during the year, the result in part of higher interest rates together with conditions in the general securities market which were especially favorable to the issuance of stocks, it is of interest to observe that the sale of public utility bonds in 1929 was only 15 per cent greater than the volume of such offerings in 1923, whereas the volume of public utility stocks offered in 1929 was 5.5 times as large as in 1923," the statement concluded.

#### Holds Meeting

Stockholders of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Yankton, South Dakota, held their annual meeting recently and elected directors and officers.

The directors of the bank are Dr. G. S. Adams, W. C. Lusk, Harry N. Nissen, Dr. F. C. Smith, J. G. Sutton, Frank R. Wynn, and D. W. Goldwithe was the only new director elected.

Officers of the bank were re-elected and Robert Mielenz was elected assistant cashier. The officers are: E. R. Heaton, president, J. G. Sutton, vice-president; P. E. Brennan, vice-president; F. R. Wynn, cashier, Lucy French, assistant cashier and R. W. Mielenz, assistant cashier.

Labor rids us of three great evils: Irksomeness, vice and poverty.—*Voltaire*.

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offices in more than 50 principal cities—  
are at your service.*



## The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

BONDS • SHORT TERM NOTES • ACCEPTANCES



### Form Finance Company

Formation of the Merchants Finance corporation of Topeka, Kansas, was announced following the granting of a charter by the state charter board. Offices are to be opened by the new corporation soon.

The purpose of the new corporation is to finance merchants on their debtors' accounts, according to Harry F. Castrup, vice-president and secretary of the Merchants Finance corporation, and president of the Industrial Savings Loan Company which will control the new organization.

### Continental Illinois Election

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company, of Chicago, the following changes were made in the official roster of the bank.

Roger C. Hyatt was elected a vice-president. Walter J. Delaney, C. M. Smits and T. Philip Swift, second vice-presidents, were elected vice-presidents. John W. Baker, David Handler and Charles J. Klink were elected assistant cashiers. E. E. Freund, assistant secretary of the trust department, was transferred to the commercial department as an assistant cashier. C. E. Ronning, secretary of the trust department, was made a personnel officer of the bank, a newly created position. R. M. Kimball, a second vice-president, was elected a second vice-president and secretary of the trust department. C. E. Clippinger and Leroy F. Pape were elected assistant secretaries.

Woodbury S. Ober, a second vice-president of the Continental Illinois Company, was elected secretary and treasurer of that Company at a meeting of its board. Frank L. King, comptroller of the bank, was also made comptroller of the Company.

Roger C. Hyatt, prior to his election as a vice-president of the Continental Illinois Bank, practiced law in Cleveland as a partner of Hon. Newton D. Baker. Before that he was a vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Cleveland. In 1921 he went to the First National Bank of Cleveland as a vice-president and on completion of the work of consolidating that bank with others into the Union Trust Company, he continued as a vice-president of the consolidated bank. Prior thereto, he practiced law for eight years with the firm of Tolles, Hogsett, Ginn & Morley, the last four years as a partner. Mr. Hyatt was born in Ithaca, New York, in 1891. He was educated in the public schools of that state and at Cornell University.

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# INSURANCE

*Its Application to the Banking Fraternity*

## FORGERIES---PLAIN AND FANCY

WHEN the grand total is announced for losses sustained due to forgery for 1930, you can rest assured the sum will be a record for all time.

But not all those who have sustained such losses can in all cases rest easy, that is if the loss in question was not collectable under the particular insurance policy which the banker was relying upon for protection. There are so many different varieties of forgery and almost as many forms of insurance contracts that even the Philadelphia Lawyer is in a daze to say nothing of the confusion that exists in the mind of the banker. Then again the laws determining the liability of the banks have so many shades or degrees of interpretation that the subject is quite involved and complex.

The following contracts are at present available to the banker for his protection against loss due to forgery and each one should be studied closely to learn if it meets the needs of his institution:

The Banker's Limited Forgery Contract is designed to cover the Bank's own paper—drafts, cashier's checks, etc., and savings withdrawals. The Banker's Blanket Forgery Bond is designed to cover forged customers' checks or forged endorsements of customers' signatures on checks drawn upon the assured bank. In form number eight and Lloyd's H.A.N. "C" Blanket Bonds the forgery clause is designated to cover all checks that are forged or checks (genuine in one bond, not mentioned in the other) that bear forged endorsements, also forged savings withdrawals, certificates of deposit, Bank drafts, pensions, or express, postal or bank money orders. There is the Blanket Securities Contract that is so designed to compel the banker to pre-determine the type of securities upon which he will sustain a loss as it permits a selection of eight insuring clauses descriptive of the various instruments covered. Then there is the

By HY. SCARBOROUGH, JR.

contract covering any loss due to forgery which is comprehensive including all documents, and last, the contract covering any instrument that may be forged, invalid or stolen. This rich assortment of contracts has different premium costs predicated upon broadness of cover and the hazard involved. The lower rated contract has less protection, more clauses restricting possible loss claims; so don't sit back with that secure feeling when your forgery insurance bill is small. The saddest of awakenings is one caused by some unkind insurance adjuster who tells you that the "item is not covered."

FORGED mortgages are rather uncommon, yet losses have been sustained and paid during the past year. One banker had been doing business with a local real estate dealer for years and had accepted a mortgage as collateral on the dealer's loan. It was an abstract title and not guaranteed. The dealer suddenly went West and the banker, upon investigation, found his document was forged. It is suggested that the bank obtain from the maker of a mortgage, a "Waiver of Defense Clause" before accepting a mortgage for a collateral loan. (The writer will gladly furnish you a copy of this form upon request.)

The tidy sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was lost by means of a forged promissory note. "Can't happen in my bank," say a dozen bankers. Well, let's see—the wife of a customer signed the original note some years ago for a collateral loan. The collateral is stock in the wife's name and happens to increase in value, and new notes purporting to have been signed by the wife are brought in to friend husband. Sometime later the wife is called to the bank to liquidate her loan. She is startled at the increased size of her

note; she calls the husband to come to the bank at once; instead he goes to the bathroom and shoots himself. Where are you now? Does your bank carry insurance against such loss?

A customer comes to an officer's desk to obtain the initialed O. K. on an out-of-town check for fifty dollars. He immediately leaves the bank, returning with the forged initials on another check for three thousand eight hundred dollars which the teller promptly cashes. The check is bogus. Do you collect under your forgery contract?

Payroll accounts carry trouble and should be watched! A foreman for a concern caused checks to be issued to a fictitious employe each week covering two years of time. The customer brought suit against the bank which, incidentally, was not the cashing bank. The court held that the bank was not liable. There are some very interesting decisions on this point showing a tendency to not hold the bank liable for the fraudulent acts of an employe of a customer. This is a ray of hope for the banker and there should be an ever increasing trend to place the blame at its source. Likewise the cashing bank, in the case of most forged checks, is "stuck" with the loss, especially if reasonable notice is given by the bank upon whom the check is drawn.

The accumulated liability extending over a period of years on forged endorsements brings up a serious point. A recent claim was made against one bank for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and another bank for over ninety thousand dollars originating from the same source. A fair settlement was made outside of court, the claiming institution accepting the settlement rather than entering into a long, drawn-out litigation! The size of these two claims, based upon forged endorsed checks covering over five years time, is alarming and there is not one bank in ten who can say their forgery protection would have been adequate.

A RECENT loss running into big money was sustained by means of warehouse receipts which were bogus. No goods were in the warehouse, but attached to the receipts were the forged notes of customers whose goods were supposed to be in the warehouse, accompanied by fire insurance policies. A perfect set-up, especially where the credit of the warehouse had been well established over a period of years. A loss of this nature, while infrequent, is always large and so very few banks have any insurance against such an event.

The word *invalid* comes as close to being a term that is all inclusive as can be imagined. A president of a life insurance company just before the company became insolvent issued more shares of stock than the authorized capital of the company. A bank loaned on these invalid (not forged certificates) and the underwriters paid out one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. In this case the bank was fully protected.

The American Bankers' Association spends thousands of dollars annually on investigation of forged checks reported by its member banks. The banker should report his forgery losses to the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, the official investigators for the Bankers' Association, and he should cooperate to the fullest extent in a nation-wide effort to stamp out the forgery circles such as the "Adler gang" and others if he has any desire to eventually lower the price he must pay for insurance protection.

And needless to say, a review of your present forgery contracts is in order, for it is in this field that a new high record in amount of losses will be set at the close of 1931.

**DID YOU KNOW—**

That several state legislatures already have bills before them to punish those persons found guilty of circulating injurious rumors about banks and other financial institutions?

\* \* \*

That the 17 banks in Alaska serve a population of 55,000 with deposits of more than \$12,000,000?

\* \* \*

That one-sixth of all the people in America in 1920 were fifty years old, or over; in 1930, one-fifth; and based on the present decrease in birth rate and the immigration laws, in 1945 the rate will be one-fourth?

\* \* \*

That defalcations reported in Michigan banks since the stock market

collapse in October, 1929, exceed \$5,000,000?

\* \* \*

That the fire loss in the United States for 1930 was 10 per cent over that of 1929?

\* \* \*

That if everybody was on his job, we would all have a hard time of it?

**W. G. Fitzwilson Dies**

William Gordon Fitzwilson, secretary and assistant treasurer of the American Bankers Association, died last month at the age of 58. Mr. Fitzwilson became connected with the association in January, 1896, and has been continuously associated with it ever since, so that the past month represented the completion of thirty-five years continuous service. He held the position of secretary since 1920, and of assistant treasurer since 1919, having previously served as assistant

secretary from 1900 to 1920. He had the unique distinction of having attended the last thirty-four consecutive annual conventions of the association, which had brought him a personal acquaintanceship with bankers from all parts of the country.

Mr. Fitzwilson was born in Richmond, Virginia, June 11, 1872. He entered the banking business there, being connected with the Merchants National Bank, but left it to go to New York in the employ of the American Bankers Association at the invitation of the secretary, James R. Branch. He became active also in the New York Southern Society, having served as member of its executive committee, and as secretary. His other affiliations were the New York Athletic Club, the Bankers Club, the Virginians, all of New York City, and the Wykagyl Country Club of New Rochelle, New York.

**Life Insurance--  
the Banker's Friend**

Banks are the medium through which modern business of all kinds is carried on. They, in turn, are dependent on general business activities for their own prosperity.

Life insurance does much to stabilize business operations. It safeguards mercantile and industrial enterprises against loss occasioned by the death of their managing heads. It steps in and meets the financial needs of a family whose breadwinner has been taken. It provides steady incomes for people who have taken forethought for their later years.

The beneficiaries of life insurance are customers of the banks in their home communities, and the money paid them soon finds its way into deposit accounts, investments, and the channels of everyday business.

For his own self-interest and the general good of those who rely upon him, every banker should protect his own institution and family with adequate life insurance and encourage his patrons to do likewise.

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A most important subject is the bank's own insurance, and the program to fit the particular case should be planned by those who know.

*Write to us about your insurance problem*

### Suggests State Operation

When the Nebraska legislature received the inaugural message of Governor Bryan, he placed before it three proposals relating to banking in Nebraska. Telling of his preference for re-enactment of a bank guaranty law, but, by implicating, conceding that this would not be done, he suggested state operation of savings banks.

That part of the governor's message relating to banking follows, in part:

"Public necessity demands prompt legislative action upon this question and I recommend for your consideration the following:

"First: That the original bank guaranty law be reenacted;

"Second: That every bank be required to put up securities to protect their depositors similar to that required of insurance companies to protect policyholders, or

"Third: If deposits cannot be secured through one of the above suggestions, I recommend that state banks be established and operated by the state government in a manner similar to the postal savings conducted by the national government. The state will then become responsible for the safety of the depositors' money, and can make loans to banks which will provide suitable security, or invest the people's money in

United States government bonds, or state, county or municipal securities for the benefit of the depositor.

"I feel that this question is of such importance and is necessary to restore public confidence in state banks and to stabilize business, that if this legislature is unable to agree upon the necessary legislation . . . I will recommend and assist in securing such legislation through the initiative and referendum."

Mr. Bryan also recommended repeal of the law giving state and county treasurers authority to require a separate guarantee of safety of state and county deposits. He recommended a law which would require stockholders in state banks to satisfy the state banking department by property statement of their ability to pay the double liability in case of failure; or that they put up sufficient securities to assure such payment.

He urged enactment of a law requiring banks, in their published financial reports, to state the amount of assets pledged to secure loans, or preferred deposits.

He urged legislation to prevent chain banks absorbing state banks, or acquiring charters to state banks.

### Discounts Increase

"The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank has just finished the most sat-

isfactory business year since its organization in 1923," said D. P. Hogan, president of the Bank in Omaha, recently. "The close of the year found on our books discounts of farmers' notes taken by local lending institutions amounting to a little over \$7,000,000, which represented an increase of approximately \$1,260,000—the amount outstanding at the close of 1929. These discounts represent notes given by farmers to local institutions, the proceeds of the loans to be used for agricultural purposes, including the feeding and breeding of livestock. The loans are made through agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan companies and banks."

The Intermediate Credit Bank is authorized by law to make loans in the states of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming and to discount farmers' paper for local institutions in these states.

The increased volume of discounts is attributed by the bank's officers to the increased knowledge and appreciation, throughout the district the bank serves, of the service the bank is able to render the farmer and stockman.

The bank's management reports natural liquidation upon livestock paper carried to have been very satisfactory during 1930. Cash payments created in this manner aggregated during 1930 over \$4,000,000, or approximately 66 per cent of the average outstanding loans of this character carried by the bank during the year. The liquidity of its outstanding livestock loans as represented by these figures is considered by the bank to be a very healthy sign, both as to its own business and as to the situation of the majority of the individual farmers and stockmen served.

Reflecting the increased volume of business handled during 1930, the bank's earnings for the year are reported as greater than for any preceding year. The loans outstanding to farmers' cooperative marketing associations on their products in storage amounted, at the close of the year, to \$642,827. These associations handled grain.

### Appointed Vice-Presidents

Chester G. Weston and Ray H. Matson were appointed second vice-presidents, Russell V. Carlson, assistant cashier of the Foreman-State National Bank and Ira W. Hurley was named assistant secretary of the Foreman-State Trust and Savings Bank at the meeting of the directors which followed the annual meeting of stockholders of the banks recently.

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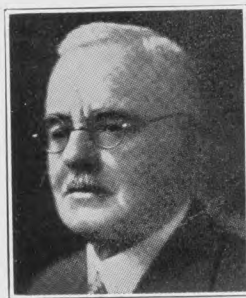
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Will give General Agent's Contract  
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W. E. McCANDLESS,

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Manager of Agents*

OMAHA



**J. G. LOWE,**  
President, Nebraska Bankers Association

# Nebraska News



**WM. B. HUGHES, Secretary,**  
Nebraska Bankers Association

## Elect New Directors

Nine new directors were elected to the board of the United States National Bank of Omaha at the meeting January 13th. In making the announcement, Gwyer H. Yates, the president of the bank, said that the board was increased "to include representation from various important lines of business operating in this community not formerly represented on the board."

The new directors, including men active in civic, business and social affairs of the community, are:

Frank J. Burkley, president, The Burkley Envelope & Printing Company.

Edward Flynn, General Manager for lines west, of the Burlington railroad.

Glenn E. Jennings, president, Wright & Wilhelmy Company, wholesale hardware firm.

Edward M. Martin, vice-president and counsel, the Guarantee Fund Life Association.

Roy Page, vice-president, the Nebraska Power Company.

Edward P. Peck, vice-president, the Omaha Elevator Company.

Harry W. Pierpont, vice-president, the Standard Oil Company of Nebraska.

Harry F. Reed, president, L. G. Doup Company.

John N. Shannahan, succeeding W. A. Smith, formerly president of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway Company (now retired).

Directors re-elected to the board were W. B. T. Belt, Herbert M. Bushnell, Samuel S. Caldwell, Edward A. Duff, Shirley S. Ford, Ford E. Hovey, Frank B. Johnson, Edgar M. Morsman, Jr., Robert P. Morsman, Casper Y. Offut, Abraham L. Reed, Emanuel A. Wurster, Gwyer H. Yates.

## Holds Election

The annual meeting of the Platts-mouth, Nebraska, State Bank was held at the bank and the stockholders

proceeded to select the officers for the year, renaming all of the very efficient officers of the bank and also created two assistant cashiers for the handling of the business of the bank.

The officers named were as follows, President, H. A. Schneider; first vice-president, Henry Horn; second vice-president, Phillip Thierolf; cashier, Frank A. Cloidt; assistant cashier, Carl Schneider; assistant cashier, J. H. Davis.

The directors of the bank are Messrs. H. A. Schneider, Frank A. Cloidt, Phillip Thierolf and Henry Horn.

The meeting voted to increase by \$2,500 the surplus fund of the bank and which is now \$28,000.00.

The past year has been an excellent one with the bank and the stockholders were very much pleased with the showing that has been made in the past year.

## Deposits Increase

Officers and directors of the First National Bank of Havelock, Nebraska, were all re-elected at the annual meeting of stockholders. O. J. Hitchcock, president, reported that the year had been, on the whole, a good one. Deposits are somewhat larger, and reserves are stronger.

## Elected President

Eugene Abegg, brother of Frank Abegg and Mrs. Mildred Spencer of Alliance, Nebraska, has been made president of the South Side Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. He was vice-president and cashier of the Hyde Park Kenwood National Bank of Chicago prior to his new appointment. Mr. Abegg has been in the banking business in Chicago since 1918. He is a former employe of the First National Bank of Alliance.

This is the second member of the Abegg family to be made a bank president, the first being Frank Abegg of the First National here.

## Minden Bank Elects

The stockholders of the First National Bank, Minden, Nebraska, held their annual meeting last month.

Calvin S. Rogers was re-elected president and Dr. H. Hapeman was elected vice-president to succeed the late George N. Youngson.

Elmer C. Tidvill continues as cashier and J. L. McPheely, W. S. Wimmer and Emil Anderson as directors. This is the largest bank in the county and has been in operation since November, 1883.

## Annual Meetings

At a stockholders meeting the old directors of the Wilber, Nebraska, State Bank were re-elected. This is the original board that was formed when the bank was organized in 1916. The members are F. J. Sadilek, Adolph Shimonek, H. V. Jelinek, S. A. Shestak, and J. A. Wild. Officers are as follows: President, F. J. Sadilek; vice-president, Adolph Shimonek; assistant cashiers, Sidney Broz, Frank J. Kohel.

The stockholders of the Saline State Bank met recently there being no change in directors or officers. E. W. Miskel of Lincoln was re-elected president; O. D. Herman, vice-president; J. J. Novak, cashier, W. J. Borecky and A. W. Fridrich assistant cashiers, Otto Novak, bookkeeper. Directors re-elected were E. W. Miskel, O. D. Herman, Joseph Cerny, Chas. Hoffman and J. J. Novak.

## Two New Directors

Herman Beckman and Chester C. Marshall have been named directors of the Union National Bank of Fremont, Nebraska, in the vacancies caused by the recent death of Ross L. Hammond and the resignation of C. H. Brugh. Directors re-elected are: Fred Bader, C. Christensen, Frank Hammond, C. J. Malmsten, William Saeger, S. S. Sidner, John Sonin, Fred Tiegeler and S. S. Van Horn.

Officers re-elected are: Frank Hammond, President; Herman Beckman, vice-president; J. A. Van Anda, cashier; Howard Spangler, assistant cashier, and Harold Phillips and John Knoell, tellers.

**Bankers Annual Meeting**

The annual meeting of the Buffalo County Bankers association was held at the Midway Hotel in Kearney, Nebraska, with twenty-eight bankers in attendance and every bank in the county, with one exception, represented.

Matters of general interest to bankers and their patrons were discussed and it was the concensus of opinion that the national depression, so much discussed, had hardly made itself felt in that section of the country. The bankers also expressed the feeling that the bottom had been reached and that an upward tendency was evident all along the line.

A. T. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of Amherst, was elected president of the county organization and H. F. St. John,

cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Elmcreek, was the choice for secretary and treasurer for the coming year.

**Officers Re-elected**

At the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers National Bank of Grant, Nebraska, held Jan. 13, 1931, all the officers and directors were re-elected for the ensuing year. This bank began with a capital in 1915 of \$15,000 and has never failed to pay at least an 8 per cent dividend and has steadily built up its capital, surplus and profits until they now stand at better than \$70,000. M. D. Keller, the president, and E. E. Jackman, cashier, have been with the bank since its organization. Dividends of 20 per cent were declared the past year.

**Changes at Omaha National**

James P. Lee was elected cashier of the Omaha National Bank at the annual meeting of its Board of Directors. C. A. Abrahamson was elected

vice president of the Omaha National Company, affiliate of the Bank.

Mr. Lee has been assistant cashier of the Bank since the merger of the Merchants National Bank with the Omaha National Bank in 1926. He entered the employ of the Merchants



MR. JAMES P. LEE

National Bank as a messenger in 1907 and was appointed assistant cashier of the Merchants National Bank in 1919. He is treasurer and a director of the Omaha Athletic Club, and a director of the Knights of Columbus Club. He is a son of the late Michael Lee, pioneer Omaha resident.



MR. C. A. ABRAHAMSON

Mr. Lee succeeds as cashier, Otis T. Alvison, who was promoted to vice presidency of the bank last June.

Mr. Abrahamson organized and has been manager of the Insurance Department of the Omaha National Company since 1926. He will continue in that capacity. Mr. Abraham-

*The*  
**Continental National Bank**

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

*"A Bank for Bankers"*

Our consistent growth and progress, contributed to largely by our correspondents throughout Nebraska, is indicative of the careful service and prompt attention rendered them.

We solicit the accounts of Banks and Bankers, offering every facility and service.

**OFFICERS**

CHAS. T. KNAPP, Chairman of the Board.

EDWIN N. VAN HORNE, President  
T. B. STRAIN, Vice-President  
EDWARD A. BECKER, Cashier

W. S. BATTEY, Asst. Vice-Pres.  
RAY C. JOHNSON, Asst. Vice-Pres.  
WHEATON BATTEY, Asst. Cashier.

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(EST. 1903)

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Omaha, Nebraska

son entered the employ of the Corn Exchange National Bank in 1911 and was an assistant cashier when the bank was merged with the Omaha National Bank in 1924. He served in the World War as a First Lieutenant of Infantry. He has been active in affairs of the American Legion, being a former vice commander of the Omaha Post.

**Resources Nearly Six Million**

In its statement at the close of business on December 31, 1930, of the Livestock National Bank of Omaha, total resources are reported as \$5,979,730.00. Deposits are given at \$5,258,522.32 with capital and surplus of \$550,000.00.

**Deposits Over \$27,000,000.00**

The First National Bank of Omaha has deposits of \$27,161,678.62 according to their statement issued on December 31, 1930. Capital and surplus is listed at over \$2,350,000.00. Bonds and cash are given at \$17,740,969.20 with loans at \$10,220,556.98.

The First National was established in 1857 as Kountze Brothers and was nationalized in 1863.

**Receives Promotion**

Jos. A. Kucera, who filled the position of assistant cashier of the Clarkson State Bank, Clarkson, Nebraska, the last seven years, has been promoted to the second vice-presidency of that institution at the annual meeting of directors. All the remaining officers of the bank were re-elected to their respective offices. The regular semi-annual 10% dividend has also been declared at this meeting. The bank holds an enviable record of not passing up a dividend since its organization in 1890. Emil Folda is president and Emil Petr cashier of the Clarkson State Bank.

**Statement of Condition**

In the statement issued on December 31, 1930, of the First National Bank of North Platte, Nebraska, total resources are listed at \$1,683,511.76 with deposits of \$1,387,072.17 and capital and surplus at nearly \$200,000.00.

**Resources Nearly \$12,000,000.00**

The Stockyards National Bank of South Omaha, of which Ford E. Hovey is president, shows total resources of \$11,984,020.04, deposits of \$9,250,597.07 and capital and surplus of \$1,000,000.00.

**Elected Director**

Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad System, will

be elected a director of the Omaha National Bank at the annual meeting.

Mr. Gray's election symbolizes a close contact which has existed between the Bank and the Union Pacific Railroad since the very establishment of the Bank and the very earliest history of the Railroad. For more than sixty years the Omaha National Bank has been the principal depository of the Union Pacific Railroad on its lines. For fifteen years prior to the reorganization of the Railroad by E. H. Harriman, the late Joseph H. Millard, then president of the Bank, was a director of the Railroad, for six years of which time he was a representative

of the Federal Government.

Mr. Gray came to Omaha in 1920 as president of the Union Pacific System and has been active both in railroad matters and in civic affairs since that date. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Chicago.

"We are delighted that Mr. Gray has accepted election as a member of the Board of Directors," said W. Dale Clark, president of the Bank. "His thorough familiarity with Omaha and the rest of the territory which we serve, his recognized business ability and his established character as an individual and as a citizen all contribute to make him an ideal director."

**United States National Bank**

OMAHA

*"An Unbroken Record of Seventy Years  
is a Guarantee of Safe and  
Satisfactory Service"*

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W. B. T. BELT, *Chairman of the Board*

ROBERT P. MORSMAN, *President*

GWYER H. YATES, *Vice-President*

H. M. BUSHNELL, *Vice-President and  
Trust Officer*

JOSEPH C. MCCLURE, *Vice-President*

THOMAS F. MURPHY, *Vice-President*

CHARLES F. BRINKMAN, *Ass't. V.-Pres.*

PERRY B. HENDRICKS, *Ass't. V.-Pres.*

RALPH R. RAINEY, *Cashier*

HARRY E. ROGERS, *Assistant Cashier*

ERNEST E. LANDSTROM, *Ass't. Cashier*

AUSTIN L. VICKERY, *Assistant Cashier*

VICTOR B. CALDWELL, *Assistant Cashier*

H. W. YATES, *Assistant Trust Officer*

**Experience . . . . .**

*that only years can bring*

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
AND  
THE FIRST TRUST COMPANY  
OF  
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

*"Since 1871"*

### Statement as Institutional Advertising

The O'Neill National Bank of O'Neill, Nebraska, takes full advantage of the advertising possibilities of its statement of condition. Not only does it analyze in detail the various division of its resources and liabilities but it devotes an entire page to further explanation. Thinking this may be of value to other bankers, we are giving it in detail.

"It is not large deposits that make banks strong or solvent. Fundamentally, it is the class of the 'Resources' held that is the determining factor as to solvency. Another important factor to consider in analyzing a bank statement is the ratio, in dollars, of capital stock, surplus and undivided profits employed compared to the deposit liability.

"For more than 30 years there has not been a single failure of a National Bank in Nebraska, where the surplus account exceeded the capital stock.

"The surplus and undivided profits account of this bank is more than seven and one-half times the legal requirements. Our cash on hand is \$217,762.64 more than the law requires, which, coupled with United States bonds and other bonds and securities, (which can be converted into cash on the market any day) make what may be properly termed a total cash reserve of \$413,179.91, or more than 87% of our total deposits.

"With this condition of liquidity we could, of course, if necessary, pay off every depositor we have within a week's time without having to call a single local loan.

"You will always find us willing to help you whenever we can in the handling or development of your business. If ever we cannot do what you want, it will not be through lack of desire or effort on our part, but because our business judgment—based on our experience, tells us it would not be safe banking. A bank's first and last duty is to its depositors."

WALLACE E. SPEAR, who has been trust officer of the First National Bank of Omaha for over a year, was elected a member of the board of directors January 13th, bringing the number of the board to 10. All other officers and directors of the bank were reelected.

LESTER ARMOUR OF CHICAGO retired from the directorate of the Stock Yards National Bank of Omaha in January, because of his inability to come to Omaha regularly for meetings. No one was chosen to take his place

THE PACKERS NATIONAL BANK of Omaha and the Live Stock National Bank reelected officers and directors at the annual meetings in January.

HENRY A. SCHNEIDER, president of the Plattsmouth, Nebraska, State Bank, has been elected president of the Plattsmouth Chamber of Commerce.

THE PLATTSMOUTH STATE bank has elected Carl J. Schneider and J. Howard Davis assistant cash-

iers. Both have been actively connected with the bank for a year. The surplus fund of the bank has been increased by \$2,500.

E. Z. HORNBERGER, vice president, was made a director of the State Bank of Omaha, at the January meeting of directors. Other officers and directors were reelected.

THE SOUTH OMAHA STATE BANK has elected John T. Marcell, attorney to the board of directors. C. H. Hepler was made manager of the insurance department; Lee Wells special agent in the insurance department; C. E. Goddard, manager of the character loan department.

ALL OFFICERS of the Federal Land Bank of Omaha were reelected by the directors in January. A. O. Hauge, banker and land-owner of Des Moines, assumed his new duties as director.

W. H. RHOADES, former Omaha investment manager, has become liquidating agent for the Lincoln National Bank and Trust Company.

GOVERNOR BRYAN of Nebraska has appointed E. H. Luikart deputy secretary of the state department of trade and commerce, in charge of banking affairs, to succeed Clarence H. Bliss, secretary. Mr. Bliss will continue with the department temporarily. Mr. Luikart was executive vice president of the Lincoln National Bank and Trust Company, which is being liquidated.

W. R. MELLOR was elected vice president of the Lincoln Trust Company, in January. He has been trust officer since January, 1921.

C. O. SCHLYTERN was appointed trust officer of the Lincoln Trust Company, being advanced from assistant trust officer, a post he had held since 1923.

THE STATE BANK of Norfolk, Nebraska, ordered work begun on a new building to be erected at Fourth street and Norfolk avenue. J. J. Delay, president of the bank, who is also president of a bank at Beresford, South Dakota, will spend half his time at Norfolk, it was announced.

#### Resources Nearly 3½ Million

The Pennington County Bank of Rapid City, South Dakota, reports total resources of \$3,422,385.99 at the close of business December 31, 1930. Deposits are listed at \$3,162,467.25 and capital and surplus of \$210,000.00.



#### OFFICERS

FORD E. HOVEY, President L. K. MOORE, Asst. to Pres.  
 JAS. B. OWEN, Vice-Pres. H. C. MILLER, Asst. Cash.  
 F. J. ENERSON, Vice-Pres. C. L. OWEN, Asst. Cash.  
 W. H. DRESSLER, Cashier HENRY A. HOVEY, Asst. Cash.  
 T. G. BOGGS, Auditor

THIS organization of fifty people is at your disposal—to represent you at Omaha—to protect your interests, and at no cost to you whatever.

All you have to do is to open an account with us and immediately every officer—every employe starts to work for you.

## Stock Yards National Bank of South Omaha

Affiliated with the Northwest Bankcorporation



The Only Bank in the Union Stock Yards



# News of the Omaha Stock Yards

## Only Nebraska Shows Increase

The number of cattle on feed for market in the eleven corn belt states was 10 per cent smaller on January 1, 1931, than on January 1, 1930, according to the cattle feeding estimate of the Department of Agriculture. In the five states east of the Mississippi river the decrease was 15 per cent, and in the six states west of the river it was 8 per cent. Nebraska was the only state where there was any increase, with all other states having decreases except Minnesota, where there was no change.

In the western states there was a decrease of about 13,000 head, or 4 per cent, in the number of cattle on feed January 1 this year from a year earlier. For the ten states included, four—Colorado, Arizona, Nevada and California—had increases, and five—Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Oregon—had decreases. The number of cattle fed in the Lancaster, Pa., area this winter will probably not be much more than half the number a year ago, with a decrease of around 30,000 head.

The number of cattle on feed for market January 1, this year, was the smallest since 1921, and probably the smallest since 1916. The decrease this year was due to the short corn crop of 1930, to the heavy losses suffered by many feeders in 1929, to the difficulties in financing feeding operations this year in some sections, and to the relatively small supply of feeding cattle available at markets.

The total shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the 11 corn belt states for the six months, July to December, were 10 per cent smaller this year than last, and second largest for the period since 1921. Shipments during the first three months of the period were very small, but beginning with October they tended to

increase relatively, and the shipments during the last three months were the largest proportion of the six months' movement on record, with shipments in December the largest for the month since 1923.

Feeder shipments in 1930 included an unusually large proportion of feeder calves. While total feeder shipments from four leading markets were 17 per cent smaller during the last half of the year than for the same period in 1929, calf shipments were actually 9 per cent larger and made up over 20 per cent of the total, while in 1929 they made up only 16 per cent and in 1928 only 9 per cent. Shipments of stocker and feeder cows and heifers decreased materially, both as a proportion of the total and also in actual head.

Reports of feeders as to kinds and weights of cattle on feed also point to a relatively large proportion of calves and light weight steers. Reports as to the time of marketing indicate that the proportion of numbers on feed January 1 this year to be marketed from January to March was not much different from the proportion reported on January 1, 1930. Actual marketings during these three months in 1930 were relatively small. All present indications point to a small market supply of fed cattle during the first few months of 1931.

The estimated number of cattle on feed January 1, 1931, in the different states of the corn belt as a percentage of the number January 1, 1930, is as follows:

Ohio, 70; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 89; Michigan, 80; Wisconsin, 91; Minnesota, 100; Iowa, 82; Missouri, 75; South Dakota, 90; Nebraska, 112; Kansas, 90; Corn Belt (weighted) 90.2.

## Wheat 92% Normal

Winter wheat in Nebraska is reported 92 per cent normal condition in the mid-month report of bankers to the state and federal division of agricultural statistics.

Moisture conditions in the state are reported generally good with the exception of some surface dryness in eastern Nebraska and a few central counties. Corn remained in the field in 15 per cent of the western counties, because of snow and unfavorable weather.

Winter wheat ranged in condition from 100 in the south central district to 85 in the north central sections. Central counties reported 96 per cent, southeastern 88.6 and southwestern 96.8.

General price levels fell to a level lower last month than December, the report shows. Price of wheat remained at 54 cents per bushel. As a result, bankers reports show, 20 per cent of the farmers in the state now are feeding the grain to stock. In the hog raising territory feeding of wheat to stock has averaged as high as 32 per cent.

Prices received for cornfed cattle were reported more favorable than for any other farm commodity. Nebraska cattle feeders, it is pointed out in the mid-month report, are in a position to increase operations in this field about 12 per cent to take advantage of the favorable conditions.

Farm prices as quoted in the report, were: corn, 48 to 50 per bushel; wheat, 54 cents per bushel as compared with the same figure in December; oats, 27 cents per bushel now, 28 cents in December; alfalfa \$8.56 per ton as compared to \$9.29 two months ago; cornfed cattle \$9.09 per cwt. as compared to \$9.30 in December; hogs, \$7.12 per cwt. as compared to \$7.20 per cwt. two months ago; butter fat



23 cents per pound last month and December; eggs, 16 cents per dozen now, 19 cents in December.

**Less Lambs in State**

Nebraska had 24 per cent less sheep and lambs on feed January 1 this year than last. The decrease for the United States as a whole amounted to 13 per cent, according to the estimates of the State and Federal Division of Agricultural Statistics. The large decrease in Nebraska feeding is due to large reductions in operations in the Scottsbluff and lower Platte Valley sections.

With large available supplies of feeder lambs in the country as a

whole and with generally unsatisfactory and uncertain future prices of fed lambs, Nebraska sheep feeders cut operations to only three-fourths of those of last year. Sheep and lambs received at railroad stations and driven into the state from outside sources were much below those of last year, while market receipts losses and slaughter before January 1 showed little change from last year.

**Hold Annual Voting**

Stockholders of the State Security Bank of Brigham City, Utah, held their annual meeting last month and re-elected the following board of directors: J. E. Halverson, Marriner A.

Browning, R. L. Fishburn, J. C. Knudson, Thomas Wheatley, George A. Anderson, Z. W. Hall, John J. Craner, Denmark Jensen, Antone Jensen and S. N. Cook.

Stockholders of the First National Bank also held their annual meeting and election. Directors chosen were John D. Peters, Moroni Jensen, James Jensen, Brigham Nelson, W. T. Davis, Orson A. Christensen and W. E. Davis. They chose the following officers: John D. Peters, president; Moroni Jensen, vice-president; J. Leo Nelson, cashier; Perry D. Peters, assistant cashier. No change was made in the personnel of the committees.



*Condensed Statement, December 31, 1930*

**RESOURCES**

Loans and Discounts.....	\$2,625,331.53
Marketable Bonds and Securities .....	473,990.14
U. S. Government Securities.....	731,543.70
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank .....	16,500.00
Banking House and Fixtures.....	59,000.00
Other Real Estate.....	1.00
Cash and Sight Exchange.....	2,073,363.63
	<hr/>
	\$5,979,730.00

**LIABILITIES**

Capital .....	\$ 450,000.00
Surplus .....	100,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net.....	73,950.90
Unearned Discount.....	41,107.26
Reserved for Taxes, Interest, etc. ....	47,149.52
Reserved for Dividend Payable Jan. 2, 1931.....	9,000.00
Deposits .....	5,258,522.32
	<hr/>
	\$5,979,730.00

**OFFICERS**

W. P. ADKINS, *President*                      ALVIN E. JOHNSON, *V. President*                      HOWARD O. WILSON, *Cashier*  
 R. H. KROEGER, *Asst. Cashier*                      L. V. PULLIAM, *Asst. Cashier*  
 W. S. HOGUE, *Asst. Cashier*

**LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK**  
 UNION STOCK YARDS  
 OMAHA

**AUSTRALIA**

**BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES**

ESTABLISHED 1817

(With which is amalgamated THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	-----	\$37,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....	-----	30,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....	-----	37,500,000
		<hr/>
		\$105,750,000



Aggregate Assets 30th September, 1929, \$454,031,485

AGENTS—FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OMAHA, NEBRASKA                      GENERAL MANAGER, ALFRED CHARLES DAVIDSON

HEAD OFFICE, GEORGE ST., SYDNEY                      LONDON OFFICE, 29 THREADNEEDLE ST., E. C. 2

588 Branches and Agencies in all Australian States, Federal Territory, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, and London.

# South Dakota News

## Buys Bank at Dell Rapids

The Northwest Bancorporation of Minneapolis, Minn., has purchased the New First National Bank at Dell Rapids, S. D., 20 miles north of Sioux Falls. There is no change in the board of directors, officers or policy of the bank, which was organized January 16, 1926. The officers are E. J. Elliott, president; John Schmidt, vice-president; C. A. Golden, cashier, and Oluf Regge and M. E. Wicks, assistant cashiers. The bank has deposits of \$420,000; capital stock, \$25,000 and surplus and undivided profits of \$30,000.

## Declare Special Dividend

On account of the large surplus carried by the Oldham, South Dakota, National Bank, and the sound condition of the bank, the officers and directors have announced that a special dividend of 4 per cent has been decided upon in addition to the regular 6 per cent dividend. The special dividend will be paid at the annual meeting of the bank's officers, directors and stockholders.

## Board Re-elected

Regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers State Bank, Wall, South Dakota, was held in the banking rooms with the following in attendance: F. J. Deakman, John Denke, L. M. Jensen, J. A. Keiser, A. E. Kocher, A. M. MacGregor, A. S. Nystrom, R. H. Packman, T. W. Parkin, Fred Teuber, Oscar Teuber and Dell Wilsey. C. J. Buell and Henry A. O'Neil, Rapid City, were represented by proxy.

Bank building, fixture and other real estate accounts were reduced and a 5 per cent dividend paid to the stockholders.

The old board of directors were re-elected for one more year.

At a meeting of directors, which followed the stockholders meeting, the following officers were returned for 1931; R. H. Packman, president, Fred J. Deakman, vice-president, A. S. Nystrom, cashier, and L. M. Jensen, assistant cashier.

## Re-elects Officers

Re-election of former officers and directors of the First National Bank were the main items of business at the annual meeting of the institution held in Rapid City, South Dakota.

A. S. Halley is president of the

bank and A. K. Thomas and W. H. Johnson are vice-president. Noel W. Klar is cashier and James T. Noble is assistant cashier. Directors are Mr. Halley, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Johnson, George Philip, Charles J. Buell and R. E. Driscoll. No successor was named to fill the directorship of the late I. W. Humphrey, officers reported.

President Halley, in reviewing the past year's business, cited the purchase of several bond issues as outstanding. The bank purchased the entire issue of the fire department and public school bonds issued last summer, totaling about \$130,000, and a part of the Haakon county court house bonds at \$75,000.

## Declare Dividends

The usual annual dividends were declared by the First National and Farmers State Banks of Canton, South Dakota, and the Harrisburg State Bank at their annual meetings.

All officers of the three banks were also re-elected. The officers of the First National Bank are G. J. Moen, president; J. V. Conklin, John Wall-

quist, and Adolph Anderson, vice-president; Ira Bartholomew, cashier; and George Knutson, assistant cashier. This bank is the oldest bank in Lincoln county and will have completed its 52nd year March 16 next.

## Bank Reopens

The Brown County Banking company of Groton, South Dakota, closed in December, has been re-opened, H. W. Bottcher of the state banking department has announced.

The preferred assets have been taken over by the Northwest Bancorporation and transferred to the First National Bank of Groton. All deposits under \$10 will be paid immediately, and 35 per cent will be paid at once on all deposits above \$10.

## Re-elects Officers

The stockholders of the Dakota National Bank of Yankton, South Dakota met recently for their annual meeting and all present directors and officers were re-elected.

The officers are: J. A. Danforth, president; W. J. Fantle, vice-president, C. I. Danforth, vice-president; H. C. Danforth, cashier, Royal McCulla and J. J. Goetz, assistant cashiers. The directors of the bank are J. E. Adrian, C. I. Danforth, E. W. Danforth, H. C. Danforth, J. A. Danforth, R. F. Lundy, and W. J. Fantle.

## THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

*of the City of New York*

PINE STREET CORNER OF NASSAU

»«

Capital . . . \$ 148,000,000  
 Surplus and Profits 209,000,000  
 Deposits . . . 2,073,000,000

The Chase National Bank invites the accounts of banks, bankers, corporations, firms and individuals.

»«

General Banking · Trust Department  
 Foreign Department

# Colorado News

## Hold Elections

Stockholders' meeting of the three Fort Morgan, Colorado, banks were held last month, but no changes were made in the officers or directors of banks.

Officers of the Peoples State Bank are: C. M. Stitt, president; C. M. Snodgrass, vice-president; C. H. Mayborn, cashier, and M. S. Travis, assistant cashier. Other directors are R. C. Bowie and C. E. Graves. The Peoples State Bank was organized in June, 1925, and had deposits Nov. 10, 1930, of \$445,893.74.

Officers elected by the First National Bank are: J. H. Roediger, president; L. C. Jacox, vice-president; Max Roediger, cashier, and Roy Breitweiser, assistant cashier. W. H. Clatworthy and W. H. Edwards are directors.

The First National Bank had deposits Dec. 31, 1930, of \$901,848.18.

Officers of the Farmers State Bank were re-elected. Deposits of the bank on Nov. 10 were \$550,579.02.

## Stockholders Meet

Stockholders of the three Fort Collins, Colorado, banks, at meetings held last month, chose directors for the year of 1931. Organization meetings to name officers of the banks will be held later.

At the Poudre Valley National Bank B. F. Hottel, Charles H. Sheldon, T. H. Robertson, W. A. Kickland and Fred W. Stover were retained as directors, and in addition F. J. Shantz, S. D. Hall, Claude L. Stout and Floyd R. Liggett were named directors.

At the First National Bank Charles R. Evans, A. C. Kluver, I. W. Bennett, E. C. Giddings, S. F. Webster, C. L. Lowell, W. M. Otis, F. A. Brimmer and L. C. Moore continue as directors, and in addition L. B. McBride was named.

The Fort Collins National Bank retains as directors R. Breniman, E. R. Baker, J. S. Elder, M. M. St. Clair, J. M. Hoffman, G. A. Webb and J. J. Harding.

## Officers Elected

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Colorado Savings & Trust Co. of La Junta, Colorado, was held in the company bank building last month.

The election resulted in the fol-

lowing being elected on the board of directors: William A. Hart, C. E. Sabin, Victor N. Lagerquis, Francis Rourke, W. S. Morrison, E. G. Woodbridge and J. H. McDonald. The directors then organized and elected the following officers: W. S. Morrison, president; W. A. Hart, vice-president; E. G. Woodbridge, vice-president; J. H. McDonald, cashier.

## Haxtun Banks Merge

In a transaction completed last month, the First National Bank of Haxtun, Colorado, was purchased by the Farmers State Bank of Haxtun and was consolidated with the Farmers State Bank. The enlarged institution now occupies the building which has been used by the First National Bank.

The Farmers State Bank, following the purchase of the First National Bank, has deposits of approximately \$350,000. The capital and surplus is \$37,500 and the deposits as shown by the last statement, prior to the purchase of the First National, were approximately \$200,000. Deposits of the First National, as shown by the last statement, were in excess of \$150,000, the resources being shown at \$298,000.

The Farmers State Bank, by the transaction, acquires larger and more convenient banking quarters which will be adequate for large expansion.

The Farmers State Bank is twenty-one years old; the First National Bank had been in operation for thirteen years.

Officers of the Farmers State bank, who will continue in the management, are: E. E. Intermill, president; E. B. Williams, vice-president; Earl Meakins, bookkeeper; and Margaret Pope, assistant cashier.

Officers of the First National Bank were: E. C. McCune, president; Eugene Eaton, vice-president; Harry Hartman, cashier; Floyd Gipple, assistant cashier; and Bida Holmquist, bookkeeper.

The purchase of the First National Bank makes the Farmers State Bank of Haxtun one of the leading financial institutions of Northeastern Colorado.

Haxtun now has two banking institution, The Farmers State Bank and the Haxtun State Bank.

## Deposits Increase

Bank deposits in the three Longmont, Colorado, banks, The Colorado Bank & Trust Co., First National Bank, and Longmont National Bank, have made the large increase of nearly \$400,000 in the past three months, it was shown by reports issued by the various banks.

The three banks had total deposits of \$2,994,682.00, one of the best showings in amount of bank deposits in a number of years. The statements as made to the comptroller of currency were for December 31, 1930.

The large increase in bank deposits shows prosperous conditions in the Longmont community and gives an indication of better business conditions for the future months.

The deposits in local banks as shown in statements on September 24, 1930, were \$2,600,000.

Large payments for sugar beets and labor at the sugar factory made in the last few months is responsible for a large part of the gain in bank deposits. Shipments of cattle within the next three months is expected to increase deposits still further.

Statements also show that the three Longmont banks are in a strong condition.

## Sells Bank Interest

Samuel G. McMullin has sold his controlling interest in the Bank of De Beque, Colorado, to John A. Wilcoxson, prominent cattleman of that section.

Mr. McMullin and O. E. Daniels, Jr., retire from the banking business at De Beque and are succeeded by Mr. Wilcoxson who will be the bank's new president, with whom will be associated as vice-president George Heflin, the postmaster at De Beque, and F. H. Lischke, who has been cashier of the bank for the past eight years, continuing in that post.

The Bank of De Beque was organized in 1910 by Frank P. Tanner, George D. McKay, both since deceased, and Mr. McMullin.

Mr. McMullin announced that his decision to sell was due to a desire to concentrate his activities, and relinquish some of his responsibilities.

## Declares Regular Dividend of 8%

Directors of the Longmont, Colorado, National Bank declared the regular dividend of 8 per cent per year, payable semi-annually to stockholders of the bank, Cashier A. H. McKeirnan announced recently.

# Utah News

## Annual Meetings

Directors of three Salt Lake banks and one Park City bank were retained at annual stockholders' meetings.

Directors of the Utah State National Bank were reelected as follows: Heber J. Grant, John F. Bennett, Charles W. Nibley, James G. McDonald, Henry T. McEwan, G. G. Wright, Waldemar Van Cott, Anthony W. Ivins, Stephen L. Richards, Arthur Winter, George S. Spencer, Willard R. Smith, Moroni Heiner, Orval W. Adams, Richard W. Madson and W. S. Chipman.

The directors of the Continental National Bank were reelected and afterward voted to retain the 1930 officers.

The officers are: J. E. Cosgriff, president; E. A. Culbertson, vice-president; Eugene Giles, vice-president; J. H. Grut, vice-president and cashier; G. S. Murphy, assistant cashier.

Members of the board are: Mr. Cosgriff, H. P. Fabian, W. E. Fife, Mr. Giles, C. P. Castle, Mr. Culbertson, W. H. Dayton, Mr. Grut and G. S. Holmes.

Similar action was taken at the Zion's Savings Bank and Trust company. The officers retained were: Heber J. Grant, president; Anthony W. Ivins, vice-president; John F. Bennett, vice-president; George S. Spencer, cashier; Willard R. Smith, assistant cashier; William McEwan, assistant cashier.

The directors are: Mr. Grant, Mr. Ivins, Asahel H. Woodruff, Lewis Telle Cannon, Mr. Bennett, Willard T. Cannon, Arthur Winter, Joseph Fielding Smith, Willard R. Smith, Charles W. Nibley, Mr. Spencer, Waldemar Van Cott, Ashby, Snow, David P. Howells and Orval W. Adams.

The following were retained as officers of the State Bank of Park City: O. N. Friendly, president; Edgar S. Hills, vice-president; H. Fred Egan, cashier; Corina Tuggle, assistant cashier.

Members of the board of directors are: Mr. Friendly, George W. Lambourne, Mr. Hills, Sherman Fargo, Lawrence C. Snow, George S. Krueger, James P. Sharp, Paul H. Hunt and Edward E. Jenkins.

## Officers Named for Ephraim Bank

Directors of the Bank of Ephraim, Utah, held their annual meeting at the city hall recently.

The following officers were elected: A. N. Bjerregaard, president; Christian Willardsen, vice-president; F. H. Rasmusson, cashier; William G.

Barton and Andrew Christensen of Ephraim, Peter Jacobsen of Fountain Green, Hyrum Olsen of Mayfield and Jacob Keller of Manti, directors.

## Adds to Surplus

With the close of 1930, the Springville, Utah, Banking company ended one of its most successful years, according to Cashier C. G. Salisbury. Addition of \$10,000 was made to the surplus besides paying a regular 8 per cent and a special 2 per cent dividend on capital stock.

*The Morrison is the tallest hotel in the world — 46 stories high — with 1,950 rooms.*



*When completed, the Morrison will be the world's largest hotel, with 3,450 rooms.*



**Chicago's**

# MORRISON HOTEL

*Tallest Hotel in the World  
46 Stories High*

**1,950 Rooms -- \$2.50 Up**  
500 Rooms Being Added

Every guest room is outside, with bath, running ice water, bed-head lamp and Servidor. Each floor has its own house-keeper and the hotel's garage has extensive facilities for car storage. Rates are extremely moderate — \$2.50 up — because valuable subleases at this location pay all the ground rent and the saving is passed on to the guests.

*Closest in the City to Stores, Offices,  
Theatres and Railroad Stations*

## Bankers Wants

This Bankers Wants Department is for the free use of Central Western Banker subscribers. To all others a charge of five cents per word per insertion will be made. We reserve the right to edit all copy or to reject such advertisements that we deem unsuitable. Address all communications to the Bankers Wants Department, Central Western Banker, Omaha, Nebraska.

Young man 30 years old wishes position in bank or trust company, nine years' banking experience. Has had experience in all lines of banking to cashiership. Protestant. Married. Can give the very best of references from large banks of immediate vicinity. No. 1001.

### Jones to Board

J. Ernest Jones, who recently became vice-president of the Central National Bank of Topeka, Kansas, following his resignation as president of the Merchants National Bank, was made a member of the board of directors of the Central National Bank during the annual shareholders and board meeting.

The stockholders of the Central Trust Co., also met, electing board members.

Officers of the Central National Bank are J. R. Burrow, chairman of the board; George A. Guild, vice-chairman of board; J. R. Burrow, jr., president; Roy L. Bone, executive vice-president; J. Ernest Jones, vice-president; C. B. Merriam, vice-president; J. D. Mossman, cashier; F. F. Clinger, assistant cashier, and Edith Price Unge, assistant cashier. Board members are J. R. Burrow, J. R. Burrow, jr., J. V. Abrahams, Mr. Bone, George C. Bowman, P. J. Clevenger, F. F. Clinger, E. H. Crosby, C. S. Elliott, Mr. Guild, George P. McEntire, Mr. Merriam, Clyde W. Miller, J. D. Mossman, A. M. Patten, and A. Zahner.

Trust company officers are J. R. Burrow, chairman of board; Mr. Merriam, vice-chairman of board, treasurer, and vice-president; J. R. Burrow, jr., president; Mr. Guild, Mr. Bone, Mr. F. D. Merriam, vice-presidents; J. E. Merriam, vice-president and secretary; S. S. Smith, assistant secretary; Mr. Clinger, assistant treasurer; and William Wallace Payne, manager of the bond department.

# Kansas News

### Fidelity Bank Elects

J. H. Collingwood was re-elected president of the Fidelity Savings State Bank of Topeka at the annual meeting of the board of directors. All of the other officers who served during the past year also were re-elected.

They are Matt Weightman, jr., vice-president; Russell E. Frost, cashier, and Charles Griffin, jr., assistant cashier. Mr. Collingwood, Mr. Weightman, and Mr. Frost all are members of the board of directors, and other board members are T. C. Whiteker, N. E. Copeland, Paul H. Heinz, P. R. Wolfe, Col. Clad Hamilton, Byron H. Davis, D. F. Collingwood and O. C. Neiswender.

### Declares Dividend

The Exchange National Bank of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, declared their 27th consecutive dividend of 12 per cent. The bank was organized as a National bank in 1903. Prior to that time it had been a state bank since its organization.

The present officials are F. G. Siler, president, Wm. F. Norton, vice-president, W. B. Penny, cashier, and Roy Mushrush, assistant cashier. The directors are F. G. Siler, W. B. Penny, Wm. F. Norton, R. Z. Blackburn, J. C. Wilson, J. B. Smith, Frank Bell, George Miller and Dudley Doolittle.

### Elected Bank Officer

A. C. Sauberli of Lyons, Kansas, in the annual business meeting and election of officers of the Kanopolis State Bank, was elected vice-president of the institution.

### Enlarged Bank at Nickerson

The State Bank of Nickerson, Kansas, will enter the second half of its first century as a newly organized institution with resources increased by half, as a result of a merger with the Nickerson State Bank.

T. J. Tucker, recently a member of the state banking department, has completed the transaction which made the State Bank a part of the institution of which he has been manager for the past two years. It opened its doors for business as a merged institution with a capital of \$500,000. The original bank was capitalized at \$320,000; the merged institution brought it a capital of \$180,000.

Mr. Tucker went to Nickerson

about two years ago from Wichita, where he had been three years a deputy bank commissioner. Previous to his appointment to that post he was with the State Reserve Bank at Wichita for two years, and with the Sedan State Bank for five years.

D. E. Richart, retired farmer of Nickerson, will continue as president of the reorganized bank. The other officers, who are also being retained in their positions, are Paul Richardson, first vice-president; L. E. Tucker, second vice-president; T. J. Tucker, cashier. C. I. Dunn, former cashier of the Nickerson State Bank, will be assistant cashier in the new institution.

Organized in 1881, the State Bank of Nickerson, has behind it a record of half a century of service which has won for it the confidence of the community.

### Pay Nineteen Per Cent

A fifteen per cent dividend was declared by the First National Bank of Garden City, Kansas, at the last directors' meeting of the year.

This dividend was the second one of the year. In June, the bank declared a four per cent dividend, making the total dividends paid for the year 1930 amount to nineteen per cent.

The First National Bank is the oldest institution of its kind in Kansas west of Hutchinson, having been established in 1885. Conrad Gabriel, president; J. M. Dunn, active vice-president; C. V. Chalfont, vice-president; G. C. Scherzinger, cashier; Ray McBeth, assistant cashier; W. B. George, chairman directors; Mrs. I. N. McBeth.

### State Savings Bank Elects

William Macferran, Jr. president, and all other officers and directors of the State Savings Bank, of Topeka, Kansas, were re-elected at the annual stockholders' and directors' meeting.

Despite business conditions during 1930, the report of the bank showed that it had enjoyed even greater success than in previous years. A dividend of 6 per cent was declared.

Officers of the bank are: Mr. Macferran, president; E. L. Copeland, vice-president; Warren M. Crosby, Jr., vice-president; J. D. Gossett, vice-president; Horace Macferran, cashier.

# More Than 12,000,000 Shares Sold in the Year 1930

CORPORATE TRUST SHARES represent an ownership interest in these 28 companies, the shares of which are deposited with an independent trustee.

#### *Industrials*

Am. Radiator & S. S.  
American Tobacco  
du Pont  
Eastman Kodak  
Ingersoll Rand  
International Harvester  
National Biscuit  
Otis Elevator  
United Fruit  
United States Steel  
Woolworth

#### *Railroads*

Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe  
Illinois Central  
Louisville & Nashville  
New York Central  
Pennsylvania Railroad  
Southern Pacific  
Union Pacific

#### *Oils*

Standard Oil of California  
Standard Oil of Indiana  
Standard Oil (New Jersey)  
Standard Oil of New York  
Texas Corporation

#### *Utilities and Quasi-Utilities*

American Tel. & Tel.  
Consolidated Gas of N.Y.  
General Electric  
Westinghouse Electric  
Western Union Telegraph

MOODY'S COMPOSITE  
PORTFOLIO RATING "A"

853

investment houses and banks  
offer and recommend Corporate  
Trust Shares.

ON December 31, 1930 there were outstanding 12,892,000 CORPORATE TRUST SHARES, of which 12,006,000 shares were sold in the 12 months ended December 31, 1930. This represents new shares issued by the Trustee, and does not include duplications resulting from resales.

853 Dealers in the United States, and a number of Dealers in European countries contributed to this record.

Coupons for the December 31 distribution are now being cashed in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Geneva, and Zurich, and in principal cities from coast to coast in the United States.

CORPORATE TRUST SHARES are internationally quoted and sold. Holders may cash coupons at the office of the Trustee in New York and at 47 banks which act as authorized paying agents in the United States and abroad, or may present coupons for collection at any bank. Ready marketability is international for

## CORPORATE TRUST SHARES

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120 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

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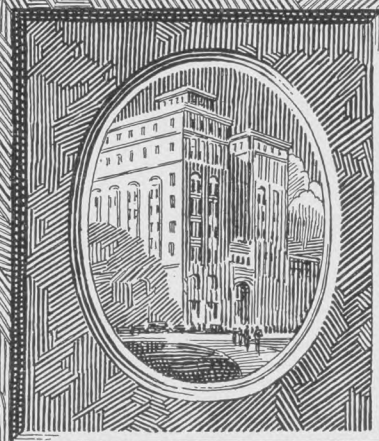
*Central Syndicate Managers*

120 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO

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