

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Political blunders often return to plague their inventors, and after the Supreme Court had decided that a tax levied solely on income and measured by income is not an income tax if it is called by another name, there need be no surprise that a bill has gone through both branches of Congress (with merely some differences through amendments to be reconciled) for extending the Corporation Income Tax of 1909 to everybody. The income tax of that year, disguised for evasion by calling it an excise tax on the privilege of doing business under the corporate form, is now proposed as an excise tax on the privilege of doing business in any form by partnerships and individuals. Business is declared to include "all activities which occupy the time, attention and labor of persons for the purpose of livelihood or profit."

The probability that such a logically consistent extension and corollary of a bad expedient will get through Congress and will be approved if it gets through is not worth discussing, but the change of attitude in the entire country concerning income taxes is worth considering. An income tax was once accepted by the people as a war measure, but it was never liked; and from that time to a few years ago such a tax has been considered an unpopular resource which should be undertaken only in such obvious necessity as would justify it. The corporation tax of 1909 was plainly not proposed for revenue mainly, because an easy alternative was a return to the stamp taxes, to which nobody would object. The adoption of the other course, and the Constitutional Amendment which now lacks only a few States of the number required to ratify it, show a marked change in the common view of the subject. The changed attitude is to be ascribed to the hostility to wealth which has grown up under sedulous cultivation and insidious oratorical appeal. The change comes even more from the rooted and immovable notion that income taxes are for the rich and never will come low enough down to hit the heads of the "common" people.

The justice, the wisdom and the economic or political expediency of an income tax are all regarded with indifference; the \$5,000 exemption is the only thing thought of; sheltered behind this the common man's thought is that it doesn't touch *him*, that those who are hit can bear it, and that whatever is taken from them will lighten general taxation and in some vague way or other may make the burdens of "the people" a little easier.

It seems impossible to make people realize how false a security is this. The "Chronicle" has over and over pointed out, with small apparent effect, that nothing guarantees the exemption line, and therefore that the tax knife may slide to a lower stratum at any time. The State of Wisconsin has already furnished an evidence of this, and the pending amendment (concerning which there is such a general indifference) will authorize Congress to do anything whatever with respect to taxing incomes. Such a resource, once accepted, will tend to appear seductively convenient for increasing expenditures. Furthermore, this excise or "privilege" tax is itself a dangerous thing to allow into use, because there is no limit to it. Corporations are taxed for the privilege of existence, and nobody cares, for they are corporations. Next, tax everybody for the privilege of doing business; and when this has been accepted, there is a long list of privileges in life, including the privilege of existence itself. If the

common man who composes the multitude cannot be moved to any interest in taxation until he feels the knife himself, the indications are that he need not wait many years.

In an address delivered, quite far from home, to the Bankers' Association of the State of Washington, Mr. F. W. Ellsworth, of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, spoke of a matter which may seem of particular interest in a new country, yet is not without an interest in the oldest and most staid of cities. His topic, he said, probably causes more discussion among bankers than any other except, possibly, that of exchange on country checks; it is the question whether advertising pays. He believes that it does pay, if done so as to be well directed without violating good taste and ethical standards. As evidence, he cited several actual cases from widely separated parts of the country. The city of Plainfield, in New Jersey, had in 1902 a population of 15,000 and three banks, whose combined deposits were two millions. A fourth bank was started, which at once marked out a new line by thorough advertising; the others had to follow suit, and the four have been advertisers since. The population has increased 5,000, or one-third, while the bank deposits have been multiplied by five. A bank in Westfield started a special advertising campaign for savings, and it opened 1,600 new accounts in less than a month.

A bank in the Middle West, which had been advertising in a haphazard manner, decided to specialize it, and turned it over to a selected clerk, with the result that in four years over nine millions of new deposits came in. A city in Southern Michigan in 1902 had 19,000 population and three banks, whose deposits were about 3½ millions. Another bank, which believed in advertising, was started in 1903, and in less than nine years it had gathered deposits beyond the holdings of the other three in 1902; meanwhile, the others had taken up advertising, and now the deposits of the four are 11 millions, although the population has hardly grown a third.

In 1908, when the savings departments of most banks were held in check by the troubles of the previous year, one bank put out a small folder setting forth in verse the comfort of the man who has coal in the cellar and money in the bank; this (which included some talk about savings) was distributed to every house, and within a week the savings deposits of the bank changed from stationary to increasing.

Mr. Ellsworth related experiences of his own institution also. The 1911 session of the Legislature passed a law whereby holders of investment bonds could render those tax-exempt for all time by payment of a nominal tax once. The Guaranty Trust advertised that it had prepared a booklet giving the text of this law, with explanatory notes; the resulting calls required a second edition, and the fees received for assistance rendered in paying this final tax more than covered the outlay, to say nothing of the value of new business acquaintances. Again, not many weeks ago, the institution inserted in thirty-six journals an advertisement of interest particularly to holders of securities in this city; nearly a thousand responses were received, financial journals of a general circulation over the country making the best showing of results, somewhat to the surprise of the company. Further, towards the close of 1910, the Guaranty Trust changed its advertising so as to make it more systematic and comprehensive as well as more progressive. In the eighteen

months since this change of policy, the deposits have grown from about 124 millions to 178 millions, and the officers feel sure that this growth of 54 millions in eighteen months has largely come from seeking publicity.

The moral is clear enough: discouraging results may follow doing a thing unintelligently or half-heartedly, but that is an implication for, rather than against, doing it properly. All of us are in the market to sell some sort of merchandise, in which may be included services. All require customers; therefore, it is necessary to win or seek them by some means.

The condition of cotton, as disclosed by the report issued by the Department of Agriculture at noon yesterday, was on the average for the whole country lower by 3.9 points on July 25 than at the same date in June. The deterioration was about as private investigations had prepared those interested to expect, and the report, therefore, made no important impression on the market for the staple. The average of condition at 76.5 is 12.6 points below that of the corresponding date last year. Contrasted with 1910 and 1909, however, the present status of the crop is, respectively, 1 point and 4.6 points better and the falling off from the ten-year average is 4.1 points.

In the deterioration reported all the State except Louisiana, Missouri and California have shared. The impairment follows, it is to be presumed, from the excessive rainfall in the early part of the month. But where moisture had been excessive, the weather has latterly been quite favorable, and especially since the date down to which the report is brought; so that recent crop advices are more satisfactory. As regards Texas, the condition, although 5 points lower than on July 25 1911, is above the average of recent years, and, barring the fact that a good general rain is now said to be needed in the State, the outlook is for an excellent yield. In fact, there is some disposition to expect a larger crop than ever before raised in Texas.

Bank clearings for July 1912 would seem to indicate moderately greater activity in the mercantile and industrial lines of the country than at this time a year ago, speculative transactions, although greater than last year, having been so comparatively light as to have been a really negligible factor. And the fact that general business is active and Stock Exchange transactions have been small clearly indicate the radical change in conditions the Inter-State Commerce Commission, with its arbitrary powers, unintelligently used, has brought about. Up to the time that the Commission began to harass the transportation companies, mercantile and industrial prosperity meant activity on our Stock Exchanges. Now, however, with an official body actively at work preventing the railroads from obtaining better rates for transporting commodities, while wages of employees are rising and operating cost in other directions is also increasing, there is disinclination to invest in the securities of the carrying companies.

The gain in clearings in July, as compared with 1911, is 7.2% and 127 of the 150 cities reporting share in the increase, and in many instances noticeably so. For the seven months of 1912, moreover, there is an increase of 7.8% and contrasted with 1910, when speculative operations were much more active, the current total is slightly greater. At New York the July 1912 aggregate registers an augmentation of 5.4% over 1911 and for the seven months it is 7.3%,

but compared with 1910, owing to greater activity then on the Stock Exchange, declines of 0.7% and 4.6%, respectively, are disclosed. Outside of this city the general totals in all cases register gains; the July aggregate for 1912 exceeding that of 1911 by 9.7% and 1910 by over 12%, with the seven months' total showing gains of 8.4% and 8.6% respectively. The various groups compare very favorably with a year ago. The Middle States group shows an augmentation of 7%, New England 9.9%, the Middle West 9.2%, the Pacific Slope 13.6%, the "Other Western" 5.1% and the South 10%.

Speculative dealings on the New York Stock Exchange were much below the average in July, for while of greater magnitude than in 1911 they fell considerably below the total for earlier years. The transactions totaled 7,158,324 shares, against 5,476,559 shares in the month of 1911 and 14,254,713 shares in 1910; and for the seven months were 76,544,864 shares, against 59,904,498 shares and 112,095,658 shares, respectively. Bond dealings were of smaller volume than last year, the sales of all classes at New York for the month having been 52 million dollars, as contrasted with about 61 millions in 1911; and since January 1 the transactions aggregate 457½ millions, against 528 millions.

Canadian clearings make an exhibit differing in no essential particular from earlier months of the year. For July gains are recorded at all points from which we have returns and at Edmonton, Victoria, Hamilton, Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw they are conspicuously large. The aggregate for the 18 cities for which comparative figures are obtainable was for the month \$800,919,309, an increase of 28.6% over 1911, with the result for the seven months 25.3% increase. Contrastd with 1910 the gains are, of course, very much heavier.

Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, whose life was rapidly ebbing when we last wrote, lingered until Tuesday morning at 12:43 o'clock. Acute nephritis with symptoms of uraemic poisoning were officially announced as the causes of death. The Crown Prince, Yoshihito, immediately succeeded to the throne and read his first proclamation at half past ten on Wednesday morning before a large assembly of officials and representatives of all branches of the service. The new Emperor said:

The death of the former Emperor has caused great sorrow to the nation, but the throne cannot be left empty and the State administration cannot be neglected, even for a day. We therefore immediately ascended the throne and will administer the affairs of the country under the protection of our Imperial ancestors and under the provisions of the Constitution.

In this administration we hope not to be misled. We shall endeavor to sustain and further the great work done and undertaken by the former Emperor.

You, our subjects, do your best for your country as you did for the former Emperor, and be loyal to us.

The new Emperor was born on August 31 1879. He was proclaimed heir-apparent on August 31 1887 and Crown Prince on November 3 1888. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army and Commander in the navy in 1901 and was promoted to Lieutenant-General and Vice-Admiral on November 3 1909. He was married to Princess Sadako, daughter of Prince Kujo Michitaka on May 10 1900. No immediate reorganization of the Japanese Cabinet is expected, though cable despatches from Tokyo intimate that the resignation of the Marquis Saionki,

the Premier, may be expected. The ex-Premier, Prince Katsura, is returning to Tokyo from St. Petersburg and is expected to arrive next week. His presence and advice are desired by the new Emperor, particularly in regard to financial matters, which are said to be the source of some concern. It is considered likely that the Prince will assume the Premiership. Tokyo advices also state that the new Emperor's advisers are much worried lest he prove unexpectedly up-to-date in his policies and averse to certain traditional delays of diplomacy. He wishes Parliament to be called in extra session at once and will tell the members—still quoting Tokyo press despatches—that he means to be a "perfectly modern ruler." The group nearest the throne has no objection, but a strong element in the country at large believes the nation has been getting away in recent years from the best ideals. The Elder Statesmen, a great power in Japan, are particularly set in their views, and much tact will be necessary to avoid antagonizing them. The remains of the late Mikado are lying in state at the Imperial Palace and the funeral will take place about September 1.

After deliberating for several months, the sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that has been considering the case of Magdalena Bay and the future policy of the United States in regard to the possible establishment there by a foreign Power of a naval base finished its report on Tuesday. The report was accepted by the full Committee and presented to the Senate from the Committee by Senator Lodge and was adopted yesterday. Following is the text of the resolution accompanying the report

Resolved. That when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another government not American as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes.

While the inquiry grew out of reports that it was Japan that was seeking a naval base, it will be observed that the resolution that has been presented to the Senate is general in its application and seeks to extend the scope of the Monroe Doctrine to cover foreign corporations as well as foreign governments which might be desirous of securing in the Western Hemisphere land of strategic importance for naval or military bases. The Committee in the course of its investigation found that the Japanese Government had nothing to do with the Japanese corporation which was negotiating with Americans holding a valuable concession at Magdalena Bay, but the Committee in its report made the following statement:

It appears, however, from the evidence, that the corporations or persons who have, or claim to have, title to the lands surrounding Magdalena Bay have made efforts to form a syndicate and promote the sale of these lands upon the basis of the existence of some national value to a foreign nation in Magdalena Bay as distinct from any commercial value which that bay and the adjoining territory might possess.

The fact that such an idea has formed the basis of a negotiation between the possessors of title to the land about Magdalena Bay and the citizens, subjects or corporations of a foreign Power seems to the Committee to afford an appropriate occasion for an ex-

pression of the view of the Senate of the United States regarding this and similar cases. For this reason the Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

It is suggested by Washington correspondents that while the resolution is based ostensibly upon the Magdalena Bay incident it is not impossible that the resolution, if adopted, might be found to include within its scope tracts of land on American soil owned by foreign steamship lines. In this event, the question whether its provisions could be retroactive would not be unlikely to result in diplomatic negotiations.

Official announcement was made in the Turkish Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday that the Government was willing to enter into peace negotiations with Italy for the settlement of the Tripolitan War if the negotiations are conducted in a manner compatible with Turkey's honor and dignity and her rights are adequately safeguarded. Following the reading of the Government's announcement, a boisterous discussion ensued in the Chamber until the Grand Vizier declared that the Government would resign unless Parliament gave its sanction to the Ministerial program. On the previous occasion, about the middle of July, when talk of peace was current, it was stated that the Italian Government had unofficially informed the Powers that it was ready and anxious to bring the war to an end and was willing to pay a heavy cash indemnity to Turkey for the transfer of sovereign rights to Italy and to act in a similar way in regard to the Turkish Islands in the Aegean Sea now occupied by Italy. The Grand Vizier on that occasion replied that the Turkish Government refused all the proposed conditions of peace as unacceptable and declared that Turkey intended to maintain her sovereignty in Tripoli. The Chamber thereupon passed a vote of confidence in the Government. But since then the old Government has been overthrown, and, with civil war threatening, entirely new conditions are current.

Internal affairs in Turkey are greatly strained. The Military League is insisting upon the dissolution of the Chamber on the ground that the House is packed with the nominees of the Committee of Union and Progress, representing the Young Turk movement. The Grand Vizier, partially recognizing the demand, on Wednesday asked the Chamber to pass a bill authorizing the Sultan to dissolve Parliament on extraordinary occasions. The Young Turks, having the majority, bitterly opposed the measure, and the final result was a vote to refer the proposition to a committee. Should the committee fail to support the Government's proposition, it was on Thursday decided by the Cabinet to dissolve the Chamber by Constitutional means.

A new development, whose practicability has yet to be demonstrated, has taken place in the Chinese loan situation. Cables from Shanghai state that Dr. Sun Yat Sen and General Hueng Hang, who was Minister of War in the Provisional Cabinet, have concluded negotiations for the establishment in Shanghai of a foreign and Chinese bank with a capital of \$10,000,000. The object, it is announced, is to checkmate the proposed foreign loan. It is not explained what resources are behind the bank that will make it sufficiently strong to itself undertake the necessary financing. Dispatches from Peking, on the other hand, announce that President Yuan and his Cabinet have decided that China must borrow at least \$300,000,000, or the new regime cannot last. The political factions in

Peking are, it is stated, incensed, owing to the fact that the National Assembly was forced by the military commander supporting the executive to confirm President Yuan's appointments.

The committee of the British Transport Workers' Federation on Saturday last decided to call off the strike which has disturbed the harbor business of Great Britain for nearly a year, and which has been especially acute during the last two months. This strike has been at its worst among the London dockers, and has involved stevedores, car-men, lighter-men and other classes of casual laborers. The dockers stopped work a year ago in sympathy with the seamen, and when the latter's demands were satisfied, the dockers sought more advantageous terms for themselves. There were outbreaks in various ports of the United Kingdom, but the really serious trouble began with a general strike of the longshoremen of London. Aside from various pretexts, the Federation's demands were for an increase in wages to 20 cents an hour for dockers, lightermen and stevedores, overtime at the rate of 28 cents an hour, time off for meals, a ten-hour day and recognition of the Union. By the end of May more than 120,000 men were reported to be idle. Shipping was seriously interfered with and the food supply of London threatened—so much so that the Government quickly took action and a statement was issued from the Home Office to the effect that order would be maintained and that the Government would use all the resources at its disposal to insure a continued food supply. This action deprived the strikers of their chief offensive weapon, namely of causing severe distress on the food question. From that time on the cause has been a losing one, which, apparently, only served to make the men more stubborn. At any rate, on Monday the dock workers in London refused to obey the manifesto issued on Saturday by the leaders declaring the strike at an end. Very few of the men returned to work and there has since been active rioting on the London docks, accompanied by a number of fatalities. The claim of the men is that their leaders have betrayed them. Nevertheless, the executive committee of the dock workers have re-affirmed Saturday's manifesto to end the strike, and it now appears probable that order will gradually be restored.

The fight over the Panama Canal bill continues without seeming abatement and the prospects at this writing appear to be that the debatable items in the bill, namely the collection of tolls and the section relating to railroad-owned ships, will go over until the next session of Congress. Great Britain has not yet presented her long-awaited note of protest. President Taft fears that if no adequate provision is made for the administration of the Canal at the session of Congress that is now closing, it will not be possible to open the waterway in 1913. Disputes over the questions of tolls and of railroad control over steamships constitute the principal obstruction to the urgent features of the legislation, which include provisions for the purchase of machinery and the conversion of the construction force into an operating force. Secretary Stimson is in favor of separating the various phases of the bill and enacting them one at a time to expedite matters, but to this plan there is stubborn opposition. It is possible that the President may feel impelled to send a special message to Congress asking immediate action.

A new phase of the Mexican question is the endeavor of the defeated revolutionists to secure intervention by the United States. Confirmation of the news emanating from General Salazar that the Mexican rebels were deliberately planning to force intervention by the United States was contained in a report to the War Department early in the week from Col. Steever, in charge of the troops at El Paso. But the army officer's advice was qualified by the statement that Salazar did not represent General Orozco, who, he said, still decidedly opposed any interference by Americans or other foreigners. General Orozco, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican rebels, forwarded an answer on Tuesday to demands made on him by Secretary Knox regarding the raids on American properties. Orozco said: "We will afford the homes and families of foreigners every protection regardless of their sympathies or affiliations or affections. We do not contemplate killing any one except in open warfare." Secretary Knox has officially renewed his notice of two months ago that the United States would hold Mexico to strict account for all damages. He also unofficially notified Orozco that the latter would be held personally responsible for damages to Americans or their property. In response, President Madero has promised to send more troops to Northern Mexico. General Orozco's response we have already referred to.

The enmity between President Diaz of Nicaragua and his former War Minister, General Mena, has finally developed into another "revolution." To protect American interests the 500-ton gunboat Annapolis has been ordered to proceed from San Juan del Sur to Corinto, with orders to restore communication with American Minister Weitzel, who has not been heard from since the rebels cut communication with Managua. President Diaz recently asked to be taken on a United States war vessel from which to demand the resignation of Mena as Secretary of War. This was refused and subsequently Diaz demanded the resignation of both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Following this Mena organized an "army" and he began military operations against Managua last Monday. With the exception of the cities of Masaya, Granada and Nandaime, it is announced the country is loyal to the Government.

At all the foreign financial centres the private bank discounts suggest an easing of the money situation, although at London there was somewhat of a strain over the end-of-the-month payments. At Paris, particularly, the condition has become one of distinct abundance. In Germany, also, the feeling is much more comfortable than was the case a few weeks ago. In London, on Wednesday, payment for the issue, recently announced, of £3,800,000 of Exchequer bonds in connection with the purchase of the national telephone system became due, but the transaction did not disturb the market, as arrangements had been completed in advance for the prompt return of the cash to the market. There were some reports cabled here early in the week that the reluctance of the discount market to take bills at the Bank of England rate was caused by the expectation in some quarters of a rise in the Bank's minimum. But these reports prove to be without foundation, as there was no change in the official rate on Thursday. Consols early in the week were rather firmer, owing to the transfer of £2,000,000 to the sinking fund for the redemption of the debt; but this effect was only temporary, and latest

London advices indicate that the continued demand for capital is likely to further decrease the price-level of gilt-edged securities in general. At Paris the month-end settlement was particularly easy, contangoes on the Parquet not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, while on the Cou-lisse the maximum rate was $4\frac{1}{2}\%$. The Bank of England purchased at the Mint price virtually all the £1,200,000 offering of Cape gold on Monday.

Private bank discounts in London, as reported by cable at the close of business yesterday, were 3% for sixty days' bankers' acceptances and $3\frac{1}{8}\%$ for ninety-day bills. Call money in the British Centre was yesterday quoted at $2@2\frac{1}{2}\%$. A week ago 3% was the sixty-day rate for spot bills and $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ that for ninety-day spot bills. The closing discount rate at Paris yesterday was $2.9-16@2\frac{5}{8}\%$, which is a shade easier than a week ago. Berlin closed at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ for spot bills, all maturities, and $3\frac{3}{8}\%$ for bills to arrive. These figures are $\frac{1}{8}\%$ higher than a week ago. Brussels closed at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, which compares with the closing range last week of $3\frac{3}{8}\%$, while Amsterdam remains without alteration at $3\frac{3}{4}\%$. The bi-monthly report of the German joint-stock banks as of June 30 shows a decline of the proportion of quick assets to liabilities to 58.46% , comparing with 59.57% on April 30. This indicates that, while the half-yearly payments were successfully financed, the reports at the time of tension in the German banking situation were not overstatements. The official bank rates at leading foreign centres are: London, 3% ; Paris, 3% ; Berlin, $4\frac{1}{2}\%$; Brussels, 4% ; Amsterdam, 4% ; Bombay, 3% , and Bengal, 3% .

A feature of the weekly statement of the Bank of England was the uniform trend of all items towards a weaker condition. Thus the gold coin and bullion holdings were reduced £441,017, the total reserve decreased £1,193,000 and the proportion of reserve to liabilities declined to 48.65% from 50.38% last week, and compares with 54.52% a year ago. Meanwhile, note circulation was expanded £752,000 and Lombard Street borrowed at the Bank £883,000. Some relief was given the market by the disbursement of £399,000 in public deposits. Notes reserved were reduced £1,143,000. Ordinary deposits increased £84,000 and Government securities decreased £1,000. Nevertheless, the Bank's gold holdings are materially stronger than at this date for many years, the total amounting to £40,722,839, comparing with £40,160,350 one year ago and £39,016,747 in 1910. The reserve also presents a favorable comparison, amounting to £29,089,000, as against £28,376,395 at this date one year ago and £28,408,352 two years ago. The loans of the Bank are, however, much larger, amounting to £34,758,000, as against only £26,716,810 in 1911 and £29,088,589 in 1910. Our special correspondent furnishes the following details of the gold movement into and out of the Bank for the Bank week: Imports, £777,000 (of which £12,000 from France, and £765,000 bought in the open market); exports, £11,000 to South America, and shipments of £1,207,000 net to the interior of Great Britain.

The Bank of France also presented a rather unsatisfactory statement, which included a reduction of 10,250,000 francs in the gold holdings, an increase of 151,325,000 francs in note circulation, a net withdrawal of general deposits amounting to 103,925,000 francs and an increase of 170,300,000 francs in discounts. Silver holdings increased 3,125,000 francs,

Treasury deposits were reduced 5,000,000 francs and the Bank's advances were reduced 4,875,000 francs. The total gold held by the Bank is 3,286,700,000 francs, which compares with 3,178,025,000 francs in 1911 and with 3,384,925,000 francs in 1910. The silver holdings are 801,775,000 francs, and compare with 849,425,000 francs in 1911 and 860,850,000 francs in 1910. The Bank's outstanding circulation is well ahead of both one year and two years ago, amounting to 5,239,686,000 francs, as compared with 5,195,347,165 francs in 1911 and 5,202,833,500 francs in 1910. Discounts are also higher, the total being 1,291,450,000 francs, as against 1,253,612,491 francs in 1911 and 1,124,662,793 francs in 1910. General deposits, meanwhile, aggregate 646,929,000 francs, against 615,645,335 francs in 1911 and 655,741,156 francs in 1910.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany reflected the month-end payments. Gold on hand indicated a reduction of 51,285,000 marks and gold and silver combined of 45,675,000 marks. There was an increase of 98,335,000 marks in note circulation, an expansion of 42,435,000 marks in loans and of 38,598,000 marks in discounts, while deposits were reduced 102,027,000 marks. The total gold and silver holdings amount to 1,256,521,000 marks, and compare with 1,178,140,000 marks a year ago and 1,058,980,000 marks in 1910. The loans and discounts aggregate 1,158,405,000 marks, comparing with 1,036,080,000 marks one year ago and 1,034,420,000 marks two years ago. The outstanding circulation stands at 1,742,594,000 marks and compares with 1,646,920,000 marks in 1911 and 1,616,900,000 marks in 1910.

In local money circles the firm tone seems in anticipation of an active demand rather than as a result of an unusual demand already existing. Western rates continue firm and the New York banks are preparing for demands from their Western correspondents. The natural movement will be against New York during the next few months as a result of the requirements of the agricultural sections for financing the marketing of the crops. Meanwhile it is important to note that, according to last Saturday's Clearing-House statement, the total cash surplus held by the New York banks and trust companies who are members amounted to only \$19,238,500, an increase for the week of \$72,700. Fortunately the foreign monetary situation seems to have sufficiently cleared, so that at the present range of sterling exchange rates trans-Atlantic shipments of the precious metal are altogether out of the question. A year ago bank and trust company reserves were also low, the total cash surplus amounting to \$17,745,450, while two years ago there was a surplus held by the banks alone (trust companies not as a rule then being members of the Clearing House) of \$47,636,525. With their comparatively small reserves, the New York banks are, not unnaturally, husbanding their resources. They expect greatly improved business during the remaining months of the current calendar year. Advices from banking authorities throughout the West are exceptionally optimistic in this respect and it is evident that there is no general disposition this year to expect widespread interference with business as a result of the current political campaign. Mercantile paper continues to be offered with some freedom and is an additional indication of preparations by merchants and manufacturers for a larger volume of business. Call money has covered a range of $2@3\%$ during the week. On Monday $2\frac{7}{8}\%$ was the highest, $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ the lowest and $2\frac{7}{8}\%$ the ruling quotation;

Tuesday's extreme figures were 2¾@3%, with 2⅞% continuing the renewal basis; on Wednesday 2⅞% was the highest and also the ruling figure, with 2% the lowest; Thursday's highest and also the renewal rate was 2¾%, with 2½% the lowest; on Friday the highest and lowest quotations were 2¾ and 2½%, while 2¾% was the renewal basis. Time money continues confidently held and closes fractionally higher than a week ago. The closing quotations are 3½% for sixty days, 3¾@4% for ninety days, 4% for four months, 4¼@4½% for five months and 4¾@5% for six months. Mercantile paper discounts are well maintained on the basis of 5% for choice single-name bills running into the new year. Sixty and ninety-day endorsed bills receivable still remain at 4½@4¾%, but these are scarce, and the quotations are largely nominal. Bills not usually classed as choice may be quoted at 5¼%.

Sterling exchange has ruled weak since we last wrote, each successive day showing declines. We are now at the season when it is natural to look for a weaker market, as it is possible, should rates advance, to draw ninety-day bills that will not mature until the cotton-export movement is well under way and the bills can very probably be covered by cotton at a profit. As a matter of fact, there have been quite active offerings of ninety-day finance bills this week, and the proceeds have been loaned on the New York market on the basis of about 4% where Stock Exchange railroad securities constitute the collateral and 4¼% on industrial collateral. The firmer money rates in New York and the easier situation in London and on the Continent have also tended to depress the foreign exchanges. Foreign houses report likewise a better demand for American securities. The Continental centres have also reported easier sterling rates, the London check rate in Paris, according to yesterday's cabled advices, closing at 25 francs, 24½ centimes, which is a reduction of 1 centime for the week, while the London check rate in Berlin was cabled yesterday at 20 marks and 48¼ pfgs., which is a reduction of 1 pfg. for the week.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Saturday was weaker, with demand quoted at 4 8755@4 8765, cable transfers at 4 8785@4 8795 and sixty days at 4 8465@4 8475. Increased offerings of bills and continued ease in English discounts caused a decline on Monday and demand sold as low as 4 8740 during the forenoon; later, however, there was a partial recovery and the close was at 4 8745@4 8755 for demand, 4 8775@4 8785 for cable transfers and 4 8465@4 8475 for sixty days. On Tuesday demand declined still further, to 4 8730@4 8740 and cable transfers to 4 8770@4 8780; sixty days ruled unchanged. Sterling rates declined quite sharply on Wednesday, on the drawing of finance bills and the high local money rates, demand at one time selling down to 4 8715; this was regained later in the day, when the market steadied slightly, and demand closed at 4 8720@4 8730, cable transfers at 4 8760@4 8770 and sixty days at 4 8460@4 8470. On Thursday, after a weak opening, when demand again touched 4 8715, the undertone became somewhat firmer, and closing figures were practically unchanged for demand and cable transfers at 4 8720@4 8725 and 4 8760@4 8765, respectively; sixty days declined to 4 8440@4 8450. On Friday weakness was resumed as a result of continued offerings of finance bills and of speculative selling in fear of a possible poor bank statement to-day.

Closing rates were 4 8430@4 8440 for sixty days, 4 87@4 8710 for demand and 4 8740@4 8750 for cable transfers. Commercial on banks closed at 4 827½@4 84 and documents for payment at 4 83¾@4 85. Cotton for payment ranged from 4 84@4 84¼; grain for payment 4 84¾@4 85.

The New York Clearing-House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$9,725,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Aug. 2. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$15,600,000, while the shipments have reached \$5,875,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury operations, which occasioned a loss of \$5,600,000, the combined result of the flow of money into and out of the New York banks for the week appears to have been a gain of \$4,125,000, as follows:

Week ending Aug. 2 1912.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banker's interior movement.....	\$15,600,000	\$5,875,000	Gain \$9,725,000
Sub-Treasury operations.....	20,100,000	25,700,000	Loss 5,600,000
Total.....	\$35,700,000	\$31,575,000	Gain \$4,125,000

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

Banks of	Aug. 1 1912.			Aug 3 1911.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England...	40,722,830	.....	40,722,830	40,160,350	.....	40,160,350
France...	131,468,060	32,070,880	163,538,940	127,120,720	33,977,280	161,098,000
Germany...	48,954,350	16,400,000	65,354,350	43,387,750	15,519,050	58,906,800
Russia a...	151,855,000	7,979,000	159,834,000	145,062,000	7,727,000	152,789,000
Aus.-Hunb...	51,631,000	12,272,000	63,903,000	55,839,000	12,515,000	68,354,000
Spain.....	17,064,000	30,187,000	47,251,000	16,599,000	31,156,000	47,755,000
Italy d.....	42,437,000	3,700,000	46,137,000	40,005,000	3,507,000	43,512,000
Neth'lands...	12,018,000	574,900	12,592,900	11,739,000	1,855,100	13,594,100
Nat. Belg. d...	6,748,000	3,374,000	10,122,000	6,684,667	3,342,333	10,027,000
Sweden.....	5,333,000	.....	5,333,000	4,732,000	.....	4,732,000
Switzer' d...	6,731,000	.....	6,731,000	6,376,000	.....	6,376,000
Norway.....	2,166,000	.....	2,166,000	2,288,000	.....	2,288,000
Total week	517,128,249	106,957,780	624,086,029	499,983,487	109,378,763	609,362,250
Prev. week	517,846,739	106,018,127	623,864,866	504,358,808	10,076,720,614	434,434,528

a The total of gold in the Bank of Russia includes the balance held abroad—that is, the amount held for Russian account in other Continental banks. The proportion so held, and consequently duplicated in the above statement, is about one-eighth of the total this year, against about one-seventh a year ago.

b The Austro-Hungarian Bank statement is now issued in Kronen and Heller instead of Gulden and Kreuzer. The reduction of the former currency to sterling pounds was by considering the Gulden to have the value of 80 cents. As the Kronen has really no greater value than 20 cents, our cable correspondent in London, in order to reduce Kronen to Pounds, has altered the basis of conversion by dividing the amount of Kronen by 24 instead of 20.

d The division between gold and silver given in our table of coin and bullion in the Banks of Italy and Belgium is made from the best estimates we are able to obtain: It is not claimed to be accurate, as the banks make no distinction in their weekly returns, merely reporting the total gold and silver; but we believe the division we make is a close approximation.

MR. TAFT ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

President Taft's speech at Washington on Thursday, accepting the regular Republican nomination for the Presidency is, in a sense, the beginning of the formalities of the Presidential campaign. The tradition of American Presidential contests is of a waiting period during the month after the nominations; then an explicit declaration by the candidates of their own position; then the quiet alignment and organization of forces preliminary to the real struggle, and after this the nation-wide contest on the hustings, which occurs in September and October and continues up to the November election. In the present instance it is true that the mid-summer period of calmness and preparation has been somewhat disturbed by the uncertainties of the so-called third party convention, called for next week at Chicago, and by the violent discussions of the situation by the expected candidate of that party. But in the main it may be assumed that the political tradition will be followed this year as in others.

Because of the unusual circumstances of the year's politics, Senator Root's speech of notification as Chairman of the Convention Committee possesses almost equal interest with the President's speech of accept-

ance. Mr. Root began by taking up firmly and unhesitatingly, and with the precision of a trained Constitutional lawyer, the question of regularity in the nomination. He said:

"For the second time in the history of the Republican Party a part of the delegates have refused to be bound by the action of the Convention. * * * The reason assigned for this course is dissatisfaction with the decision of certain contests in the making up of the temporary roll of the Convention. Those contests were decided by the tribunal upon which the law that has governed the Republican Party for more than forty years imposed the duty of deciding such contests.

"So long as those decisions were made honestly and in good faith, all persons were bound to accept them as conclusive in the making up of the temporary roll of the Convention, and neither in the facts and arguments produced before the National Committee, the Committee on Credentials and the Convention itself, nor otherwise, does there appear just ground for impeaching the honesty and good faith of the committees' decisions. Both the making up of the temporary roll, and the rights accorded to the persons upon that roll, whose seats were contested, were in accordance with the long-established and unquestioned rules of law governing the Party, and founded upon justice and common sense. Your title to the nomination is as clear and unimpeachable as the title of any candidate of any party since political conventions began."

These remarks are especially significant in their reference to the one other time when a Republican Convention was disturbed by the secession of a part of the delegates. It was the withdrawal of the silver Republicans from the Convention of 1896 to which Mr. Root alludes. But even that secession was by no means parallel to that which occurred last June at Chicago. Misguided as they were in their opinions and as subsequent history has shown them to be, the "Silver Republicans" who walked out of the St. Louis Convention, under Senator Teller's lead, followed what they believed to be a fundamental principle which should govern their political action, and they based their withdrawal, not on vague and general dissatisfaction, nor on exasperation that the candidate favored by them had not been named, but on the explicit declaration of the Convention's platform against their free-coinage doctrine. The secession from the recent Republican Convention at Chicago, on the other hand, is perfectly well known to have been, not a revolt against explicit declarations in the platform, and not a question of a definite underlying principle, but the following of the personal fortunes of an ambitious demagogue.

So far as formal justification for their action is concerned, the revolt of the Roosevelt delegates against the Republican Convention and its actions has been based solely on allegations of irregularity in seating delegates. The answer to that contention is conclusively made by Senator Root in the above-cited paragraph. Indeed, it hardly needed Mr. Root's lawyer-like statement of the case to point out the true character of that argument. What he said merely repeated the conclusions necessarily derived by careful observers of the whole Chicago episode, from the proceedings of the committee and of the Convention itself, and from the detailed statement, lately published, of the hearings in the contested cases, which placed before the public sufficiently convincing proof of the unscrupulousness and audacity of the third-party claimant—whose own adherents were, in fact, unable to conscientiously support with their votes a great

part of the contests brought by him against opposing delegates.

Mr. Taft's declarations in his speech of acceptance are such as might have been anticipated under all the circumstances. First, and necessarily, special stress is laid on the fact that this is a campaign for the maintenance of our institutions and for the preservation of the Constitution of the nation. This, the President rightly declares, is the supreme issue confronting the voters. Recognizing frankly and fairly that the spirit of restlessness and discontent with one thing or another in our existing institutions exists even among many honorable and intelligent citizens, Mr. Taft thus describes the nature of the appeal which is made by the seceding Republicans:

"Attempts are made to take away all those safeguards for maintaining the independence of the judiciary which are so carefully framed in our Constitution. These attempts find expression in the policy on the one hand of the recall of judges—a system under which a judge whose decision in one case may temporarily displease the electorate is to be deprived at once of his office by a popular vote. * * * "Another form of hostility to the judiciary is shown in the grotesque proposition, by the leader of former Republicans who have left their Party, for a recall of decisions, so that a decision on a point of Constitutional law having been rendered by the highest court capable of rendering it shall then be submitted to popular vote to determine whether it ought to be sustained."

As to the attitude of the Republican Party itself, when confronted with this challenge, the President thus outlines it:

"The Republican Party stands for none of these innovations. It refuses to make changes simply for the purpose of making a change, and cultivating popular hope that in the change something beneficial, undefined, will take place. * * * The Republican Party stands for the Constitution as it is, with such Amendments adopted according to its provisions as new conditions thoroughly understood may require. We believe that it has stood the test of time, and that there have been disclosed really no serious defects in its operation."

To the contention that all discontent and all social inequality can be remedied by the vague proposals of Constitutional innovation, the President goes on to say:

"Votes are not bread, Constitutional Amendments are not work, referendums do not pay rent or furnish houses, recalls do not furnish clothing, initiatives do not supply employment or relieve inequalities of condition or of opportunity. We still ought to have set before us the definite plans to bring on complete equality of opportunity and to abolish hardship and evil for humanity. We listen for them in vain."

Finally, he thus characterizes the necessary consequence of the position taken by the seceding Republicans:

"The truth is that they do not offer any definite legislation or policy by which the happy conditions they promise are to be brought about, but if their promises mean anything, they lead directly toward the appropriation of what belongs to one man to another."

A reference to the effort at violating a "time-honored national tradition by entrusting the power of the President for more than two terms to one man, and that man one whose recently-vowed political views would have committed the party to radical proposals involving dangerous changes in our present Constitutional form of representative government and

our independent judiciary," is all that is said of the instigator of the third-party movement. What Mr. Taft has to say of the trust question and the tariff are equally such as would have been expected. The tariff, he contends, is not responsible for the high cost of living. He argues that no tariff changes be made except on the basis of "reports by competent commissions of inquiry into the industry," and he again proposes the Federal incorporation law as an alternative to the continued unsettlement of the anti-trust law prosecutions.

No doubt these last-mentioned propositions and contentions will have more or less space in the impending campaign. But underlying all public sentiment and public discussion of the existing situation is the feeling that our institutions are at stake in an unusual way, and that it is time for thoughtful citizens to devote themselves energetically to the defense of our imperiled Constitutional safeguards, and to such defeat of the instigator of the movement as will be a memorable precedent to all future aspirants for such distinction. The President's speech of acceptance, in short, while it merely repeats what he has often said in public before, but with the emphasis of a conservative Chief Magistrate experienced in honorable service on the bench, nevertheless is a timely review of the real nature of the task which lies before the voters. It calls upon the people to resist an ambitious and unscrupulous attempt to overturn all institutions which stand in the way of one aspiring demagogue, whose political appeals of the past have made him all things to all men, and whose own declared ideas and purposes are confused, conflicting and chaotic, except so far as they reflect entire recklessness as to methods employed and serve for the promotion of his own political fortunes. On this part of the situation public attention will particularly converge next week, when the third-party convention gathers at Chicago. In the meantime it is well that the issues should have been thoughtfully and impressively placed before the public in advance of that demonstration.

GERMANY'S CHALLENGE TO ENGLAND AND THE WORLD.

[CONCLUDING ARTICLE.]

In a previous article we called attention to the new book, "Der Deutsche Gedanke in der Welt," which is producing a sensation in Germany. Its theme is that "the German Idea," that for which Germany stands, can only survive if its material foundation, the number of German people, the prosperity of Germany, the number and size of German industries, establish ever wider and wider relations with the whole world. In all this Germany has only one serious rival—England. The argument of the book rests upon an array of facts which, in detail, are well worthy of consideration.

The population of Germany in 1815 was not quite 25 millions, counting all the territory now embraced in the German Empire. In 1871 it was 41 millions. At the present rate of growth it will double, or be 80 millions, by 1925-1930. Meanwhile emigration has greatly decreased, notwithstanding the growth of population. From 1881 to 1885 it averaged 200,000 annually; from 1906 to 1910 only little more than one-tenth of that, or 20,000, which is less than the annual return. The death rate in 1875 was 29.3 per 1,000; in 1910 only 19 per 1,000, though the population had increased by 22½ millions. Actually, fewer

died in the decade 1900-1910 than in the decade 1870-1880, though the population increased one-half.

In 1855 the births were 33½ per 1,000 of population and deaths 29.4; in 1875 births were 42.3 per 1,000 and deaths 29.3; leaving a net increase of 552,000 per annum. In 1906 there were 910,000 more births than deaths, due, not to the increase of births, but to the great reduction in the rate of deaths. As a matter of fact, the birth-rate fell from 42.3 per 1,000 in 1875 to 31.9 in 1909. The most serious fall in the birth-rate began in 1907, about the time the death-rate was most reduced. The net gain of population began to shrink then. It runs: 1906, 910,000; 1907, 883,000; 1908, 880,000; 1909, 884,000. The marriage rate per 1,000 is also falling. It stands:

	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Inc.
1905	8.2	19.2	34.1	14.9
1907	8.1	19	33.2	14.2
1908	7.9	19	33	14
1909	7.9	18.1	31.9	13.8

In the decade 1892-1902 the marriage rate was 8.2; the birth rate 37.2—that is, 4.5 births to a marriage. In the four years 1906-1909 the marriage rate was 8.0 and the births 4.1 per marriage. In the earlier decade, where there were to a thousand marriages 4,500 children, there are now 940 marriages and 3,850 children.

Russia has a slightly higher rate of growth; Scandinavia and Holland about the same; Austria-Hungary, England and Italy increase about one-fifth less rapidly; France stands still. Whether the German rate will continue is held to depend upon the national expansion. If the present rate of increase—about 800,000 annually—keeps up, the ratio of decrease in exports, compared with imports, becomes most significant. The figures are:

	Imports.	Exports.
1880	2.86 billion marks	2.95 billion marks
1902	5.92 " "	5 " "
1907	9.57 " "	7.44 " "

A greater change has taken place in the last five years than in the preceding twenty-two. The debit balance is fast becoming extreme. In 1910 the imports were 9.55 billion marks, the exports 8.08. The sum of exports and imports was for 1907, 17 billions; for 1910, 17.5; and for 1911, 19 billions, estimated. Compared with other lands, the figures are for 1891, in million marks:

	Germany.	France.	England.	United States.
Imports	4,571	4,810	8,896	3,549
Exports	3,540	3,832	6,315	3,715
Total	8,111	8,642	15,211	7,264

For the year 1900 the figures are:

	Germany.	France.	England.	United States.
Imports	6,120	4,791	10,671	3,570
Exports	4,960	4,447	7,229	5,857
Total	11,080	9,238	17,900	9,427

Germany advances from third to second place in amount of business, while France falls from second to fourth. Germany's total is 20% greater than that of France or the United States; while England's is 90% greater.

The high point was reached in 1907:

	Germany.	France.	England.	United States.
Imports	9,570	6,300	13,174	6,025
Exports	7,441	5,805	10,567	7,900
Total	17,011	12,105	23,741	13,925

The figures for 1910 do not differ materially from these. England's total is nearly double that of France and 70% larger than the American, while but 40% above that of Germany, which has passed out of the lower class and now stands midway toward that of England. In twelve or fifteen years, if the rates continue, Germany's trade will equal that of England.

Among the other nations, Russia, with twice the population, has only one-fourth the trade; Austria, about the same; Italy, with half the population of Germany, has less than a fourth; and Spain, not a tenth.

Meanwhile Germany is fast increasing in wealth. The incomes assessed for taxation in Prussia in 1892 amounted to six billion marks; in 1910 to 14½ billion. From 1900 to 1908 savings bank deposits rose from 8.9 to 14.6 billion marks. At present they are about 18 billion. In 1895 the tax list represented about 64 billion; in 1911-1913 it had risen to 104 billion. While the population increased 29%, the total wealth increased 50%.

In this increase in population, in business and in wealth is found the material basis for Germany's extending her influence in the world. Her weakness is that the individual German is so little ready to make sacrifices of his person or property to the national ideals. Even Italy, for example, spends from 15 to 20 million francs yearly upon schools for Italians outside of Italy, while Germany has almost no care for Germans abroad. The higher classes, the so-called cultured people, of Germany, the rich people, make no response to the summons which the thought of Germany's position in the world addresses to them. Increase myself; fill the earth with myself; make others subject to me! is their shame and the nation's weakness and danger. This is the German author's arraignment of his own countrymen.

The book is intended to force the issue upon England and France. Shall Germany be allowed to grow and spread as she is doing, and must continue to do if she is unhindered, or shall she be arrested in her expansion? The demand upon the Germans is to make nothing of the cost of national defense until it becomes entirely adequate and commanding. The cost of the army and navy in 1902-1911 was 1,260 million marks per annum—15 marks per head of population in 1902 and 19 1-5 per head in 1910. England's outlay for army and navy was in 1902 1,218 million marks, or 29 per head; in 1911 it had run up to 32 per head, or 60% more than the German. The figures for France are for 1902 21 marks per capita and for 1911 26½ marks. For 1911 Austria's are 10½; Italy's, 13½; Russia's, 8½, and the United States 12 marks per head.

This last word of Germany to the world is "Give me elbow room or fight!" The effort is made to base the demand on moral and unselfish grounds. It is well to have it clearly stated, and then to hold it to that test. The great question is, Can it be so maintained? Count Okuma, the late Prime Minister of Japan, maintained in a recent article that the peace of the world is not imperiled by the great Powers but by the weak and defenseless ones—just now particularly by China and the Balkan Peninsula. This setting forth of Germany's position and purpose is far from sustaining his contention. It is the challenge of a heavyweight champion to the world.

*VALUING PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Inasmuch as the effect of regulation of public utilities (including insurance among them, as that is claimed to be "affected" with a public interest) has been lowering of rates, we may justly infer this lowering to be the intention. Mr. Floy quotes to the contrary from

* "Valuation of Public Utility Properties," by Henry Floy, A.B., M.A., M.E., Consulting Engineer, &c.; pp. 390; price \$5. New York, 1912; McGraw-Hill Book Co.

the First District of the Public Service Commission of this State:

"It is not the purpose of public regulation by reducing rates to take from a corporation all the proceeds of enterprise and thrift that it may earn beyond a reasonable dividend. If a thrifty and intelligent corporation can, at a smaller expense to itself, supply a public service cheaper than a careless and incompetent corporation, the former should not be compelled to charge the public less than the latter. To do so is to discourage progress and economy."

Notwithstanding this fair statement of intention, Mr. Floy correctly finds in the rulings of commissions a tendency to place corporations on the same dead level; "that is, regardless of whether capital has been invested and conserved in a judicious and intelligent manner or in an inefficient way, the precedents established indicate that about the same profit will be allowed in either case." This is pronounced "a reasonable, valid and practical objection to control by commissions."

A few years ago the National Association of Railway Commissioners, believing that the first step towards "fixing the basis upon which a carrier can fairly claim the right to earn," is a true and reliable valuation of the tangible properties, applied to each of the States to find what had been done in this direction. All except two had commissions. Twenty-four States had not undertaken any valuation. For taxation there were several methods. In Rhode Island values were fixed by each town separately, each town taxing the fragment of property within itself. Connecticut framed a taxable value by adding together the amount of bonds and floating debt and the market value of the stock. Massachusetts acted on the theory that what the public would pay for the road on the tax date is the proper thing taxable, and this was reached by multiplying the number of shares by the market price on that day. Most of the States sought what they called an ad valorem basis, sometimes jumped at by county auditors, sometimes by a State officer and sometimes by a State board composed of State officers who are ex officio members.

What is the "value" of a piece of public utility property? Is it that which the public would conjecturally give for it; or what has been invested in it; or what it would cost to reproduce? The author discourses on physical value, scrap value, wearing value, service value, fair value, replacement value, going value, obsolescence, development expenses, and so on, and he has had the advantage of actual experience in (at least) appraising the old Third Avenue RR. property; but we do not find him undertaking to state what he deems *the* value. We incline to commend his prudence in refraining to define what is probably indefinable.

Suppose it established beyond question that a certain railroad could not be duplicated for what has been put into it—are or are not the owners justly entitled to profit by a rise in value, as other owners of property are? Suppose it established that the replacement would cost less than has gone into it, ought the owners to have no credit on account of obsolescence? For example, the straightening of a line, or construction of an improvement like the Ogden-Lucin cut-off, may put out of use what cost largely in its day; do the owners of the property deserve no credit for what has virtually been scrapped?

"Theoretically there is no reason (says the author, on page 52) why the cost of building up the present

business, like the value of the physical plant, should not be based on an estimated cost of reproduction." The cost of producing an existing business is a thing already past, and therefore we can make nothing of this sentence unless that the future cost of replacing a present business should be considered in an estimate of replacement, as well as the cost of the physical plant. Here it is interesting to note what the author calls "the unique decision" of the Iowa Supreme Court and thinks not safe to follow in view of the numerous decisions of other courts:

"The contention illustrated how inequitable would be a rule arbitrarily fixing the value as that for which a system might be replaced. Aside from this being impractical, it may safely be said that there is hardly an enterprise of this character which, were it destroyed, would be restored as it was before. In ascertaining values in this way, the worth of a new plant of equal capacity, efficiency and durability, with proper discounts for defects in the old and depreciation in use, should be the measure of value rather than the cost of exact duplication."

After all is said, what is the possible usefulness of the physical valuations which are demanded? Aside from taxing purposes, these are proposed as a measure of fair rates and in the expectation that reductions will thus appear justifiable. Mr. Floy quotes the Federal Supreme Court as saying that "the basis of all calculations as to the reasonableness of rates to be charged by a corporation maintaining a public highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used by it for the convenience of the public." Then the costly and important road might charge a higher rate than the cheap and struggling one, and reasonableness of charge depends on the investment in the property rather than on efficiency and service to the public. Suppose it were ascertained, precisely and unquestionably, what would be the cost of replacement of any or every railroad—we cannot see that this knowledge could furnish any rational standard of rates. But those who call for a physical valuation, and even those who, like Mr. Floy, have given study to the subject and evidently wish to be just, are not agreed just what they mean or how they would go about it. The largest usefulness of Mr. Floy's monograph, it seems to us, may therefore be in discouraging the whole attempt.

OUR LARGE IRON PRODUCTION IN 1912.

In commenting upon the statistics of pig iron production for the United States for the first half of the current calendar year, as furnished this week by the American Iron & Steel Association, through James M. Swank, the General Manager, and noting the receipt two weeks earlier of the annual statistical report for the calendar year 1911 by the same authority, one is inclined to pause and express regret that the task of compiling these valuable records is to pass into new hands. Mr. Swank last month attained his 80th year, and it is announced that at the end of 1912 he will terminate his connection with these statistical records and that thereafter the work of compiling the various statistics will be assumed by the American Iron & Steel Institute.

For forty years, or since the beginning of 1873, when he was elected Secretary of the American Iron & Steel Association, Mr. Swank has been gathering the statistics regarding iron and steel production, and has been making extremely valuable researches into the growth and development of the iron and steel industry. He

has long been an acknowledged authority on these matters all over the globe. His "Iron in All Ages," while treating largely of the early history of iron in the United States, traces the use of iron back to Biblical times, and abounds in quotations from the Bible showing frequent references to iron. Mr. Swank has also from time to time made exceedingly valuable contributions to the United States Census.

The wonderful growth of iron and steel production in the United States, and the varied new uses to which these products have been put, will for all time remain one of the marvels of the world's history. From an insignificant position, the United States has risen in a little more than a generation to a point where its product even in dull periods exceeds that of the other two leading iron producers combined, namely Great Britain and Germany. Those who make it a practice to keep in touch with such matters will recall with what a feeling of elation the fact was originally recorded that the United States, in its yearly pig iron production, had for the first time passed Great Britain. This was in 1890. Up to about the same date the United Kingdom also maintained its preëminence in steel production. To-day, thanks to the country's wonderful natural resources and the skill and energy of her iron masters and captains of industry, the United States makes three times as much iron as Great Britain and four times as much steel.

Through all the years of this marvelous growth Mr. Swank has been collecting the statistics, and with only limited means at his command has done the work with a thoroughness and accuracy and a scientific precision that find few parallels in statistical annals anywhere. Not only that, but the yearly and half-yearly figures of iron production have been given out with a promptness of which no other country ranking as a large producer can boast. The details have been reserved for incorporation in the annual statistical reports and have hence been slower in finding their way into print. But these, too, stand wholly unexcelled for completeness and for methodical arrangement. As production and consumption have grown and the finished material has taken new form, Mr. Swank has continually extended the scope of these details, so that the annual statistical report is replete with data of this kind, and it would be hard to suggest anything further to incorporate therein.

We have not often found ourselves in accord with Mr. Swank's tariff views, but even here it is impossible to withhold admiration for the steadfastness of his devotion. Just as he has been unremitting in his labors in the statistical field, he has been unswerving in his adherence to protective principles. We admire, the world admires, a man who holds fast to that which he believes right, and Mr. Swank to-day, at 80 years of age, is still doing valiant service on behalf of that school of thought which holds that the country's greatness can only be maintained through adherence to a protective policy. For the vigor of his utterances in that regard he will long be remembered both by those who agree with him and those who differ with him; but above all, he will remain distinguished for his invaluable services in laying the foundations broad and deep for the statistical work which tells the student and inquirer all about the iron and steel trade in all its branches down to the least minutiae. The methods for gathering the information have been brought to such a state of perfection that it will be easy for his successor to take up and continue the work. Its

excellence, however, it will never be possible for any one else to surpass.

As far as the half-year's production is concerned, it is only needful to say that the figures reflect the steadily developing activity which has been in progress the present year in the iron and steel industry. The make of iron for the six months ending June 30 1912 is found to have been 14,092,274 tons. This compares with only 11,666,996 tons made in the first half of 1911 and with 11,982,551 tons produced in the second half of 1911. The output for the first half of the current year was at the rate of 28,000,000 tons a year, while the production in the calendar year 1911 was only 23,649,547 tons. Even as the figures stand, however, the 1912 output is not up to the maximum of the best of previous half-years. In the first half of 1910, for instance, the make of pig iron was no less than 14,978,738 tons and in the last half of 1909 the make was 14,773,125 tons. In the following we furnish a summary showing the production of pig iron by half-yearly periods, according to the statistics prepared by Mr. Swank, back to the beginning of 1900.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN HALF-YEARLY PERIODS.

Gross Tons.		Gross Tons.	
1900—1st half	7,642,569	1906—1st half	12,582,250
2d half	6,146,673	2d half	12,724,941
1901—1st half	7,674,513	1907—1st half	13,478,044
2d half	8,203,741	2d half	12,303,317
1902—1st half	8,808,574	1908—1st half	6,918,004
2d half	9,012,733	2d half	9,018,014
1903—1st half	9,707,367	1909—1st half	11,022,346
2d half	8,301,855	2d half	14,773,125
1904—1st half	8,175,438	1910—1st half	14,978,738
2d half	8,323,595	2d half	12,324,825
1905—1st half	11,163,175	1911—1st half	11,666,996
2d half	11,829,305	2d half	11,982,551
		1912—1st half	14,072,274

It should not be overlooked how the present great revival in the iron trade was brought about. Low prices furnished the stimulus and those who are arguing for combinations for maintaining prices should not be slow in learning the lesson. Just a little over 12 months ago a tremendous slump in iron and steel prices occurred, or was allowed to occur. Previously prices had been firmly held, and all the producers apparently were in fear lest values should decline and profits be wiped out. While this policy was being pursued the demand practically died out and stagnation became the ruling condition, with little prospect of any change for the better. The moment, however, prices dropped and it became known that an open market for iron and steel products prevailed, orders came rushing in from every direction. There was an inducement to buy and to build at these figures which had not existed before.

For a time prices in some lines of goods may have fallen below the line of profit, but the crush of orders soon brought with it the proper corrective, and after a few months prices began rapidly to improve and the movement towards higher values is still under way and daily gaining greater momentum. On no other theory can the tremendous revival in the iron and steel trade be explained, for political conditions have not been such as to encourage trade activity, and the railroad industry, ordinarily the largest single consumer of iron and steel, has been so hampered as a result of the repressive action of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that its purchasing capacity has all the time been seriously curtailed.

THE COMING MEETING OF THE INVESTMENT BANKERS.

An event of no small importance the coming week in the financial world will be the meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria on August 8 of the leading investment bankers for the purpose of formally organizing the Investment Bankers' Association of America. It

will be readily recognized that such an organization is highly desirable and possesses great capacity for usefulness. There is really no limit to the amount of good it can accomplish if once firmly established and directed by capable minds along the proper lines. It will insure protection to the investment bankers themselves, and still more, it will insure protection to the whole body of investors both here and abroad.

It was originally planned that the investment bankers should carry on their sphere of work within the precincts of the American Bankers' Association. For that purpose that organization was requested to take steps to establish a new section—like the Trust Company Section, the Savings Bank Section, the Clearing-House Section—to be known as the Investment Bankers' Section. It was the judgment of the governing body of that association that the creation of the proposed new section was inexpedient. Whether that decision was wise or unwise, nothing is to be gained by quarreling with it. Those back of the move were not discouraged. They showed their independence and also their strength of purpose by proceeding to organize as a separate institution. We are among those who believe that the investment bankers can accomplish more along the line of what is desired while outside the Bankers' Association than they could within the confines of that organization. For one thing, they will be less circumscribed and handicapped in their endeavors. They will not have to defer to the views and desires of those having divided interests to look after.

Mr. George B. Caldwell, the Chairman of the Organization Committee of the new Association, has given out a statement this week intended to correct the erroneous impression prevailing in certain quarters that the formation of the new association is in the nature of retaliatory action on the part of investment bankers for their failure to get from the American Bankers' Association the right to establish a new section. Obviously, nothing could be further from the truth. The investment bankers are merely undertaking to carry on outside of the Bankers' Association the work which they had originally planned to do within that association. Instead of antagonism, the two bodies can and will act in unison in many different ways and on many occasions. Mr. Caldwell takes pains to point out that the investment bankers expect to be able to co-operate with the officers of the American Bankers' Association in many reforms which the latter are trying to accomplish and some of which are of vital interest to the investment banking business.

The truth is the investment bankers have a distinct field of their own, and it should be, and we are sure, will be, the purpose to develop that field to the utmost. The investment business, of course, is not confined to the investment bankers. Banks and trust companies are also engaged in it (and indeed some of them are participating in the move to establish the Investment Bankers' Association.) and to that extent they are as deeply interested as the bankers themselves in seeing the new organization flourish and become strong and powerful. There are many things that such an organization can accomplish. For one thing, it can give its undivided attention to bringing about a betterment of conditions in the investment field—not that conditions are bad, but that there is still room for improvement in many different directions. The investment bankers can

devote themselves to procuring laws for the protection of security holders; they can unite to bring about a standardization of securities; can arrange for uniformity in rules and regulations; can insist on the maintenance of the highest standards in dealings with their patrons, and can drive from the field, through proper publicity, quacks and others who resort to questionable practices, and seek to make dupes of guileless investors.

In co-operation there is always strength, and collectively these investment bankers can achieve what it would be impossible for each one separately to undertake, particularly in the way of creating an informed and enlightened opinion in the investment world. Considering the hundreds of millions of capital represented by the investment bankers and the thousands of millions of securities they float from year to year, it is surprising that a combination among them for their own and for the general welfare should not have long since been formed.

The most promising thing about the new movement is the high character of the men engaged in it. It would be invidious to single out for mention any particular names, but we cannot refrain from saying that it would be difficult to bring together a body of men held in greater esteem in the community or more representative of the interests which they are furthering. The fact that these men are acting together marks a distinct step forward in the financial world at a time when the cultivation of new ideals is being promoted in all fields of human endeavor.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION IN 1911-12.

Indisputable evidence that the movement of aliens to this country during the late fiscal year was less than in either 1910-11 or 1909-10 and not materially greater than in 1908-09 is furnished by the official statement for June and the twelve months of 1911-12, issued at Washington this week. It shows, furthermore, that departures were concurrently upon a much larger scale than in any very recent year, and that therefore the addition to the foreign-born population of the United States in 1911-12 was materially less than in any year since 1903-04, only excepting 1907-08, when depression existed here. These are, in brief, the essential facts that the statement discloses, but they are accompanied by interesting and extensive details of both the immigration and emigration movements that enable a close and analytical study of the whole subject to be made. It is not our intention to go deeply into those details, it being sufficient for our purpose to draw attention to the aggregate results or the features that would seem to call for special notice.

During the final month of the fiscal year 1911-12 the arrivals of aliens, immigrant and non-immigrant combined, were much in excess of those for June of the preceding year—108,235, comparing with 81,952—but in 1910 the inflow was 115,793 and in 1907 no less than 170,532. For the six months ended June 30 the number of aliens admitted was 580,562, against 500,921 a year ago, 694,094 in 1910 and the record for the period of 832,203 in 1907. For the full fiscal year 1911-12 (July 1 1911 to June 30 1912) the inward movement of aliens aggregated 1,017,155, against 1,030,300 in 1910-11 and 1,198,037 in 1909-10. In 1908-09, of course, owing to the then existing depression here, the influx was comparatively small, but in the two years immediately preceding arrivals were greater than ever before or since, and even at that did not seem to fully meet the demand for increasing sup-

plies of laborers. Now at times there is latent anxiety that immigration will be overdone, as witness the efforts to restrict. It is to be said, however, that apparently no concern would be felt over the number arriving did not the habit still exist on the part of many to remain in the cities instead of going to the country districts where their advent would be heartily welcomed.

As regards the nationality of the alien influx in 1911-12, it is true, as in fact of many years past, that Italy furnished the greatest number; but at the same time a smaller total than in all previous years back to 1900-01, only excepting 1907-08, and not much more than half the aggregates of 1905-06 or 1906-07—periods when the steamship companies were frequently at their wits' ends to provide accommodations. A decreasing movement from the United Kingdom, Holland, Greece and Scandinavia is also to be noted in the latest fiscal year; but a decidedly marked increase in the arrivals of Poles and Austro-Hungarians. Carrying the comparison back ten years (to 1901-02), we find some decided changes in the volume of aliens coming this way, but the most striking of all is the remarkable increase in the number crossing the border from Mexico. Immigration from that quarter is hardly looked for, but, apparently due to disturbed conditions there, the arrivals, which were only 715 in 1901-02 and 91 in 1906-07, rose to 5,682 in 1907-08, and have increased rapidly since, reaching 25,702 in 1911-12, and the return flow has been comparatively small.

The inward flow of aliens is offset more or less in every year by the efflux from the country of those departing to visit the fatherland, or, in case of lack of employment here, to seek such employment elsewhere. This tide in 1911-12 was of proportions above the average and especially towards Italy. Up to the close of April—a period of 10 months—more Italians had left the United States than had come into it, and for the full fiscal year 1911-12 the net arrivals of that nationality were only 24,817, against 95,995 in the previous 12 months and 167,492 in 1909-10. The outflow of English, Germans, Scandinavians and Poles has also been heavy of late. In fact, departures have been heavy of about all classes except the Hebrews. Altogether the outward movement of aliens in the six months of the calendar year 1912 was 247,046 and for the fiscal year 1911-12 reached 615,292. These totals compare with 243,227 and 518,215 for the respective periods of 1910-11 and with but 184,567 and 380,418 the year previous.

Deducting these departures from the arrivals, it develops that there was a net gain in our foreign-born population of 333,516 for the first six months of 1912, against 257,694 in 1911 and 509,527 in 1910. The result for the fiscal year 1911-12 was an addition of only 401,863, which contrasts with 512,085 in 1910-11 and 817,619 in 1909-10. In 1908-09, too, the net gain (543,843) was larger than in the latest year, but in 1907-08 was only 209,867—the smallest since 1898-99. The record net influx in foreign-born population was in 1906-07—1,093,480, or more than 2½ times that of 1911-12. This is not at all indicative of the comparative conditions in the country then and now. On the contrary, it merely lends point to the statement we have often made that the pernicious activity of the politicians have checked development work for which an increasing labor force was desired in 1907, but not needed now. Immigrants are still wanted, but in sections remote from the large centres of population.

UNITED STATES RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Under date of July 27 the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington gave out an abstract of statistics of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30 1911. The statements in this preliminary abstract are based upon compilations for the twenty-fourth annual statistical report of the Commission covering the fiscal year ending June 30 1911, and it is stated that revised returns may slightly affect some of these advance figures before final publication.

The figures do not include data from reports of companies classed as switching and terminal.

We print the abstract in full, except that we have condensed the wording in a few places.

MILEAGE.

Substantially complete returns were rendered to the Commission for 246,124.40 miles of line operated, including 11,006.86 miles used under trackage rights. The aggregate mileage of railway tracks of all kinds covered by operating returns was 562,710.18 miles. This mileage was thus classified: Single track, 246,124.40 miles; second track, 23,451.26; third track, 2,414.18; fourth, fifth and sixth tracks, 1,747.10; yard track and sidings, 88,973.26. These figures indicate an increase of 10,943.59 miles over corresponding returns for 1910 in the aggregate length of all tracks, of which increase 3,391.33 miles, or 30.99%, represent yard track and sidings.

EQUIPMENT.

It appears that there were 61,327 locomotives in the service of the carriers on June 30 1911, indicating an increase of 2,380 over corresponding returns for the previous year. Of the total number of locomotives, 14,301 were classified as passenger, 36,405 as freight and 9,324 as switching, and 1,297 were unclassified.

The total number of cars of all classes was 2,359,335, or 69,004 more than on June 30 1910. This equipment was thus assigned: Passenger service, 49,813 cars; freight service, 2,195,511; and company's service, 114,006. The figures given do not include so-called private cars of commercial firms or corporations.

It appears that the average number of locomotives per 1,000 miles of line was 249, and the average number of cars per 1,000 miles of line was 9,586. The number of passenger-miles per passenger locomotive was 2,268,067, and the number of ton-miles per freight locomotive was 6,913,246.

The returns indicate that the number of locomotives and cars in the service of the carriers aggregated 2,420,602, of which 2,391,438, or 98.79%, as against 97.96% in 1910, were fitted with train brakes, and 2,409,973, or 99.56%, as against 99.30% in 1910, were fitted with automatic couplers. Of the 2,195,511 cars in freight service on June 30 1911, the number fitted with train brakes was 2,180,301 and the number fitted with automatic couplers was 2,186,233.

EMPLOYEES.

The total number of persons reported as on the pay-rolls of the steam roads of the United States on June 30 1911 was 1,669,809, or an average of 678 per 100 miles of line. As compared with returns for June 30 1910, there was a decrease of 29,611. There were 63,390 enginemen, 66,376 firemen, 48,200 conductors, 153,221 other trainmen, and 40,005 switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen.

The total number of railway employees (omitting 93,718 not distributed) was apportioned among the six general divisions of employment as follows: To maintenance of way and structures, 493,926; to maintenance of equipment, 344,112; to traffic expenses, 22,246; to transportation expenses, 629,654; to general expenses, 52,201; and to outside operations, 33,952.

The complete report will include summaries showing the average daily compensation of 18 classes of employees for a series of years, and also the aggregate amount of compensation reported for each of the several classes. The total amount of wages and salaries reported as paid to railway employees during the year ended June 30 1911 was \$1,208,466,470.

CAPITALIZATION OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.

On June 30 1911 the par value of the amount of railway capital outstanding, according to the returns of the companies filing reports with the Commission, was \$19,308,935,081. This amount includes capital held by the railway companies as well as by the public.

Of the total capital outstanding, there existed as stock \$3,470,717,611, of which \$7,074,917,559 was common and \$1,395,800,052 was preferred, the remaining part, \$10,738,217,470, representing funded debt, consisted of mortgage bonds, \$7,825,269,102; collateral trust bonds, \$1,183,766,188; plain bonds, debentures and notes, \$951,377,816; income bonds, \$261,777,220; miscellaneous funded obligations, \$195,430,395, and equipment trust obligations, \$319,598,749.

Of the total capital stock outstanding, \$2,740,467,285, or 32.35%, paid no dividends. The amount of dividends declared during the year (by both operating and lessor companies) was \$460,195,376, being equivalent to 8.03% on dividend-paying stock. No interest was paid on \$755,449,047, or 7.25% of the total amount of funded debt (other than equipment trust obligations) outstanding.

PUBLIC SERVICE OF RAILWAYS.

The number of passengers carried during the year ended June 30 1911 was 997,409,882. The corresponding number for the year ended June 30 1910 was 971,853,190. The increase in the number of passengers carried during the year over 1910 was 25,726,853.

The number of passengers carried 1 mile, or the passenger mileage, as compiled for 1911, was 33,201,694,699. The corresponding return for 1910 was 863,198,370 less. The number of passengers carried 1 mile per mile of road was 139,191.

The number of tons of freight shown as carried (including freight received from connections) for the year ended June 30 1911 was 1,781,637,954, while the corresponding figure for the previous year was 1,849,900,101, the decrease being 68,262,147 tons.

The ton mileage, or the number of tons carried 1 mile, as shown for the year ended June 30 1911, was 253,783,701,839. The total ton mileage as reported for the year ended June 30 1910 was 255,016,910,451, from which it will be seen that the decrease in the ton mileage for the year ended June 30 1911 under the return for 1910 was 1,233,208,612. The increase in the number of tons carried 1 mile in 1910 over 1909 was 36,213,923,522. The number of tons carried 1 mile per mile of road for the year 1911 was 1,053,566. The number of tons per train-mile was 383.10.

The average receipts per passenger per mile, as computed for the year ended June 30 1911, were 1.974 cents; the average receipts per ton per mile 0.757 cents. The passenger service train revenue per train-mile was \$1.30.921; the freight revenue per train-mile was \$2.89.548. The average

operating revenues per train-mile were \$2.24.824. The average operating expenses per train-mile were \$1.54.338. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues was 68.66%.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

The following figures under the heading of revenues and expenses exclude returns for a few small roads because of deficiencies in their reports. For the year ended June 30 1911 the operating revenues of the railways in the United States (average mileage operated, 243,433.61 miles) were \$2,789,761,669; their operating expenses were \$1,915,054,005. The corresponding returns for 1910 (average mileage operated, 236,986.51 miles) were: Operating revenues, \$2,750,667,435; operating expenses, \$1,822,630,433. The following figures present a statement of the operating revenues for 1911 in detail:

Freight revenue.....	\$1,925,950,887
Passenger revenue.....	657,638,291
Mail revenue.....	50,702,625
Express revenue.....	70,725,137
Excess baggage revenue and milk revenue (on passenger trains).....	15,430,683
Parlor and chair car revenue and other passenger-train revenue.....	5,274,450
Switching revenue.....	27,665,997
Special service train revenue and miscellaneous transportation revenue.....	9,479,809
Total revenue from operations other than transportation.....	24,707,757
Joint facilities revenue—Dr.....	647,247
Joint facilities revenue—Cr.....	2,833,280

Total operating revenues.....	\$2,789,761,669
The operating revenues stated above averaged \$11,460 per mile of line.	
Operating expenses, as assigned to the five general classes, were:	
Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$366,025,262
Maintenance of equipment.....	428,367,306
Traffic expenses.....	59,166,364
Transportation expenses.....	987,382,108
General expenses.....	73,689,373
Unclassified.....	423,592

Total operating expenses.....	\$1,915,054,005
The foregoing operating expenses averaged \$7,867 per mile of line.	

CONDENSED INCOME ACCOUNT AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

There is given below a condensed income account and profit and loss account of operating roads, followed by a similar statement for leased roads. The accounts of the former include both operating and financial transactions, while the accounts of the latter are confined, for the most part, to receipts and payments under contracts and agreements. For a number of items, such as dividends, taxes, &c., both statements must be taken into consideration in order to learn the aggregates of such items for the railways of the United States. Thus the aggregate of dividends declared during the year, \$460,089,540, includes those declared out of current income and those declared from surplus both by the operating roads and by the leased roads. This amount includes the amount of dividends declared on railway stock owned by the railway companies.

Operating Roads.

Income Account—	
Rail operations:	
Operating revenues.....	\$2,789,761,669
Operating expenses.....	1,915,054,005
Net operating revenue.....	\$874,707,664
Outside operations:	
Revenues.....	\$63,093,052
Expenses.....	61,277,859
Net revenue from outside operations.....	1,815,193
Total net revenue.....	\$876,522,857
Taxes accrued.....	102,657,157
Operating income.....	\$773,865,700
Other income.....	308,881,892
Gross corporate income.....	\$1,082,747,592
Deductions from gross corporate income.....	591,636,525
Net corporate income.....	\$491,111,067
Disposition of net corporate income:	
Dividends declared from current income.....	\$265,819,145
Appropriations for additions and betterments and for new lines or extensions.....	51,659,617
Appropriations for other reserves.....	3,420,119
Total.....	320,898,881
Balance to credit of profit and loss.....	\$170,212,186

Profit and Loss Account—	
Credit balance on June 30 1910.....	\$963,560,700
Credit balance for year 1911 from income account.....	170,212,186
Total.....	\$1,133,772,886
Dividends declared out of surplus.....	137,598,218
Difference.....	\$996,174,668
Other profit and loss items—credit balance.....	62,977,120
Balance credit June 30 1911 carried to balance sheet.....	\$1,059,151,788

Leased Roads.

Income Account—	
Gross income from lease of road.....	\$120,773,004
Salaries and maintenance of organization.....	\$418,987
Taxes accrued.....	5,652,355
Net income from lease of road.....	\$114,701,662
Other income.....	4,464,549
Gross corporate income.....	\$119,166,211
Deductions from gross corporate income.....	62,996,507
Net corporate income.....	\$56,169,704
Disposition of net corporate income—	
Dividends declared from current income.....	\$36,112,797
Appropriations for additions and betterments and for new lines or extensions.....	1,927,422
Appropriations for other reserves.....	8,000
Total.....	38,048,219
Balance to credit of profit and loss.....	\$18,121,485

Profit and Loss Account—	
Credit balance on June 30 1910.....	\$72,567,921
Credit balance for year 1911 from income account.....	18,121,485
Total.....	\$90,689,406
Dividends declared out of surplus.....	20,559,380
Difference.....	\$70,130,026
Other profit and loss items—debit balance.....	1,483,530
Balance credit June 30 1911 carried to balance sheet.....	\$68,646,496

The complete report will include a summary showing the total taxes and assessments of the railways of the United States by States and Territories; also an analysis showing the basis of assessment.

BANKING, LEGISLATIVE AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

—A sale made at the Stock Exchange of five shares of National Bank of Commerce stock at 197½ was the only public transaction in bank stocks this week. No trust company stock was sold. Extensive tables reporting the bid and asked quotations, deposits, surplus, &c., of banks and trust companies in all important cities in the United States are published monthly in the "Bank & Quotation" Section, the August issue of which accompanies to-day's "Chronicle." Bid and asked quotations for all New York City-bank and trust company stocks are also published weekly in another department of the paper, and will be found to-day on pages 280 and 281.

Shares. BANK—New York. Low. High. Close. Last previous sale.
5 Commerce, Nat. Bank of..... 197½ 197½ 197½ July 1912— 197½

—All is in readiness for the formal organization of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, which will be held in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria next Thursday. In a statement issued this week George B. Caldwell, Chairman of the Organization Committee and Vice-President of the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, announces the reasons for the organization of the investment bankers, and positively states that the new body will not be antagonistic in any sense to the American Bankers' Association, but will co-operate with the officers in working out sound reforms and promoting the interests of the investment bankers without detriment to that Association. In last week's and previous issues of the "Chronicle" we have sketched the objects and aims of the new Association and published its tentative program for next Thursday. Additional speakers who will address the meeting are: E. E. Prussing, attorney, of Chicago, and W. W. Miller of Hornblower, Miller & Potter of New York.

The address to be delivered by Mr. Caldwell is looked forward to with much interest, and those who have seen an advance copy of it say the address is a most telling document. Editorial reference to the capacity for usefulness which the proposed Association will enjoy will be found in a separate article on a previous page.

—The House of Representatives on Aug. 1 voted, 145 to 109, not to agree to the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill making an appropriation to continue the work of the Tariff Board. Some of the other Senate amendments were accepted.

—The U. S. Senate on Friday night of last week adopted the House Excise Tax Bill by a vote of 37 to 18. Thirteen Progressives and insurgent Republicans voted with the Democrats, namely Bourne, Bristow, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Gronna, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, Nelson, Poindexter, Townsend and Works. The Borah Income Tax substitute, which would have provided a straight income tax, was defeated by a vote of 33 to 23. The Democrats, while generally in favor of an income tax, acted together in rejecting the Borah substitute as a result of an agreement whereby they undertook to vote against the income tax idea and in favor of the Excise Bill on the ground that the latter was Constitutional while the former was not. Among the amendments added was the Gronna reciprocity repeal amendment. This was adopted by a vote of 37 to 26. It provides for the complete repeal of the Canadian Reciprocity Law and the imposing of a duty of \$2 a ton on print paper. Senator Cummins' amendment providing for a permanent Tariff Board was also carried—by a vote of 38 to 29. This had once, the day before, been added as an amendment to the Wool Bill but was lost in the final vote on the latter when the La Follette Bill was substituted. An amendment proposed by Senator Fletcher and providing that the excise tax should not apply to labor organizations, agricultural associations or fraternal organizations of an insurance character, was likewise accepted. The Fletcher amendment reads as follows:

And further provided that nothing in this Act contained shall apply to labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, or to fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations operating under the Lodge system and pro-

viding for the payment of life, sick, accident and other benefits to the members of such societies, orders and associations and dependents of such members, nor to domestic building and loan associations organized and operated exclusively for the mutual benefit of their members, nor to any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable or educational purposes, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder.

The Excise Tax Bill undertakes to extend the operation of the Federal Corporation Tax so as to make it apply to all persons, firms or co-partnerships and to impose an annual tax equal to 1% of net incomes in excess of \$5,000, the tax being levied upon the privilege of doing business. Section 1 of the bill provides:

That every person, firm or co-partnership residing in the United States; any territory thereof, or in Alaska or the District of Columbia, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business by such person equivalent to one per centum upon the entire net income over and above \$5,000 received by such person from all sources during each year; or if a non-resident, such non-resident person shall likewise be subject to pay annually a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business by such person equivalent to one per centum upon the amount of net income over and above \$5,000 received by such person from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and its territories, Alaska and the District of Columbia during each year.

The term "business" is made exceedingly comprehensive, being defined as follows in Section 1:

The term "business" as herein used is and shall be held to embrace everything about which a person can be employed, and all activities which occupy the time, attention and labor of persons for the purpose of a livelihood or profit. The word "person" wherever used in this Act shall be held to include natural persons or individuals and firms or co-partnerships.

Sections 2 and 3 of the bill contain regulations and rules for computing incomes, and prescribe the form of return required each year, as follows:

That in computing incomes the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, not including personal, living or family expenses, shall be deducted, and also all interest paid within the year by such person on existing indebtedness; and all national, State, county, school and municipal taxes, not including those assessed against local benefits, paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, tenant or mortgagor; also losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and debts ascertained to be worthless: Provided, that no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate: Provided, further, that only one deduction of \$5,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children, or husband and wife.

That there shall be deducted from the amount of the net income of each of such persons, ascertained as provided herein, the sum of \$5,000, and said tax shall be computed upon the remainder of said net income of such person for the year ending Dec. 31 1912 and for each calendar year thereafter; and on or before the first day of March 1913 and the first day of March in each year thereafter a true and accurate return under oath or affirmation shall be made by each person of lawful age subject to the tax imposed by this Act to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which such person resides or has his principal place of business; or, in the case of a person residing in a foreign country, in the place where his principal business is carried on within the United States in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe.

On Monday of this week (July 29) the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee voted to report adversely on the changes made by the Senate in both the Wool Tariff Bill and the Excise Tax measure. On Tuesday (July 30) the House voted to sustain the Ways and Means Committee in rejecting the Senate amendments. Conferrees of the two houses will have to determine the final shape of these two measures.

—The U. S. Senate on Saturday last also passed what is known as the Lodge-Bristow Sugar Bill. The final vote was almost unanimous—52 to 3. The bill reduces the present sugar duty from \$1 90 to \$1 60 per 100 lbs., does away with the Dutch standard under which practically no refined sugar can be imported, and abolishes the 7½-cent "refiners' differential"—an additional duty on refined sugar which, it is claimed, has accrued directly to the profit of the sugar refiners. The Democratic free sugar bill passed by the House of Representatives did not come to a vote at all in the Senate. The Bristow-Lodge amendment was first adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 37 to 25, Senators Thornton and Foster of Louisiana, Democrats, voting with the Republicans. The Senate Democrats then offered their substitute for the House Bill proposing a 1-3 reduction in the existing sugar tariff. This was defeated 36 to 24. The Bristow-Lodge Bill finally passed the Senate with all but two Democrats voting for it, namely Foster and Thornton of Louisiana, the other negative vote being cast by Senator Heyburn, Republican. It is estimated that the bill, if enacted into law, will reduce the customs revenue from sugar about \$5,000,000 per year. The Free Sugar Bill passed by the House would have meant a decrease in revenue of \$60,000,000 and the less drastic measure proposed by the Democrats of the Senate would have resulted, it is estimated, in a reduction of a little over \$17,000,000.

—The House of Representatives on July 29 by a unanimous vote adopted the Diffenderfer resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the causes of the recent increase in price of anthracite coal and to specify in his report to the House how much and in what particulars the miners were benefited by the late suspension of mining. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and is hereby, directed to obtain and report to the House of Representatives full information concerning the different elements of cost and profit included in the present high price of anthracite coal, specifying as far as practicable how much and in what particulars the coal miners were benefited by the recent strike agreement, and how much and for what reason, and by what means, the cost of coal to the general consumer was at the same time increased.

—The Senate Finance Committee on July 29, by a vote of 7 to 6, reported adversely the Pujó resolution giving visitatorial authority to either House of Congress in connection with national bank inquiries. Senator Bailey voted with six Republican members of the committee for an adverse report and Senators McCumber and LaFollette with four Democrats for a favorable report. A minority report has been prepared by Senators McCumber, LaFollette, Simmons, Williams and Johnson of Maine. This urges the granting of the desired power, but so restricted that a Congressional committee can only pursue its investigations within the authority conferred upon it by Congress.

—We print herewith the text of the law to which reference was made in our issues of June 22 and June 8, limiting the work of laborers and mechanics employed on Government work to eight hours a day.

AN ACT

Limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any Territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every contract hereafter made to which the United States, any Territory or the District of Columbia is a party, and every such contract made for or on behalf of the United States, or any Territory, or said District, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics, shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employ of the contractor or any sub-contractor contracting for any part of said work contemplated, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day upon such work; and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of such provision in such contract of five dollars for each laborer or mechanic for every calendar day in which he shall be required or permitted to labor more than eight hours upon said work; and any officer or person designated as inspector of the work to be performed under any such contract, or to aid in enforcing the fulfillment thereof, shall, upon observation or investigation, forthwith report to the proper officer of the United States, or of any Territory, or of the District of Columbia, all violations of the provisions of this Act directed to be made in every such contract, together with the name of each laborer or mechanic who has been required or permitted to labor in violation of such stipulation and the day of such violation, and the amount of the penalties imposed according to the stipulation in any such contract shall be withheld for the use and benefit of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Territory contracting, by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to approve the payment of the moneys due under such contract, whether the violation of the provisions of such contract is by the contractor or any sub-contractor. Any contractor or sub-contractor aggrieved by the withholding of any penalty as hereinbefore provided shall have the right within six months thereafter to appeal to the head of the department making the contract on behalf of the United States or the Territory, and in the case of a contract made by the District of Columbia to the Commissioners thereof, who shall have power to review the action imposing the penalty, and in all such appeals from such final order whereby a contractor or sub-contractor may be aggrieved by the imposition of the penalty hereinbefore provided, such contractor or sub-contractor may within six months after decision by such head of a department or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia file a claim in the Court of Claims, which shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide the matter in like manner as in other cases before said Court.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this Act shall apply to contracts for transportation by land or water, or for the transmission of intelligence, or for the purchase of supplies by the Government, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not, or for such materials or articles as may usually be bought in open market, except armor and armor plate, whether made to conform to particular specifications or not, or to the construction or repair of levees or revetments necessary for protection against floods or overflows on the navigable waters of the United States; Provided, That all classes of work which have been, are now or may hereafter be performed by the Government shall, when done by contract, by individuals, firms, or corporations, for or on behalf of the United States or any of the Territories, or the District of Columbia, be performed in accordance with the terms and provisions of Section 1 of this Act. The President, by Executive order, may waive the provisions and stipulations in this Act as to any specific contract or contracts during time of war or a time when war is imminent, and until January first, nineteen hundred and fifteen, as to any contract or contracts entered into in connection with the construction of the Isthmian Canal. No penalties shall be imposed for any violation of such provision in such contract due to any extraordinary events or conditions of manufacture, or to any emergency caused by fire, famine, or flood, by danger to life or to property, or by other extraordinary event or condition on account of which the President shall subsequently declare the violation to have been excusable. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or modify the Act entitled "An Act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States, and of the District of Columbia," being Chapter three hundred and fifty-two of the laws of the Fifty-second Congress, approved August first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as modified by the Acts of Congress approved February twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and six, and June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, or apply to contracts which have been or may be entered into

under the provisions of appropriation Acts approved prior to the passage of this Act.

Sec. 3. That this Act shall become effective and be in force on and after January first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved, June 10 1912.

—On July 30 Lord Mersey delivered the judgment of the British Board of Trade Court of Inquiry into the disaster to the White Star line steamship Titanic, which sank with a loss of 1,517 lives after collision with an iceberg on April 15. We quote from the summary of the report printed in the daily newspapers as follows:

The Court finds that the collision of the Titanic with the iceberg was due to the excessive speed at which the ship was navigated; that a proper watch was not kept; that the ship's boats were properly lowered, but that arrangements for manning them were insufficient; that the Leyland liner Californian might have reached the Titanic if she had attempted to do so; that the track followed was reasonably safe with proper vigilance, and that there was no discrimination against third-class passengers in the saving of life.

The Court of Inquiry exonerates J. Bruce Ismay, Chairman and Managing Director of the White Star Line, and Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon, one of the passengers, from any charges of improper conduct.

The judgment recommends more water-tight compartments in sea-going ships, the provision of life-boats for all on board, and more efficient drills of the crew, as well as a better lookout.

The most important findings of the Court were that the Titanic was sufficiently and efficiently officered and manned and complied with all the regulations of the British Merchant Shipping Act regarding safety, but that the arrangements for manning and launching the life-boats in an emergency were insufficient, and that no drill had been held. The instructions for the voyage, given prior to sailing, were adequate; but, "having regard to subsequent events, they would have been better if reference had been made to the course to be adopted in the event of the vessel reaching the region of ice."

The outward and homeward southern tracks, according to the judgment, were reasonably safe for the time of year at which the disaster happened, provided great precaution and vigilance were used in crossing the ice region. Capt. E. S. Smith of the Titanic, said the Court, was not fettered by orders to remain in the track, but naturally would keep near to the accepted route. In view of the fact that, on the night of the accident, the moon was not shining, there was no wind, and very little swell on the sea, and especially in view of the high speed at which the Titanic was steaming, an extra lookout, in the Court's opinion, should have been placed in the stem of the boat and a sharp watch kept by the officers on both sides of the bridge.

The judgment did not consider binoculars necessary, as a rule. Searchlights, however, might be serviceable, but the evidence given before the Court was insufficient to permit of a precise answer.

The speed of twenty-two knots was regarded by the Court as excessive.

The seriousness of the disaster was realized by the officers within fifteen or twenty minutes of the crash, and proper discipline was maintained, according to the view of the Court. The apparatus for lowering the boats was in good order, and the lowering was properly managed; but some of the life-boats were under-manned and improperly equipped. Eight of the boats were not filled when they left the sinking vessel because the passengers did not realize their danger, and the officers, who were uncertain of the strength and capacity of the small boats, had intended to complete their loading after they were launched. The disproportion of the passengers of the different classes among those saved was due to the fact that many of those in the third class were foreigners, and to the position of their quarters. In the Court's opinion, there had been no discrimination. Only a small proportion of the crew was saved, because the sailors attended to their duties until the last moment.

The recommendations of the Court are as follows:

The Board of Trade should investigate the practicability of providing sea-going ships, in addition to their water-tight transverse bulkheads, with a double skin, carried above the water line, or with a longitudinal vertical water-tight bulkhead on each side of the vessel, or with both.

The Board of Trade should also investigate regarding the question of providing a water-tight deck, or decks, stretching along the whole or part of the length of the ship at a convenient distance above the water line, and should also investigate whether the openings should be water-tight doors, or some other device.

The Board of Trade should also report generally on the increasing protection given by the subdivision of the vessel, with the object of keeping the ship afloat with the greatest proportion of her length in free communication with the sea.

The Court recommends that the British Board of Trade be empowered to enforce its conclusions on the foregoing points, and to require that the designs of ships should be submitted to it during the early stages of their construction, and should have at the same time power to direct changes to be made.

Another recommendation is that the lifeboat and raft accommodations on sea-going vessels be based on the number of persons carried, instead of on the tonnage of the ship, and that they be sufficient for all on board.

The Court thinks changes may be necessary in the size and type of boats carried by ships and in the methods of stowing and launching them. Possibly it may be necessary to reserve one or more of the decks for the carrying of boats and the drilling of the crew. It is recommended that the lifeboats be provided with signaling apparatus, with a compass, and with provisions, and that the number each boat is intended to carry should be plainly marked. The Court also recommends a more searching inspection of the boats, and more frequent drilling of the crew, enough of whom should be trained to man the boats.

Further recommendations are: Slight tests for ships' lookouts, a police system for control in cases of emergency, a continuous wireless service, regulations for moderating speed or altering the vessel's course in the ice region.

The Court suggests that an international convention be called to agree on a common rule for the subdivision of ships, also as to life-saving apparatus, wireless regulations, speed in the ice regions and the use of searchlights.

—The American Exchange National Bank has moved to temporary quarters at 135 Broadway, this city, during the completion of alterations to its banking rooms at 128 Broadway, corner Cedar Street.

—Wilfred J. Worcester, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States Trust Co., 45-47 Wall Street, this city, has been elected Secretary of the institution, succeeding Henry E. Ahern, resigned. Williamson Pell has been elected Assistant Secretary. Edward W. Sheldon and Wil-

liam M. Kingsley are President and Vice-President, respectively, and Charles A. Edwards, Second Assistant Secretary.

—The banking department of the Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Co. of this city, Edwin W. Coggeshall, President, continues its growth of business. The company's semi-annual report for June 29 1912 shows that deposits have increased to \$17,544,844; undivided profits are now \$476,560, in addition to \$5,500,000 surplus and \$4,000,000 capital, while aggregate resources on the date mentioned were \$27,966,212. The institution was organized as the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. of New York in 1887 with a capital of \$500,000, all of its stock being held by lawyers. From 1887 to 1900 its business was limited to furnishing searches and policies to lawyers who were its examining counsel, but in 1900 its service was extended so as to cover the entire field of title examination and insurance, and from that year its earnings have shown a marked increase. In 1905 the then Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. acquired the powers of a trust company, taking its present name, and how this branch of the institution's business has grown is evidenced by the proportions of its deposits mentioned above. Mr. Coggeshall's official associates are: Louis V. Bright, Thorwald Stallknecht, Lewis H. Losee, Vice-Presidents; Herbert E. Jackson, General Manager; Archibald Forbes, Treasurer, and Walter N. Vail, Secretary.

—The stockholders of the Empire Trust Co. of this city on the 1st inst. ratified the proposal of the directors increasing the capital stock of the institution from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. The new stock will be sold at \$300 per \$100 share. With this addition to capital stock, the surplus will be \$2,200,000. As stated in these columns July 20, the new issue has already been subscribed for by interests here and abroad, and these and other subscribers to whom the company desires to allot as many shares as possible, will, it is believed, according to the circular of the institution, "influence profitable business and lend additional strength and importance to the company in its domestic and foreign relations." The stockholders have therefore been asked to waive their right to the additional stock so that it may be sold to these persons and to such others as the directors may deem best for the company to be affiliated with.

—The Federal Trust Co. of Newark, N. J., has, it is reported in the Newark papers, sold its holdings, 560 shares, of the Mutual Trust Co. of Orange to Edwin Hatch of this city, the purchase price being \$175 a share. A change in the directorate of the Mutual Trust has occurred with the sale, Louis Plaut and William H. Kellner resigning from the board and Samuel W. Baldwin and Thomas S. Byrne replacing them. The latter is Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

—The stockholders of the Wilmington Trust Co. of Wilmington, Del., received a special dividend of 20% before the consolidation of that institution with the First National Bank and the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine. Reference to this merger was made in our issues of July 20, June 22 and June 15.

—John Cadwallader, E. W. Clark, Howard S. Graham and Clement B. Newbold, all representing the Trust Co. of North America of Philadelphia, were elected directors of the Commercial Trust Co. on the 1st inst. Charles P. Lineaweaver, who we stated last week was to become an officer of the Commercial Trust, has been elected Secretary and Trust Officer of the company. Mr. Lineaweaver was formerly Secretary of the Trust Co. of North America. The above elections follow the merger of the two institutions which occurred on the 1st inst., and to which reference was made in these columns on July 6 and 13.

—Edward T. Stotesbury Lewis, G. Herbert Millett and John Schlagle have been appointed Assistant Cashiers of the Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

—The earning power of the big banking organizations out of town always attract attention. The Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, one of this country's representative institutions, belongs in this class. At the bank call Sept. 1 1911 this bank had a surplus fund of \$1,400,000 and undivided profits of \$147,306, but by Dec. 5 1911 (the next bank call) the showing was: Surplus, \$1,600,000, and undivided profits, \$117,915. On April 18 1912 undivided profits had increased to \$218,544, and at the close of business June 14 1912, the latest bank call, the surplus had accumulated to \$1,800,000 and undivided profits were \$104,440. In less than ten months, then, the Mellon National

has paid quarterly dividends at the rate of 6% per annum to stockholders on \$6,000,000 capital stock and in the same period it put over \$400,000 into surplus account, increasing the same from \$1,400,000 Sept. 1 1911 to \$1,800,000 June 14 1912. Deposits at the latter date were over \$36,600,000 and aggregate resources \$49,129,838. The T. Mellon & Sons' Bank became the Mellon National Bank in 1902; the total resources then were only \$10,491,947. The Mellon does a large business with banks, business houses and individuals in all parts of the United States. The officers are: A. W. Mellon, President; R. B. Mellon and A. C. Knox, Vice-Presidents; W. S. Mitchell, Cashier; B. W. Lewis, A. W. McEidowney and H. S. Zimmerman are the Assistant Cashiers.

—The directors of the Commercial National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, have raised the bank's surplus to \$300,000 by transferring \$50,000 to that account from the undivided profits. The surplus account now equals the capital. The bank is one of the oldest institutions in the city and has deposits of nearly \$3,500,000. The regular (quarterly) dividend of 2% has been declared.

—The merger of the Real Estate Title & Trust Co. of Chicago with the Chicago Title & Trust Co. was ratified on the 29th ult. by the stockholders of both institutions. The stockholders also authorized the increase in capital of the institution from \$5,000,000 to \$5,600,000 and the addition of three more members to the directorate. These steps are in accord with the plan of merger announced in our issue of June 29.

—The Harris Safe Deposit Co., which owns and operates the Harris Trust Building of Chicago, has declared an initial dividend of 1% upon its capital stock, payable Aug. 1 1912 to stockholders of record at the close of business July 22 1912.

—The Hyde Park State Bank of Chicago formally opened for business on the 1st inst. at Fifty-third Street and Lake Avenue. The directors are Robert F. Cummings, Charles R. Horrie, Henry L. Stout, Daniel F. Burke, Frank W. Howes, James J. Carroll, Thomas Jansen, Thomas A. Collins and John A. Carroll.

—Bertram Mathews Chattell, Cashier of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, died last Saturday after an illness which began last May. Mr. Chattell was favorably regarded in banking circles and well known for his judgment of investment values. He was fifty-six years of age, born in Treves, Prussia, Nov. 12 1856, and came to this country in 1864. He was educated in the public schools and the old Chicago University. After a preliminary business training, Mr. Chattell entered the employ of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank in June 1882 in the lowest position in order to learn the banking business thoroughly from the bottom up. Within a few years he was appointed Assistant Cashier and in 1902 was chosen Cashier. He was a most valuable official, had hosts of friends, and was universally liked.

—The First National Bank of Milwaukee has acquired the business of the Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin, taking over the latter last Saturday night. On Monday morning of this week the business of both banks was transacted at the offices of the First National Bank at 88 Wisconsin St. The First National Bank's deposits have been increased \$3,000,000 by its new recruit to \$23,621,957; capital is \$2,500,000; surplus, \$500,000; undivided profits, \$311,212, and aggregate resources at the close of business last Saturday night were \$28,894,317. The bank will shortly increase its capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000, which has been recently authorized by the stockholders to provide for the erection of its new sixteen-story home and office building now under construction at East Water and Mason streets. It is stated the new stock will be offered to the present stockholders at \$180, realizing \$900,000. The stockholders will have until Aug. 24 to take priority advantage and what remains will then be offered to new interests. The additional stock must be paid for Nov. 1. The First National increased its capital from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 in May 1911, when the Fidelity Trust Co. with the Milwaukee Trust Co. was taken over and consolidated as the First Savings & Trust Co. The entire stock of the First Savings & Trust Co. is owned by the First National Bank and both bank and trust company have the same directors. The latest increase in stock will place the capitalization of the First National of Milwaukee at the head of all banking institutions in Wisconsin. The officers of the First National Bank are: Fred. Vogel Jr., President; Wm. Bigelow and Fred. T. Goll, Vice-Presidents, and Henry Kloes, Cashier. The Assistant Cashiers are:

Oscar Kasten, A. W. Bogk and E. J. Hughes. W. C. Haas is manager of the foreign and savings department.

—Charles E. Toms has been elected Cashier of the American Savings Bank of Lansing, Mich., to succeed James L. Van Keuren, resigned. Mr. Toms was connected with the bond department of the Detroit Trust Co., and previously was for five years in the office of the Michigan Commissioners of Banking.

—The doubling of the capital of the Stock Yards National Bank of South St. Paul, Minn., from \$100,000 to \$200,000 has been sanctioned by the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington. The directors took action looking to this increase early last month, as stated in our issue of July 13. The institution is rapidly growing, and when the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Co. builds the contemplated annex to the Exchange Building, quarters will be provided for the bank in this annex. J. J. Flanagan is President of the institution.

—Controlling interest in the Iowa Loan & Trust Co. of Des Moines, Ia., has been secured by George B. Hippee. He and Simon Casady have acquired over 2,000 shares of the stock, there being 5,000 shares issued. Mr. Hippee previously, it is said, held 700 shares. The institution has a capital of \$500,000, surplus of over \$700,000 and has deposits of more than \$2,000,000. The stock is quoted at \$240 a share. The company was organized in 1872 by C. E. Fuller, J. B. Heartwell and H. A. Coffin and has had a most successful career. Mr. Hippee was elected President of the institution on July 28, succeeding Walter E. Coffin, resigned. Mr. Casady was elected a director.

—The newly consolidated Southwest National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, to which we have referred in previous issues—a union of the Southwest National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce—began business on the 22d of July in the old banking quarters of the National Bank of Commerce, Commerce Building, corner of 10th and Walnut streets, Kansas City, with a capital of \$3,000,000 and \$600,000 surplus. The full list of the officers is as follows: Fernando P. Neal, Chairman of the board; J. W. Perry, President; John M. Moore, W. L. Buechle, Charles H. Moore and Edwin W. Zea, Vice-Presidents, and James T. Bradley, Cashier. The Assistant Cashiers are E. P. Davis, W. H. Glaskin, Chas. M. Vining and J. F. Meade.

—The directors of the First National Bank of Richmond, Va., and the National Bank of Virginia of that city have called special meetings of the stockholders to be held on the 29th inst. to vote upon the proposed consolidation of these institutions, as referred to in this department last week. The stockholders of the First National will act on an increase in the latter's capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 at \$150 per share and an increase in the number of directors so that the board shall consist of not less than nine nor more than thirty-two members, and also elect the additional directors. The National Bank of Virginia stockholders will be asked to approve the directors' plan for the consolidation with the First National and the liquidation of the National Bank of Virginia. The combined institution is to be known as the First National Bank and have \$1,000,000 surplus in addition to \$2,000,000 capital, and deposits aggregating between \$13,000,000 and \$14,000,000. The letter to the stockholders of the First National Bank states that for every ten shares of stock now held, each stockholder will receive one share additional, which will be paid out of the present surplus of the bank, and they will also receive a dividend in cash which will probably aggregate about \$70 for each share now held by them, thus reducing the book value of its present capital stock to \$150 per share. Of the \$1,000,000 proposed increase of stock of the enlarged institution, \$900,000 is to be offered for pro rata subscription to the stockholders of the National Bank of Virginia at \$150 per share, and the balance (\$100,000) is to go to the stockholders of the First National Bank and be paid for out of the surplus of this bank. Each stockholder of the National Bank of Virginia is to have the privilege of subscribing to three shares of the increased stock for each four shares now held. The executive staff will include: Colonel John B. Purcell, President; John M. Miller Jr., Vice-President; W. Meade Addison, Cashier, and W. M. Habliston, Chairman of the board.

—The Fourth National and Atlantic National banks of Boston began business last Monday as a consolidated institution in the new banking rooms of the Fourth National Bank in the Exchange Building, State and Kilby streets.

—A dividend of 25%, it is stated, will be paid to depositors of the defunct Teutonia Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans on the 12th inst. The bank was closed on April 15 last by State Bank Examiner W. L. Young.

—S. T. Hanson, Cashier of the City National Bank of Galveston, Tex., died on the 24th ult. of acute indigestion and heart failure. He began his banking career when he entered the private banking house of J. W. Riddell as Cashier in 1902. This firm was merged into the present City National Bank in 1907, Mr. Hanson continuing as Cashier. He was only 36 years of age.

—The firm of Hugo V. Neuhaus & Co., engaged since 1907 in the investment securities and foreign exchange business, Houston, Texas, was succeeded on Aug. 1 by the firm of Neuhaus & Co. There will be no change in the personnel of the new firm from that of the old firm, except that Mr. Charles L. Neuhaus will become an active partner, whereas heretofore he has been an inactive partner. Mr. Charles L. Neuhaus is a director in the Union National Bank, Bankers' Trust Co., Houston Land Corporation and the Houston Chamber of Commerce. The firm of Neuhaus & Co., besides continuing the old business of Hugo V. Neuhaus & Co., will buy and sell for its own account first mortgage real estate bonds.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings of the Canadian banks for the month of July 1912 show an increase over the same month of 1911 of 28.6%, and for the seven months the gain reaches 25.3%.

Clearings at	July.			Seven Months.		
	1912.	1911.	Inc. or Dec. %	1912.	1911.	Inc. or Dec. %
Canada—	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
Montreal	262,504,534	204,190,624	+28.6	1,571,845,655	1,326,803,400	+18.4
Toronto	203,177,624	159,332,424	+27.5	1,253,437,571	1,045,432,192	+19.9
Winnipeg	117,170,000	91,724,653	+27.7	808,705,231	575,636,305	+40.5
Vancouver	53,840,212	43,239,102	+24.5	359,550,459	296,326,198	+21.3
Ottawa	24,739,635	20,155,614	+22.7	154,029,361	119,934,592	+28.4
Calgary	22,618,232	21,226,508	+6.6	159,151,231	112,673,660	+33.3
Quebec	17,048,237	13,154,807	+29.6	86,528,074	72,776,336	+18.9
Victoria	17,037,927	11,554,631	+47.7	99,100,950	77,731,571	+27.5
Edmonton	17,254,170	8,950,813	+92.8	117,482,014	60,771,509	+93.3
Hamilton	15,948,733	10,630,098	+50.0	91,331,191	67,933,610	+34.5
Halifax	8,916,291	7,829,000	+13.9	55,899,301	48,741,435	+14.7
St. John	7,880,064	7,069,144	+11.6	48,692,365	44,800,245	+8.7
London	7,134,495	6,116,368	+16.6	47,493,530	41,067,845	+15.6
Regina	5,579,275	5,072,595	+10.0	35,738,922	36,675,161	-60.2
Saskatoon	9,018,093	5,056,122	+77.3	60,322,853	28,925,415	+108.6
Moose Jaw	5,570,012	3,314,221	+68.1	32,833,419	17,651,667	+85.5
Brandon	2,613,550	2,412,241	+8.3	16,994,561	14,998,480	+13.3
Lethbridge	3,738,893	2,393,527	+56.2	18,467,857	15,402,687	+19.9
Brantford	2,660,364	2,232,765	+19.2	17,193,649	16,589,713	+3.6
Fort William	Not incl.	Not incl.	in total	Not incl.	Not incl.	in total
Tot. Canada	300,919,309	222,941,016	+28.6	5,015,985,666	4,003,220,354	+25.3

The clearings for the week ending July 27 make a very satisfactory comparison with the same week of 1911, the increase in the aggregate having been 24.6%.

Clearings at—	Week ending July 27.				
	1912.	1911.	Inc. or Dec. %	1910.	1909.
Canada—	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Montreal	57,402,938	45,382,638	+26.7	43,677,128	34,291,767
Toronto	44,500,000	35,356,379	+25.6	28,401,043	24,635,410
Winnipeg	25,860,407	20,348,204	+27.2	17,774,471	10,149,576
Vancouver	11,935,185	9,774,210	+22.0	8,995,777	5,419,512
Ottawa	5,457,291	4,164,694	+31.0	3,411,778	3,106,885
Calgary	5,189,197	7,810,186	-33.5	2,875,224	1,754,781
Quebec	4,629,582	2,807,659	+64.9	2,249,398	2,454,798
Victoria	3,818,651	2,519,478	+51.6	1,822,775	1,315,725
Edmonton	3,532,588	1,906,295	+85.3	1,332,900	739,048
Hamilton	3,635,723	2,400,364	+51.5	1,457,552	1,546,550
Halifax	1,883,647	1,762,811	+6.9	1,036,321	1,710,863
St. John	1,816,388	1,487,619	+22.1	1,536,234	1,393,871
London	1,457,293	1,196,299	+21.8	1,217,775	991,510
Regina	1,866,088	1,135,353	+64.4	855,617	-----
Saskatoon	1,993,009	1,192,358	+67.5	-----	-----
Moose Jaw	1,615,038	741,841	+117.8	-----	-----
Brandon	528,550	482,489	+9.5	429,772	-----
Lethbridge	702,895	518,147	+35.5	-----	-----
Brantford	541,470	435,312	+25.1	-----	-----
Fort William	651,000	Not included	in total	-----	-----
Total Canada.	177,435,910	142,452,474	+24.6	118,015,771	89,510,296

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

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph.	1912.	1911.	Per Cent.
Week ending August 3.			
New York	\$1,411,334,904	\$1,440,322,449	-2.0
Boston	123,680,920	132,033,527	-6.3
Philadelphia	124,140,202	126,087,282	-1.5
Baltimore	30,181,190	30,717,073	-1.8
Chicago	236,988,214	219,804,639	+7.8
St. Louis	57,775,395	56,885,967	+1.6
New Orleans	13,184,808	15,835,734	-16.7
Seven cities, five days	\$1,997,285,633	\$2,021,686,671	-1.2
Other cities, five days	493,278,461	465,278,498	+6.0
Total all cities, five days	\$2,490,564,094	\$2,487,965,169	+0.1
All cities, one day	536,216,418	499,450,414	+7.4
Total all cities for week	\$3,026,780,512	\$2,987,415,583	+1.3

Pacific and Other Western Clearings brought forward from first page.

Clearings at—	July.			Seven Months.		
	1912.	1911.	Inc. or Dec. %	1912.	1911.	Inc. or Dec. %
San Francisco	228,295,720	197,412,082	+15.6	1,508,436,548	1,352,228,787	+11.5
Los Angeles	98,313,236	79,306,212	+23.9	663,121,691	537,887,321	+23.3
Seattle	50,392,837	45,176,268	+11.5	334,767,275	308,837,787	+8.4
Portland	47,945,240	44,179,520	+8.5	337,704,748	312,373,547	+8.1
Salt Lake City	27,483,391	28,006,701	-1.9	223,439,424	181,203,185	+23.3
Spokane	18,150,181	17,754,069	+2.3	126,931,803	126,143,251	+0.6
Tacoma	18,764,589	17,103,837	+9.7	130,166,382	125,180,223	+4.0
Oakland	17,000,251	14,396,848	+18.1	112,181,676	98,730,765	+13.0
Sacramento	7,574,437	6,359,993	+19.1	47,724,166	42,220,511	+11.2
San Diego	10,826,975	6,972,809	+55.3	74,123,496	45,739,741	+62.5
Pasadena	3,715,775	3,529,836	+5.4	26,797,293	25,104,989	+6.7
Stockton	4,058,624	3,106,413	+30.5	24,305,859	20,084,444	+21.0
Fresno	3,633,230	2,990,413	+21.5	25,965,061	20,321,953	+27.8
San Jose	2,943,893	2,091,723	+40.7	18,537,014	14,157,551	+30.9
North Yakima	1,495,251	1,588,100	-5.6	11,949,605	13,351,178	-10.5
Boise	3,280,980	3,363,353	-2.3	23,098,513	24,134,003	-4.3
Ogden	2,671,590	2,424,349	+10.2	18,833,512	15,156,915	+24.3
Reno	1,236,123	1,178,492	+4.5	8,091,463	7,532,552	+7.4
Total Pacific	147,789,133	176,927,921	+14.1	1,169,167,277	1,270,388,506	+13.6
Kansas City	105,994,739	102,038,075	+3.9	1,489,759,505	1,474,461,965	+1.0
Minneapolis	81,872,090	71,939,953	+13.8	569,632,780	542,559,714	+5.0
Omaha	71,891,863	58,876,796	+22.1	487,988,847	435,894,442	+11.9
St. Paul	45,632,541	44,207,643	+3.2	318,207,293	302,009,120	+5.4
Denver	41,600,000	35,321,837	+17.7	275,226,589	253,947,280	+8.4
St. Joseph	28,531,673	26,386,157	+8.1	230,200,757	214,365,444	+7.4
Des Moines	26,007,665	16,026,575	+62.3	135,810,593	123,246,147	+10.2
Wichita	15,739,711	14,416,983	+9.2	100,434,086	93,325,843	+7.6
Duluth	12,960,540	11,849,354	+9.4	85,969,146	76,947,953	+11.7
Sioux City	12,227,581	9,520,541	+28.4	90,715,382	75,037,762	+20.9
Lincoln	7,905,206	6,780,741	+16.6	51,821,192	46,915,172	+10.5
Topeka	6,506,232	6,304,126	+3.2	46,506,148	46,908,720	-0.9
Cedar Rapids	5,501,298	5,874,584	-6.3	42,002,522	40,749,955	+4.5
Davenport	6,943,628	5,945,028	+16.7	48,269,648	44,954,321	+7.4
Waterloo	6,386,475	4,380,662	+45.3	40,423,134	35,433,037	+14.1
Helena	4,177,234	4,117,100	+1.4	26,941,310	26,756,995	+0.6
Sioux Falls	2,680,000	3,060,665	-12.4	16,229,265	20,538,815	-25.1
Fargo	1,680,000	3,197,666	-47.1	18,660,913	20,960,670	-11.0
Colorado Spgs.	2,948,339	3,370,916	-12.5	19,831,008	18,997,675	+4.4
Pueblo	2,826,599	2,822,404	+0.1	19,442,960	19,120,779	+1.7
Fremont	1,282,590	1,647,058	-21.5	9,987,066	9,737,829	+2.6
Aberdeen	1,369,253	1,390,366	-1.5	9,302,394	10,292,434	-9.6
Hastings	800,612	725,111	+10.4	5,623,679	5,339,107	+5.3
Billings	1,519,941	513,719	+195.9	8,879,601	3,279,906	+170.7
Joplin	3,200,000	2,513,556	+27.3	21,035,448	15,964,248	+32.0
Tot. oth. West	592,156,762	542,743,581	+9.1	4,169,533,036	3,966,789,718	+5.1

Our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange is appended. The results for the seven months of 1912 and 1911 are given below:

Description.	Seven Months 1912.			Seven Months 1911.		
	Par Value or Quantity.	Actual Value.	Aver. Price.	Par Value or Quantity.	Actual Value.	Aver. Price.
Stock (Sh's)	76,544,864	59,904,498	78.3	59,904,498	55,207,011,667	95.5
(Val.)	\$6,914,121,122	\$6,765,345,000		\$5,339,282,050	\$4,843,884,967	
R.R. bonds	441,207,000	425,037,586	96.3	448,834,000	433,843,881	96.7
Gov't bds.	1,032,000	1,000,750	97.0	2,054,500	2,117,729	103.1
State bonds	15,419,500	15,009,200	97.3	77,157,500	77,382,558	100.3
Bank stks.	348,400	852,129	244.6	1,297,000	3,466,461	266.5
Total	\$7,372,128,021	\$7,207,304,760	97.8	\$5,868,625,050	\$5,723,822,323	97.6

The following compilation covers the clearings by months since Jan. 1:

Month.	Clearings, Total All.			Clearings Outside New York.		
	1912.	1911.	%	1912.	1911.	%
	\$	\$		\$	\$	
Jan	15,175,151,478	14,494,695,194	+4.7	6,339,569,939	5,963,447,224	+6.3
Feb	12,968,617,648	12,289,918,159	+5.7	5,655,969,284	4,974,752,712	+13.7
Mar	14,520,179,200	13,470,154,904	+7.8	6,103,224,978	5,548,553,399	+9.3
1st qr.	42,663,948,326	40,234,768,257	+6.0	18,098,764,201	16,786,753,335	+7.8
April	15,043,870,590	12,403,607,099	+21.3	6,213,715,072	5,433,794,576	+14.3
May	14,883,783,164	13,524,593,344	+10.0	6,104,005,676	5,565,969,334	+9.7
J'ne.	13,690,863,132	13,834,186,185	-1.0	5,729,871,661	5,618,651,318	+2.1
2d qr.	43,618,516,886	39,762,386,598	+9.8	18,047,592,416	16,618,412,228	+8.6
6 mos.	36,282,565,212	79,997,154,855	+7.9	36,146,356,620	33,405,168,563	+8.2
July	14,015,295,081	13,069,255,484	+7.2	6,094,212,852	5,553,429,060	+9.7

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

(000,000 omitted.)	July.				Jan. 1 to July 31.			
	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
New York	7,921	7,516	7,879	8,320	58,057	54,108	60,838	57,401
Chicago	1,271	1,165	1,142	1,176	8,511	8,038	8,272	7,955
Boston	760	689	697	709	5,262	4,876	4,949	4,883
Philadelphia	689	688	658	556	4,672	4,558	4,584	3,840
St. Louis	323	306	298	276	2,405	2,216	2,156	1,917
Pittsburgh	247	209	229	207	1,398	1,488	1,328	1,303
San Francisco	228	197	195	171	1,508	1,332	1,318	1,391
Cincinnati	116	108	104	122	810	750	737	755
Baltimore	161	152	140	128	1,097	1,016	914	824
Kansas City	206	202	192	178	1,490	1,474	1,487	1,301
Cleveland	110	91	98	81	648	581	585	481
New Orleans	78	83	68	68	596	576	561	454
Minneapolis	82	72	80	71	570	543	607	496
Louisville	58	56	50	52	438	409	404	384
Detroit	99	81	79	75	631	547	539	427
Milwaukee	59	55	53	51	418	400	376	340
Los Angeles	98	79	64	57	663	538	471	382
Providence	37	32	35	33	256	238	237	218
Omaha	72	59	62	50	488	426	481	420
Butte	51	44	45	40	324	294	294	261
St. Paul	46	44	50	39	318	302	329	267
Indianapolis	40	41	43	39	258	257	272	240
Denver	42	35	39	38	275	254	261	264
Richmond	38	32	30	32	255	228	227	202
Memphis	30	22	19	19	227	193	177	151
Seattle	50	45	48	55	335	309	350	309
Hartford	22	20	20	16	147	134	134	109
Salt Lake City	27	23	24	30	263	181	190	187
Total	12,961	12,146	12,434	12,608	92,680	83,318	93,288	86,922
Other cities	1,634	923	879	771	7,618	6,748	6,453	5,327
Total all	14,015	13,069	13,313	13,380	100,298	93,066	99,741	92,250
Outside New York	6,094	5,553	5,434	5,149	42,241	38,558	38,203	34,868

Monetary Commercial English News

(From our own correspondent.)
London, Saturday, July 20 1912.

On Wednesday Consols fell to the lowest point they have touched in the lifetime of the present generation. They remained there only for a very short time, a recovery taking place when it became known that the new issue of Exchequer bonds had been taken by private agreement. The British Government some time ago took over the telephone system of the National Telephone Company at a price which was finally to be settled by arbitration. This week a preliminary decision respecting the amount to be paid to the preference shareholders of the National Telephone Co. was delivered and on Wednesday the company sold to the Messrs. Rothschild £3,800,000 of three per cent Exchequer bonds repayable on the first of January 1930. The price was 93½; therefore, the buyers will receive nearly £3 11s. per cent during the period the bonds have yet to run—that is a little short of 17½ years. The price shows how seriously the credit of the British Government has fallen owing to the very great depreciation in Consols. Still the transaction was regarded in the City as so much of a success for the Government that there was an almost immediate recovery in Consols when it became known that the purchase was completed. Nearly 3½ millions of the bonds are taken by the joint-stock banks. The small remainder is reserved for the general public.

The depreciation in consols is due largely to the fear of an ultimate war between this country and Germany. The danger, of course, is very much less now than it was. Still, the fear exists. Secondly, it is due to the very low rate of interest on Consols, and to the admission by the late

Clearings at—	Week ending July 27.				
	1912.	1911.	Inc. or Dec. %	1910.	1909.
San Francisco	46,803,460	41,042,661	+14.0	41,454,214	35,000,318
Los Angeles	20,022,740	17,042,134	+17.5	13,000,000	11,599,855
Seattle	10,770,239	9,757,541	+10.4	9,076,019	11,179,817
Portland	9,000,000	8,843,440	+1.8	8,445,387	5,269,762
Salt Lake City	4,906,715	6,116,438	-18.3	4,218,664	6,870,210
Spokane	3,670,988	3,668,671	+0.1	3,751,106	2,755,000
Tacoma	3,813,677	4,072,607	-6.4	5,595,491	5,083,391
Oakland	3,261,048	3,054,712	+6.8	2,543,204	1,552,448
Sacramento	1,428,342	1,392,759	+2.6	1,044,161	913,051
San Diego	2,154,874	1,395,000	+54.5	1,113,000	933,000
Pasadena	689,375	745,687	-7.5	634,187	540,000
Stockton	796,351	642,063	+24.0	529,874	507,415
Fresno	717,923	520,000	+38.1	479,095	373,453
San Jose	536,472	377,377	+42.1	480,000	375,000
North Yakima	274,744	300,826	-8.7	300,000	230,276
Reno	290,000	280,000	+3.2	260,000	250,000
Total Pacific	109,233,008	99,251,922	+10.1	93,823,3	

Government of an immense number of securities to the list of those in which trustees can invest. Formerly the list was very small, Consols forming the vast majority. Now the list is so great that there is no need to invest in consols. Thirdly, no doubt, the sales of securities on the decrease of rich men to pay the death duties has to be set against the influence of the sinking fund. But when all these things are allowed for, there is no doubt that the depreciation is largely due to the unpopularity amongst the rich of the policy of the present Government and especially to the unpopularity of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Government has decided to refer the whole question of the causes of the depreciation to a Committee of Inquiry.

Partly owing to the depreciation in Consols, partly to the losses suffered in the recent liquidation, and partly to the general belief that now that the holiday season has come it is very improbable that there will be much activity in markets for a couple of months yet, there is exceedingly little doing in the Stock Exchange. The traffic returns of the railway companies are good. It would be surprising if they were not, for trade is exceedingly active, and yet in spite of the good traffics and the reasonable probability that the dividends will be satisfactory, the British railway market is almost neglected. Indeed, nearly everything purely British for the moment is out of favor. On the other hand, new issues of all kinds are increasing. It is quite true that the investing public is not taking them with very great eagerness. In many cases underwriters are left with a very large proportion of them. But the new issues continue to come out in great abundance, and this helps to depress the market for old securities.

The Bank of England once more is in complete control of the open market and is likely to continue so for the remainder of the year. The Bank keeps its rate at 3 per cent, and will do so, no doubt, as long as possible. The general expectation is that there will be no very considerable rise in rates for a couple of months anywhere in Europe. It is also thought probable that, owing to the Presidential election, business will not become so active in the United States as to make it necessary for New York to withdraw the balances that stand to its credit in Europe. If not, it is taken for granted that New York will continue to finance Berlin. In that case it is hoped that rates all over the Continent will not become excessively dear, at all events until the autumn. Here in London the Bank of England is steadily growing in strength. On Wednesday evening it held very nearly 41 millions sterling in gold and its total reserve exceeded 30 millions sterling. As foreign countries are not competing for the gold offering in the open market every Monday, the Bank is likely to continue to grow in strength. The feeling, therefore, is general in the city that even if money becomes unexpectedly scarce and dear upon the Continent or elsewhere, the Bank of England will be strong enough to meet the occasion calmly.

The India Council offered for tender on Wednesday 50 lacs of its bills and telegraphic transfers and the applications amounted to nearly 507 1/4 lacs at prices ranging from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1/16d. per rupee. Applicants for bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1/16d. per rupee were allotted 53 per cent.

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

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

Table with columns: London, Week ending August 2, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Lists various securities like Silver, Consols, French Renten, etc.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

- CHARTERS ISSUED TO NATIONAL BANKS JULY 18 TO JULY 24. 10,229—The First National Bank of Strawn, Tex. Capital, \$25,000. S. J. Stuart, Pres.; W. L. Stephen, Cashier. 10,230—The First National Bank of Paducah, Tex. Capital, \$50,000. T. C. Phillips, Pres.; O. L. Thomas, Cashier. (Conversion of the Paducah State Bank.) 10,231—Southwest National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo. Capital, \$3,000,000. J. W. Perry, Pres.; James T. Bradley, Cashier. (To succeed the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., and the Southwest National Bank of Kansas City, Mo.) 10,232—The First National Bank of Claysburg, Pa. Capital, \$25,000. John W. Johnston, Pres.; P. N. Risser, Cashier. 10,233—The First National Bank of Venice, Cal. Capital, \$50,000. A. McNally, Pres.; J. W. Lawrence Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

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

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Lists various companies like Railroads (Steam), Street and Electric Railways, and Miscellaneous.

a Price per share. b £ sterling. c Ex-dividend.

a Transfer books not closed for this dividend. b Less income tax. c Correction. & Declared 3% payable 1 1/2% Aug. 15 1913 and 1 1/2% Feb. 15 1913. d Payable in scrip.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following, *not usually dealt in at the Stock Exchange*, were recently sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia:

By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Sons, New York:

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Bonds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
70 Hotel Cumberland, com.	\$12 per lot	50 Guilford Dairy Lunch Co.,	\$10 lot
70 Hotel Cumberland, pf.	\$5 per sh.	\$20,000 United Breweries Co. 6%	
10 Star Hygiene Ice Co.	\$35 per sh.	note, due Sept. 1914.	85
5 Yonkers Curling Assn.	\$1 lot	\$100,000 N. Y. & N. J. Water Co.	
2,675 Amer. Linen Fibre Co. of Del.	50¢ per sh.	1st consol. 4s, 1950.	\$10,000 lot

By Messrs. Francis Henshaw & Co., Boston:

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>\$ per sh.</i>	<i>Shares.</i>	<i>\$ per sh.</i>
100 National Shawmut Bank.	239-240	14 New London & Nor. RR. Co. 5%	
6 Franklin Co., Lewiston, Me.	206	8 Municipal Real Estate Trust.	99
8 Norwich & Worcester RR.	205-205½		

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

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>\$ per sh.</i>	<i>Bonds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
10 Bristol Co. Nat. Bank, Taunton.	97	\$8,000 Cent. Oil Co. of Boston coll. tr. conv. 6s, 1925, coup. April 1	
8 Mass. Cotton Mills, ex-div.	119½	1908 and sub. on.	10% flat
2 Con. & Mont. RR., Class 3.	145	\$2,000 Cent. Oil Co. of Boston coll. tr. conv. 6s, 1925, coup. April 1 1907 and sub. on.	10% flat
21 Con. & Mont. RR., Class 4.	147-147½	\$1,000 Cent. Oil Co. of Boston coll. tr. conv. 6s, 1925, coup. Oct. 1 1909 and sub. on.	10% flat
17 Manchester & Lawrence RR.	222½	\$180,000 United Oil & Refining Co., deb. 6s, 1925.	\$15,000 lot
7 Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., common.	231	\$1,000 United Oil & Refining Co. deb. 6s, 1925.	\$7,000 City of Boston, 4s, '48, tax-ex.
1 American Cite Co., common.	108	\$10,000 Boston Term. Co. 3½s, 1047 '97	
6 Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co.	316		
25 Waltham Watch Co., common.	29½		
1 Plymouth Cordage Co.	211		
40 Electric Bond & Share Co., pref., ex-dividend.	99½		

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>\$ per sh.</i>	<i>Shares.</i>	<i>\$ per sh.</i>
200 United Shoe Stores Co., Class A, par \$1.	1	4 Phila. Bourse, com., par \$50.	5
3 Farmers' & Mech. Nat. Bank.	144	40 Kimberly Consol. Mines Co., par \$1.	25¢
2 Pennyl. Co. for Ins., &c.	650	1 Real Estate Trust, preferred.	95½
8 Bank of North America.	300	\$4,500 Colum. Pow., Lt. & Ry. Co. coll. tr. 5s, 1919.	26
10 Corn Exchange Nat. Bank.	300	\$100,000 Amer. Union Telegraph Co. 1st 5s, 1957 (coups. from Aug. 1 1910 attached).	\$2,100 lot
5 Girard National Bank.	419½	\$2,000 Buff. & Lake E. Trust. Co. first ref. 5s, 1936.	68-65½
1 Girard Trust Co.	990	\$10,000 City of Phila. 4s, 1938.	101½
5 Fire Assn. of Phil., par \$50.	355	\$100 Springf. Wat. Co. 6s, 1922.	105
37 People's Nat. Fire Ins. Co., par \$25.	25	\$2,000 Springf. Wat. Co. 5s, 1928.	99
5 Chester Creek RR. Co., par \$50	60	\$2,700 No. Springf. Wat. Co. 5s, '28 98½-99	
10 Citizens' Pass. Ry.	295		
25 West Phila. Pass. Ry.	203		
10 Amer. Pipe & Construction Co. 90			
35 Phila. Life Ins. Co., par \$10.	104½		

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

<i>Bonds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Bonds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
\$400 City of Philadelphia 4s, 1940.	101½	\$1,000 Springfield Water 5s, 1926.	99
\$1,000 No. Springf. Wat. Co. 1928.	99		

Statement of New York City Clearing-House Banks and Trust Companies.—The detailed statement below shows the condition of the New York City Clearing-House members for the week ending July 27. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of the totals, actual figures at the end of the week are also given. For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 85, p. 836, in the case of the banks, and V. 92, p. 1607, in the case of the trust companies.

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

Banks. 00s omitted.	Capital.	Surplus.	Loans. Average.	Specie. Average.	Legals. Average.	Net Depos. Its. Aver.	Reserve. %
Bank of N. Y.	2,000.0	3,786.1	21,482.0	4,202.0	771.0	19,305.0	25.7
Manhattan Co.	2,050.0	4,685.0	37,200.0	10,432.0	1,629.0	44,100.0	27.3
Merchants	2,000.0	2,033.3	20,523.0	4,451.0	1,170.0	21,216.0	26.4
Mech. & Metals	6,000.0	8,618.6	58,310.0	13,458.0	2,012.0	58,046.0	26.6
America	1,500.0	6,324.7	26,427.0	4,781.0	1,988.0	26,607.0	25.4
City	25,000.0	28,458.3	103,178.0	43,069.0	8,265.0	193,128.0	26.5
Chemical	3,000.0	7,903.0	28,393.0	4,724.0	2,118.0	25,600.0	26.7
Merchants' Ex.	600.0	522.9	7,011.0	1,625.0	201.0	7,233.0	25.2
Butch. & Drov.	300.0	227.1	1,926.0	476.0	82.0	2,099.0	25.6
Greenwich	500.0	844.9	5,413.0	2,225.0	185.0	6,534.0	25.2
Am. Exchange	5,000.0	4,527.1	42,784.0	9,587.0	1,435.0	42,811.0	26.4
Commerce	25,000.0	15,494.0	144,509.0	18,766.0	12,225.0	123,258.0	25.1
Pacific	500.0	946.2	4,689.0	579.0	594.0	4,440.0	26.3
Char. & Phen.	2,250.0	1,244.8	7,881.0	2,773.0	1,777.0	18,222.0	25.0
People's	200.0	470.7	1,793.0	493.0	151.0	2,184.0	29.4
Hanover	3,000.0	13,346.6	73,988.0	15,805.0	6,011.0	81,071.0	26.9
Citizens' Cent.	2,550.0	2,639.6	23,194.0	5,226.0	619.0	22,992.0	26.1
Nassau	1,000.0	475.6	10,990.0	1,652.0	1,673.0	12,758.0	26.0
Market & Pitt.	1,000.0	1,851.1	9,155.0	1,327.0	1,124.0	9,433.0	28.0
Metropolitan	2,000.0	1,684.3	12,250.0	2,988.0	271.0	12,615.0	35.8
Corn Exchange	3,000.0	5,689.8	49,392.0	7,479.0	6,540.0	57,267.0	24.2
Imp. & Trad.	1,500.0	7,742.2	25,899.0	3,716.0	2,386.0	23,401.0	25.6
Park	5,000.0	13,317.3	87,912.0	21,006.0	2,159.0	91,930.0	25.1
East River	250.0	69.0	1,454.0	308.0	117.0	1,735.0	24.5
Fourth	5,000.0	5,831.0	32,465.0	7,857.0	1,900.0	34,415.0	28.3
Second	1,000.0	2,441.5	14,263.0	3,230.0	159.0	13,684.0	24.7
First	10,000.0	21,585.5	118,062.0	24,864.0	2,597.0	140,230.0	25.0
Irving	4,000.0	3,112.1	35,748.0	7,302.0	2,344.0	39,114.0	26.1
Bowery	250.0	795.2	3,407.0	823.0	88.0	3,655.0	25.6
N. Y. County	500.0	1,758.4	8,408.0	1,374.0	687.0	8,559.0	24.0
German-Amer.	750.0	726.6	4,233.0	847.0	228.0	4,659.0	26.5
Class	5,000.0	9,100.9	59,550.0	24,706.0	2,706.0	58,420.0	29.1
Fifth Avenue	100.0	2,214.1	13,446.0	2,782.0	1,145.0	15,373.0	25.5
German Exch.	200.0	838.1	3,371.0	523.0	335.0	3,401.0	25.2
Germania	200.0	1,044.2	5,418.0	1,228.0	254.0	6,186.0	23.9
Lincoln	1,000.0	1,738.9	15,410.0	3,717.0	923.0	17,452.0	26.5
Garfield	1,000.0	1,280.6	9,096.0	1,937.0	258.0	9,117.0	24.9
Fifth	2,500.0	525.0	3,317.0	375.0	568.0	3,618.0	26.0
Metropolis	1,000.0	2,161.2	11,828.0	985.0	2,027.0	11,624.0	25.9
West Side	200.0	1,096.7	4,187.0	891.0	279.0	4,737.0	24.7
Seaboard	1,000.0	2,183.2	25,585.0	5,571.0	2,336.0	30,494.0	26.5
Liberty	1,000.0	2,707.3	22,274.0	9,902.0	798.0	24,876.0	27.5
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000.0	823.6	9,169.0	2,496.0	497.0	11,024.0	26.3
State	1,000.0	743.2	16,313.0	4,984.0	356.0	21,348.0	25.0
Security	1,000.0	418.9	10,287.0	2,628.0	1,061.0	14,410.0	25.5
Coal & Iron	1,000.0	493.8	6,115.0	1,053.0	607.0	6,297.0	26.3
Union Exch.	1,000.0	980.5	9,759.0	2,165.0	360.0	9,995.0	25.2
Nassau, Bklyn	1,000.0	1,127.0	7,800.0	1,428.0	264.0	6,702.0	25.2
Totals, Avge.	133,650.0	197,084.4	1,388,977.0	291,571.0	81,993.0	1,426,189.0	26.1
Actual figures July 27.	139,121.0	295,358.0	81,660.0	1,430,976.0	26.3		

Circulation.—On the basis of averages, circulation of national banks in the Clearing House amounted to \$45,739,000, and, according to actual figures, were \$45,769,000.

DETAILED RETURNS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Trust Cos. 00s omitted.	Surplus.	Loans. Average.	Specie. Average.	Legals. Average.	On Dep. with C.H. Banks.	Net Deposits. Average.	Reserve. %
Brooklyn	2,432.1	18,219.0	1,731.0	439.0	3,242.0	12,374.1	17.5-20.5
Bankers	15,672.9	151,659.0	16,498.0	13.0	21,342.0	109,843.0	15.0-16.2
U. S. Mig. & Tr.	4,567.4	49,451.0	4,642.0	393.0	6,158.0	33,539.0	15.0-13.0
Astor	1,279.1	21,162.0	2,448.0	29.0	1,795.0	15,557.0	15.0+ 9.5
Title Gu. & Tr.	12,995.9	34,608.0	2,007.0	1,402.0	1,074.0	22,269.0	15.5+ 8.0
Guaranty	22,671.4	161,639.0	16,488.0	1,243.0	18,556.0	115,694.0	15.3-13.8
Fidelity	1,303.4	8,172.0	810.0	235.0	865.0	6,458.0	16.1+10.6
Lawyers T. I. & T.	6,273.6	19,919.0	1,637.0	784.0	1,805.0	15,436.0	15.6+10.4
Colum-Knicker	7,079.8	50,993.0	5,448.0	710.0	4,460.0	40,863.0	15.0+ 9.8
Standard	1,389.6	15,927.0	2,206.0	20.0	1,560.0	14,342.0	15.5+ 9.8
People's	1,719.9	17,850.0	1,844.0	471.0	1,819.0	15,485.0	15.0-10.2
New York	11,682.5	46,065.0	5,070.0	145.0	3,595.0	31,278.0	16.6-10.0
Franklin	1,326.3	11,179.0	1,078.0	336.0	980.0	9,051.0	15.6+ 9.6
Lincoln	557.1	11,161.0	1,370.0	223.0	1,237.0	10,579.0	15.0-10.4
Metropolitan	6,111.5	25,689.0	2,694.0	9.0	2,625.0	17,984.0	15.0-12.3
Broadway	571.0	9,094.0	1,031.0	360.0	966.0	9,059.0	15.3+ 9.4
Totals, Avge.	96,723.6	652,767.0	67,062.0	6,815.0	71,915.0	480,613.0	15.3+11.2
Actual figures July 27.	951,696.0	64,849.0	6,688.0	74,165.0	477,150.0	14.9+13.4	

The capital of the trust companies is as follows: Brooklyn, \$1,000,000; Bankers, \$10,000,000; United States Mortgage & Trust, \$2,000,000; Astor, \$1,250,000; Title Guarantee & Trust, \$4,375,000; Guaranty, \$5,000,000; Fidelity, \$1,000,000; Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust, \$4,000,000; Columbia-Knickerbocker, \$2,000,000; Standard, \$1,000,000; People's, \$1,000,000; New York, \$3,000,000; Franklin, \$1,000,000; Lincoln, \$1,000,000; Metropolitan, \$2,600,000; Broadway, \$1,000,000; Total, \$40,625,000.

SUMMARY COVERING BOTH BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Week ending July 27.	Capital.	Surplus.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	On Dep. with C.H. Banks.	Net Deposits.
Averages.	\$133,650.0	197,084.4	1,388,977.0	291,571.0	81,993.0	71,915.0	480,613.0
Trust cos.	40,625.0	96,723.6	652,767.0	67,062.0	6,815.0	71,915.0	480,613.0
Total.	174,275.0	293,808.0	2,041,744.0	358,633.0	88,808.0	71,915.0	1,966,862.0
Actual.	139,121.0	295,358.0	81,660.0	1,430,976.0	81,660.0	143,076.0	1,430,976.0
Trust cos.	651,696.0	64,849.0	6,688.0	74,165.0	477,150.0	149,134.0	477,150.0
Total.	2,042,817.0	360,207.0	88,348.0	74,165.0	1,908,120.0		

The State Banking Department also furnishes weekly returns of the State banks and trust

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

NEW YORK CITY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

Table with 5 columns: Week ended July 27, Clear-House Members, Clear-House Average, State Banks & Trust Cos., Total of all Banks & Trust Cos. Rows include Capital, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specie, Legal tenders, etc.

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

a These are the deposits after eliminating the item "Due from reserve depositories and other banks and trust companies in New York City"; with this item included, deposits amounted to \$897,211,309, a decrease of \$4,454,700 from last week.

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

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

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

Table with 7 columns: Week Ended, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specie, Legals, Tot. Money Holdings, Entire Res. on Deposit. Rows include May 25, June 1, June 8, etc.

Reports of Clearing Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the clearing non-member banks for the week ending July 27, based on average daily results:

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

Table with 7 columns: Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Dis'cts and Investments, Specie, Legal Tenders and Bank Notes, On Deposit with C-H. Banks, Net Deposits. Rows include New York City, Manhattan and Bronx, Aetna National, etc.

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

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

Table with 8 columns: Banks, Capital and Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Circulation, Clearings. Rows include Boston (June 8 to July 27) and Philadelphia (June 8 to July 27).

a Includes Government deposits and the item "due to other banks." At Boston Government deposits amounted to \$800,000 on July 27, against \$808,000 on July 20. † "Deposits" now include the item of "Exchanges for Clearing House," which was not previously embraced in the total.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending July 27; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Table with 5 columns: For week, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include Dry Goods, General Merchandise, Total, etc.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 27 and from Jan. 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Table with 5 columns: For week, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include For week, Previously reported, Total 30 weeks.

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending July 27 and since Jan. 1 1912, and for the corresponding periods in 1911 and 1910:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Table with 5 columns: Gold, Exports, Imports, Silver, Exports, Imports. Rows include Great Britain, France, Germany, etc.

Of the above imports for the week in 1912, \$3,030 were American gold coin and \$1,920 American silver coin.

Banking and Financial

Railroad and Industrial Stocks

Write for our Circular No. 614 entitled "Railroad and Industrial Stocks," which describes 124 issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and classified by us as follows: Investment Stocks, Semi-Investment Stocks, Speculative Stocks.

Spencer Trask & Co.

43 EXCHANGE PLACE—NEW YORK. Chicago, Ill. Boston, Mass. Albany, N. Y. Members New York Stock Exchange.

White, Weld & Co.

Bonds and Investment Securities.

14 WALL STREET THE ROOKERY 111 DEVONSHIRE STREET NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Aug. 2 1912.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—There undoubtedly is a much better feeling in financial circles as the week draws to a close. Transactions at the Stock Exchange, which for a long time past have been abnormally small, have notably increased in volume and the tendency of prices is in many cases sharply upward. There are a few substantial reasons for the change noted.

The quarterly report of the Steel Corporation was more favorable than had been expected and present conditions in the iron and steel industry point to a still more favorable statement at the end of the current quarter. There has been a further advance in some kinds of finished product, including bars, and it is reported that the railroads are making inquiry for large deliveries of rails to be made next year. It seems, therefore, reasonable to expect increasing activity and larger profits in the steel business during the remainder of the year at least. Sentiment has been further improved by a report which has gained currency that the Democratic candidate for President will, in his speech of acceptance next week, favor a gradual reduction of the tariff so that business may not be seriously disturbed thereby. This is important in view of the fact that the organization of a third party in Chicago next week makes the success of the Democratic Party at the polls in November quite possible, if not probable.

Perhaps more influential than the foregoing as a market factor has been the now practical certainty that the crops of the country will be among the most bountiful ever harvested and that there will be a foreign demand for all surplus.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a reduced percentage of reserve. The Bank of France also shows increased loans and notes outstanding and smaller gold holdings. Presumably both banks reflect simply the effect of month-end settlements.

The local money market indicates that preparations are in progress to meet the demand which is sure to come soon for crop-moving purposes. Rates are, as yet, however, not unusually high.

The open market rates for call loans at the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 2 3/8 @ 3%. To-day's rates on call were 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4%. Commercial paper quoted at 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4% for 60 to 90-day endorsements and for prime 4 to 6 months' single names and 5 1/4% for good single names.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £441,017 and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 48.65, against 50.38 last week. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 3%, as fixed May 9. The Bank of France shows a decrease of 10,250,000 francs gold and an increase of 3,125,000 francs silver.

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

Table with 5 columns: 1912 Averages for week ending July 27, Differences from previous week, 1911 Averages for week ending July 29, 1910 Averages for week ending July 30. Rows include Capital, Surplus, Loans and discounts, Circulation, Net deposits, Specie, Legal tenders, Reserve held, 25% of deposits, Surplus reserve.

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

Foreign Exchange.—The market for sterling exchange ruled weak. Finance bills were offered quite freely and the proceeds to some extent were loaned out in the New York market.

To-day's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange were 4 5/8 1/2 for sixty days and 4 8/8 1/2 for sight. To-day's actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 8430 @ 4 8440 for sixty days, 4 87 @ 4 8710 for cheques and 4 8740 @ 4 8750 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 82 1/2 @ 4 84 and documents for payment 4 85 1/2 @ 4 85. Cotton for payment 4 84 @ 4 84 1/2 and grain for payment 4 84 1/2 @ 4 85.

The posted rates for sterling, as quoted by a representative house, were not changed during the week from 4 85 1/2 for sixty days and 4 88 1/2 for sight.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 20 less 1-16 @ 5 20 less 1-32 for long and 5 18 1/2 less 1-32 @ 5 18 1/2 for short. Germany bankers' marks were 94 1/2 @ 94 11-16 for long and 95 3-16 less 1-32 @ 95 3-16 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40 34 @ 40 36 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 25f. 24 1/2c.; week's range, 25f. 25 1/2c. high and 25f. 23 1/2c. low.

Exchange at Berlin on London, 20m. 48 1/4 pf.; week's range, 20m. 49 3/4 pf. high and 20m. 47 1/2 pf. low.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

Table with 4 columns: Sterling Actual, Sixty Days, Cheques, Cables. Rows include High for the week, Low for the week, Germany Bankers' Marks, Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders, Paris Bankers' Francs.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—Chicago, par. Boston, par. St. Louis, par bid and 5c. premium asked. New Orleans, commercial, 50c. per \$1,000 discount, and bank \$1 premium. San Francisco, 40c. per \$1,000 premium.

Savannah, buying, 3-16% discount, and selling par. Montreal, 31 1/2c. discount; Charleston, buying, par, selling, 1-10% premium. Minneapolis, 40c. per \$1,000 premium. Cincinnati, 15c. per \$1,000 premium.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board include \$10,000 N. Y. Canal 4s 1961 at 101 1/2 to 101 3/4 and \$221,000 Virginia 6s deferred trust receipts at 53 to 57.

The bond market was exceptionally dull during the early part of the week and price movements were narrow. In sympathy with the stock market there was, however, more activity later and a few issues are higher.

United States Bonds.—Sales of Government bonds at the Board are limited to \$3,000 Panama 3s coup. at 101 1/2 and \$1,000 3s coup. at 102 1/4. The following are the closing daily quotations; for yearly range see third page following.

Table with 8 columns: Bond description, Interest Periods, July 27, July 29, July 30, July 31, Avg. 1, Avg. 2. Rows include 2s, 1930 registered, 2s, 1930 coupon, 3s, 1908-18 registered, 3s, 1908-18 coupon, 4s, 1925 registered, 4s, 1925 coupon, 2s, 1936 Panama Canal reg, 3s, 1961 Panama Canal coup.

* This is the price bid at the morning board; no sale was made.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—Only on one day during the past year have transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated so small an amount as on Tuesday of this week, but since then the market has become much more active. This increasing activity has been accompanied by a substantial advance in prices, and several railway issues have reached the highest quotations of the year. Among these are Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Norfolk & Western—Canadian Pacific leading the movement with an advance of 13 points. To-day's market was irregular. Prices advanced at the opening, but the upward movement was soon met by profit-taking sales and some reaction.

As a result of the week's operations Canadian Pacific shows a net gain of nearly 9 points, St. Paul 4, Lehigh nearly 4, American Can 3 1/2, National Biscuit 7 1/4 and U. S. Steel 1 1/4. American Tobacco has covered a range of 11 points but shows a relatively unimportant net change.

For daily volume of business see page 287.

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

Table with 5 columns: STOCKS, Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include Amer Coal Products, pref, American Express, Brunswick Terminal, E I du Pont Powd, pref, Green Bay & W deb B, Int Agric Corp v t c, Preferred, Lake Shore & Mich Sou, Pittsburgh Steel, pref, Quebec Silver Mining, St. L. & S F—C & E Dis, new stock trust etia, Sears, Roebuck & Co, pf, Sloss-Sheff St & I, pref, So Porto Rico Sugar, United States Express, U S India Alcohol, pref, U S Rubber rights, Weyman-Bruton, pref.

Outside Market.—Movements in Standard Oil securities, both the old stocks and the subsidiaries, and United Cigar Stores old and new issues, have enlivened the "eurob" market this week, business otherwise being quiet. The spectacular rise in Standard Oil of Kansas some 120 points, to 460, was reported due to talk of "melon cutting." In line with this the old Standard Oil stock—that is, including all subsidiaries—sold up from 1000 to 1050, the highest point ever reached. To-day's transactions were at 1040. Standard Oil of N. J. advanced from 389 to 420. Standard Oil of N. Y. rose 20 points to 520. Trading in United Cigar Stores continues unabated, the old stock, after an early loss of about 6 points to 282, moving up to 290, the close to-day being at 289. The new com. of the United Cigar Stores Co. of Amer., "w. i.," fluctuated between 91 1/2 and 93 3/4, finishing to-day at 93 1/2, while the new pref., "w. i.," sold between 119 1/2 and 120 3/4 and at 120 1/4 finally. British-Amer. Tobacco ran up from 21 to 23 1/4, reacted to 22 3/4 and ends the week at 22 3/4. The "rights" were active and moved up from 8 to 9 and down to 8 3/4. B. F. Goodrich com. dropped 4 points to 75 and recovered to 76 1/2, closing to-day at 76 1/4. The preferred lost 1 1/2 points to 107 1/2 and ended the week at 107 3/4. There were a few transactions in Intercontinental Rubber com. reported down from 12 1/4 to 12 and to-day at 13. Julius Kayser & Co. com. opened at 89, went up to 91 and down subsequently to 90. The preferred was quiet at from 110 to 110 1/4. Manhattan Shirt com. receded over a point to 57 and closes to-day at 57 1/2. The preferred was off from 100 3/4 to 100, recovered to 100 1/2 and sold to-day at 100 1/4. Trading in bonds was somewhat better, though the aggregate business was very small. Copper issues were dull. Braden weakened from 7 1/2 to 6 3/4 and closed to-day at 6 3/4. British Columbia moved down from 5 3/4 to 5, the final figure to-day being 5 1/4. Giroux sold up from 4 3/4 to 5 1/2. Greene Cananea advanced from 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, sank to 10 and recovered finally to 10 1/8. Mason Valley fell from 13 3/4 to 13 1/4 and was traded in to-day at 13 1/4. Outside quotation will be found on page 287.

New York Stock Exchange—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

OCCUPYING TWO PAGES.

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

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES.						Sales of the Week Shares.	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Range since January 1. On basis of 100-share lots		Range for Previous Year 1911	
Saturday July 27.	Monday July 29.	Tuesday July 30.	Wednesday July 31.	Thursday Aug. 1.	Friday Aug. 2.		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.		
106 1/2	108 1/2	108 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	108 1/2	24,520	103 1/2	110 1/2	97 3/4	116 1/2		
102 1/2	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	800	101 3/4	104 1/2	98 1/2	105 1/2		
140 1/2	140 3/4	140 3/4	140 3/4	140 3/4	140 3/4	2,400	133 1/2	143 1/2	117 1/2	139 1/2		
109 1/2	109 3/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	108 1/2	9,700	110 1/2	111 3/4	93 1/2	109 1/2		
87 1/2	87 3/4	87 3/4	87 3/4	87 3/4	87 3/4	500	87 1/2	91 1/2	85 1/2	91 1/2		
264 1/2	264 3/4	264 3/4	264 3/4	264 3/4	264 3/4	12,500	264 1/2	264 3/4	264 1/2	264 3/4		
370 3/4	370 3/4	370 3/4	370 3/4	370 3/4	370 3/4	60,935	370 3/4	370 3/4	370 3/4	370 3/4		
80 1/2	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	3,800	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4		
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	32,820	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		
139 1/2	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	300	139 1/2	139 3/4	139 1/2	139 3/4		
180 1/2	180 3/4	180 3/4	180 3/4	180 3/4	180 3/4	7,975	180 1/2	180 3/4	180 1/2	180 3/4		
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	300	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2		
51 1/2	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	500	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4		
91 1/2	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	500	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4		
168 1/2	168 3/4	168 3/4	168 3/4	168 3/4	168 3/4	500	168 1/2	168 3/4	168 1/2	168 3/4		
525 1/2	525 3/4	525 3/4	525 3/4	525 3/4	525 3/4	200	525 1/2	525 3/4	525 1/2	525 3/4		
18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	200	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2		
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2,425	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2		
35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	39,200	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2		
52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	3,200	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2		
43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	5,600	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2		
140 1/2	140 3/4	140 3/4	140 3/4	140 3/4	140 3/4	50,300	140 1/2	140 3/4	140 1/2	140 3/4		
43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	5,400	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2		
132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	5,700	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2		
20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	7,500	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2		
58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	12,700	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2		
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	1,700	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2		
58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	200	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2		
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	200	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2		
38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	500	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2		
107 1/2	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	50,600	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4		
154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	7,200	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2		
134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	250	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2		
194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2	1,790	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2		
44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	113	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2		
147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	12,710	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2		
154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	2,350	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2		
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	2,500	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2		
60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	9,300	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2		
36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	200	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2		
65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	200	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2		
115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	4,776	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2		
125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	750	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2		
32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	1,000	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2		
88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21,065	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2		
63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	1,400	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2		
123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	54,979	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2		
123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	9,850	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2		
106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	3,600	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2		
109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	242,800	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2		
163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	500	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2		
89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	7,300	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2		
95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	3,300	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2		
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	1,050	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2		
48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	3,500	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2		
23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	250	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2		
60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	1,500	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2		
35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3,400	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2		
30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	4,400	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2		
72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	4,400	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2		
234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2	9,300	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2		
63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	16,800	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2		
110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	3,500	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2		
76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	2,500	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2		
211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	1,340	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2		
364 1/2	364 1/2	364 1/2	364 1/2	364 1/2	364 1/2	825	364 1/2	364 1/2	364 1/2	364 1/2		
5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	300	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2		
13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	325	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2		
29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	1,100	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2		
106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	13,100	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2		
90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	500	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2		
28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	500	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2		
57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	5,700	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2		
134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	5,021	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2		
59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	2,200	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2		
6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1,500	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2		
18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	200	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2		
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	200	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2		
48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	270	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2		
82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	69,200	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2		
60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	2,000	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2		
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	200	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2		
72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	18,500	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2		
88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	400	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2		
36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	72,450	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2		
110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	9,325	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2		
57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	4,700	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2		
117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2		
33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	1,800	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2		
77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	550	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2		
53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	1,800	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2		
94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	200	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2		
25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	300	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2		
26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	1,700	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2		
13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	400	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2		

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

Table with columns for 'STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES', 'Sales of the Week Shares', 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE', 'Range since January 1st On basis of 100-share lots', and 'Range for Previous Year 1911'. Rows list various stocks like American Smelters, American Steel, and others with their respective prices and volume.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BANKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table listing bank and trust company quotations. Columns include company names (e.g., Brooklyn, Conay, First, Greengold, Hillside, Homestead, Manufacturers, Meonahies, Montauk, Nassau, Nat City), Bid prices, Ask prices, and other financial data.

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

Main table with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ending August 2, Price Friday August 2, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and corresponding columns for another set of bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS-Continued on Next Page.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS table with columns: Street Railway, Price Friday August 2, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and Street Railways columns.

* No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. a Due Jan. b Due Feb. c Due April. d Due July. e Due Aug. o Due Oct. s Option sale.

Table with columns for Bond Description, Price, Week's Range, Range Since Jan 1, and Bond Status. It is divided into two main sections: 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE' and 'BONDS EXCHANGE'. Each section contains multiple columns of bond listings with their respective prices and dates.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

Table listing miscellaneous bonds, including Gas and Electric Light bonds, with columns for Bond Description, Price, Week's Range, Range Since Jan 1, and Bond Status.

* No price Friday; latest bid and asked. a Due Jan. b Due Feb. c Due May. d Due June. e Due July. f Due Oct. g Due Nov. h Option sale.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE—Stock Record—Daily, Weekly and Yearly

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES. Table with columns for dates (Saturday July 27 to Friday Aug 2), Stock names, and price ranges (Lowest, Highest). Includes sub-section 'STOCKS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE' with 'Railroads' and 'Miscellaneous' categories.

Chicago Bond Record

Table of Chicago bonds. Columns include: Bonds Chicago Stock Exchange, Week ending Aug. 2, Interest period, Price Friday Aug. 2, Bid/Ask, Low/High, B's Sold, and Range for Year 1912.

Chicago Banks and Trust Companies

Table of Chicago banks and trust companies. Columns include: NAME, Outstanding Stock (\$), Surplus and Profits (\$), Dividend Record (In 1910, In 1911, Per cent, Last Paid, %).

* Bid and asked prices; no sales were made on this day. † June 14 (close of business) for national banks and June 15 (opening of business) for State institutions. ‡ No price Friday; latest price this week. § Sept. 1 1911. ¶ Dividends not published. Stock all acquired by the Cont. & Comm. Nat. Bank. a Due Dec. 31. b Due June. c Due Feb. d Due Jan. e Also 20% in stock. f Dividends are paid Q-Q with extra payments Q-F. g A dividend of 30% was paid in 1911 on Security Bank stock, to provide capital for the new Second Security Bank. V. 93, p. 1235. h Dec. 30 1911. i 1 1/2% of this is a special dividend. j Prairie State Bank to be merged into the Central Trust Co.; see V. 94, p. 1293, 957. k Sales reported beginning April 18. l Formerly Chicago City Bank. m Increase in capital to \$3,600,000 authorized. V. 95, p. (7); V. 94, p. 1799. z April 19 1912.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

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

Table showing weekly and yearly transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, including columns for Week ending, Stocks, Railroad & Bonds, State Bonds, and U. S. Bonds.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange for 1912 and 1911, categorized by Stocks, Bonds, Government bonds, and RR. and misc. bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges, with columns for Week ending, Listed shares, Unlisted shares, Bond sales, and Bond values.

Inactive and Unlisted Securities

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

Large table listing inactive and unlisted securities, including Street Railways, New York City, Brooklyn, and other cities, with columns for Bid, Ask, and various security details.

Large table listing various stocks and bonds, including Ferry Companies, Short-Term Notes, Industrial and Miscellaneous, and various utility and manufacturing companies, with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names.

* Per share. b Basis. c Sells on Stock Exchange; see sales-record on a preceding page. f Flat price. n Nominal. s Sale price. t New stock. u First installment paid. y Ex-rights. z Includes all new stock dividends and subscriptions.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES						STOCKS		Range since January 1		Range for Previous Year					
						BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE		On basis of 100-shares 1902		Year 1911					
								Lowest		Highest					
Saturday July 27.		Monday July 29.		Tuesday July 30.		Wednesday July 31.		Thursday Aug. 1.		Friday Aug. 2.					
108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	107	107 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	107 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

* Bid and asked prices. a New stock. e Ass't paid. b Ex-stock div. n Ex-rights. a Ex-div. and rights. s Unstamped.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ending August 2. Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Low, High, Range, etc. for various bonds and stocks.

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

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

Table with columns: Shares Prices—Not Per Centum Prices, Active Stocks, Range Since January 1, and Range for Previous Year (1911). Includes sub-sections for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Table with columns: PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks and bonds with their current and previous prices.

* Bid and asked; no sales on this day. † Ex-div. & rights. ‡ \$15 paid. § 13 1/2 paid. ¶ \$17 1/2 paid.

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS.

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

Main table with columns: ROADS, Latest Week or Month, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Includes various railroads like Ala N O & Tex Pac, N Y N H & Harf, etc.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table with columns: Weekly Summaries (Cur't Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %), Monthly Summaries (Cur't Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %). Rows include 2d week May, 3d week May, etc.

a Mexican currency. b Does not include earnings of Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry., from Nov. 1 1911; in 1910 these returns are included. c Includes the Boston & Albany, the New York & Ontario, the St. Lawrence & Adirondack and the Ottawa & N. Y. Ry., the latter of which, being a Canadian road, does not make returns to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. f Includes Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indiana RR. g Includes the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. in both years. h Includes the Northern Ohio RR. i Includes the earnings of Mason City & Ft. Dodge and Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific. j Includes Louisville & Atlantic and the Frankfort & Cincinnati. k Includes the Mexican International from July 1910. l Includes the Texas Central. m Includes not only operating revenues, but also all other receipts.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the third week of July. The table covers 41 roads and shows 8.17% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with columns: Third week of July, 1912, 1911, Increase, Decrease. Lists 41 roads and their earnings for 1912 and 1911, along with percentage changes.

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

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Previous Year. Lists 41 roads and their monthly earnings for 1912 and 1911.

Table with columns: m Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Previous Year. Lists various railroad lines and their earnings.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings Current Year, Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Previous Year. Lists industrial companies and their earnings.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes. c After allowing for outside operations and taxes, operating income for June 1912 was \$488,595, against \$487,633...

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c., Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earns., Current Year, Previous Year. Lists roads and their interest charges and surplus.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

Table with columns: Companies, Int., Rentals, &c., Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earns., Current Year, Previous Year. Lists industrial companies and their interest charges and surplus.

Table with columns: Companies, Int., Rentals, &c., Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earnings, Current Year, Previous Year.

* After allowing for other income received.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

Main table for Electric Railway and Traction Companies with columns: Name of Road, Latest Gross Earnings (Current, Previous), Jan. 1 to latest date (Current, Previous).

c These figures are for consolidated company.

Electric Railway Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway gross and net earnings reported this week:

Summary table for Electric Railway Net Earnings with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current, Previous), Net Earnings (Current, Previous).

Table for Gross Earnings and Net Earnings (Current, Previous) for various Roads.

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

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table for Interest Charges and Surplus with columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c., Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earnings, Current Year, Previous Year.

* After allowing for other income received.

New York State Railways.

Table for New York State Railways with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current, Previous), Net Earnings (Current, Previous).

Table of Gross and Net Earnings for various roads including Interboro R T (Elev) a, Apr, Brooklyn R T a, New York Rys a, etc.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. c Other income amounted to \$81,238 in Apr. 1912, against \$68,366 in '11.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Table of Express Companies including Adams Express Co., American Express Co., Canadian Express Co., Canadian Nor. Express Co., etc.

Table of Express Companies including Globe Express Co., Great Northern Express Co., National Express Co., Northern Express Co., United States Express Co., etc.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Annual Reports.—An index to annual reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies which have been published during the preceding month will be given on the last Saturday of each month.

Colorado & Southern Railway.

Table showing Preliminary Statement for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912, with combined summary of operations of all C&SO lines from 1911-12 to 1908-9.

Note.—The operations of Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry., 74.25 miles, are omitted after Nov. 1 1911, the road now being leased to the Cripple Creek Central Ry. system. The operating revenue of the C. S. & C. C. D. Ry. from Nov. 1 1910 to June 30 1911 was \$435,224.—V. 94, p. 278.

Pere Marquette Railroad.

(Preliminary Statement for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

Table with 4 columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Operating Revenue, Passenger, Freight, Traffic expenses, Transportation exp., General expenses, Outside operations, Total operating rev., Operating Expenses, Total expenses, P. c. exp. to earnings, Net operating revenue, Taxes, Operating income, Hire of equipment, Other income, Total net income, Deduct, Interest on bonds, Int. on bills payable, Int. on receiver's cts., Rentals, Total deductions, Balance, surp. or def. def.

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 include receivers' earnings, expenses and fixed charges for June 1912, and also such earnings, expenses and fixed charges as were taken into account during June 1912, on account of business prior to receivership.—V. 95 p. 111, 48.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

A part of the text of the report for the fiscal year ending June 30 1912 was given last week (p. 233) along with the comparative tables of income account and balance sheet. The pamphlet report now at hand also says in part:

Additions, &c.—The construction of a car house, costing approximately \$500,000, located at 10th and Luzerne streets, is now under way. It was agreed that \$220,000 from the proceeds of the new \$10,000,000 bond issue would be used for the construction of a new double-track cross-town line on Snyder Ave. and of certain extensions to other lines. This work was completed prior to Jan. 1 1912. We have also expended \$60,000 (see V. 95, p. 233) during the year \$98,156 for 30 elevated cars and additional freight and miscellaneous equipment.

Bonds.—The mortgage securing the new \$10,000,000 loan stipulates that bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 shall be issued as of March 1 1912, the date of the mortgage, and \$2,000,000 during each of the four succeeding years, with the provision that these issues may be anticipated with the consent of Union Traction Co. The management determined to purchase new cars faster than promised, thus giving the public better service and the company a greater earning power. Eight new cars were accordingly contracted for as against the 520 originally contemplated, and in order to meet this large outlay the consent of the Union Traction Co. was obtained to an issue of \$2,000,000 bonds on Oct. 1 1912 and \$2,000,000 on Jan. 1 1913; this in addition to the \$2,000,000 issued under date of March 1 1912.

Power.—The capacity of our power plants as of July 1 1911 was not sufficient to propel additional cars nor to heat the cars operated through the evening rush hour during the preceding winter season. To meet this shortage a 6-year power contract was entered into with the Phila. Electric Co. in July 1911 for 8,000 k.w. for delivery commencing in Nov. 1911, and your company simultaneously increased by 6,000 k.w. its own power production at the Delaware Ave. plant. The contract with the Phila. Electric Co. has now been extended to govern a 10-year period and increased from 8,000 k.w. to 15,000 k.w., commencing Nov. 15 1912 and to 20,000 k.w., commencing Nov. 15 1913. The contracts with the Philadelphia electric companies operating in Delaware County have also been increased from 560 k.w. to 1,200 k.w., effective Oct. 1 1912. This additional power will enable us to operate during the coming winter cars supplying over 50% added seating capacity during the rush hours of travel as compared with 1911-12.

A new contract has been entered into with the Philadelphia Electric Co. for the supply of 5,000 k.w. in the northern district, including Chestnut Hill, Ogontz, Willow Grove and Neshaminy, for a period of ten years commencing June 1 1913. The purchase of this power relieves us from the capital expenditures necessary to the modernizing and enlargement of our power producing units in this outlying district.

Wages.—The co-operative plan of Aug. 1911 promises increases in wages as rapidly as the use of the 2% fund (set aside for wages, pensions and death benefits of motor men and conductors) makes possible, but in no case later than the dates contained in our notice of April 5 1910. The maximum wage paid prior to July 1 1911 was 23 cts. per hour. Effective July 1 1912 the maximum rate was 25 cts. per hour, this being two years in advance of the published notice and representing an increase of 2 cts. per hour in one year, all of which has been accomplished by the aid of the 2% fund. Effective July 1 1912 an increase of 1 ct. per hour was given to over 1,500 men employed in the cleaning and repair of cars. The wages of these men are not included in the 2% fund.

Accidents.—The crusade for the prevention of accidents in which the company has been ably assisted by the Board of Education and others has been most effective in reducing the number of serious accidents. The safety devices, as applied to the new near-side cars, and the improved wheel guards have also proven of great use. The claims department has during the past year made a reduction of over 25% in the number of litigated cases pending against this company.

Pensions, &c.—The directors authorized as of Feb. 19 1912 a broadening of the plan covering pensions and insurance. All employees who have reached the age of 65 years and completed 25 years of continuous service, and who are in receipt of compensation not exceeding \$200 per month, are, when unable to further perform their duties, entitled to a pension of \$20 per month. A \$500 death benefit is also paid to the surviving family or dependent of all employees above the age of 21 years who have been in continuous service for two years prior to their death and who are in receipt of compensation not to exceed \$200 per month. During 1911-12 pensions were paid to 50 of the older employees, and the \$500 death benefit was paid to the families or dependents of 87 employees. The total expenditure for the year on this account was \$55,854.

EXPENDITURES OUT OF PROCEEDS OF THE \$10,000,000 5% COLL. GOLD BONDS YEAR END, JUNE 30 1912—TOTAL, \$2,668,341.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Rehabilitation of property—Expenditures on account of new near-side cars and standard track reconstruction, Additional property (real estate, track, equip.), Refunding capital obligations: Phila. Rapid Transit Co. equip. trust, Pass. Ry. 4% stock trust, Market St. Elevated Pass. Ry. equip. trust, bonds, \$10,000.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., New York City.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

Pres. T. S. Williams, Brooklyn, Aug. 1, wrote in substance:

Financial Results.—The system for the year shows: An increase in gross earnings of \$1,240,007, or 5.64%; an increase in operating expenses of \$445,692, or 3.66%; an increase in taxes of \$309,507, or 21.12%, and an increase in surplus from operation of \$651,278, or 21.28%. There has been an increase in reserves for insurance and depreciation of \$386,847 and a decrease in bills payable of \$950,000.

The net surplus was \$3,731,259, equivalent to 8.32% upon the stock, as against 6.82% for the preceding year. The directors have set aside from surplus account, as a special reserve fund, the sum of \$1,000,000, making the total reserves, other than surplus, \$2,016,016, and leaving a balance to the credit of surplus of the combined system as of June 30 1912 \$5,863,813.

Dual System of New Rapid Transit Lines.—The city Board of Estimate and Apportionment determined on May 22 1912 upon a new program, involving substantially a return to the so-called "dual system," and a distribution of the new rapid transit lines between your company (V. 94, p. 1694) and the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. (V. 94, p. 1507, 1566). The Public Service Commission is now engaged in preparing formal contracts.

Lines to be Operated by New Company Now Being Organized in Interest of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.

(A) To be constructed with funds furnished jointly by the city and the operator in certain agreed proportions, title to be vested in the city.

(1) Two-track subway line from Whitehall St. at the Battery in Manhattan, through Whitehall and Morris streets, Trinity Place, Church and Vesey streets to Broadway; thence as a 4-track subway in Broadway to 42d St., and from 42d St., through 7th Ave. to 59th St.; thence as a 2-track subway through 60th and 60th streets to Queensborough Bridge and by two tracks across the bridge to a connection with the lines converging at Queensborough Plaza in Long Island City.

(2) Two-track tunnel line from Whitehall St. at the Battery under the East River to Montague St., Brooklyn; thence under Borough Hall, Fulton St. and Willoughby St. to the 4th Ave. subway in Flatbush Ave.

(3) Two-track subway from a connection with the 4th Ave. subway tracks in Fulton St., Brooklyn, through St. Felix St. and under Long Island RR. station to Flatbush Ave. at about 5th Ave.; thence through Flatbush Ave. to Prospect Park Circle and Brighton Beach line at Malbone St.

(4) Two-track subway in Canal St., Manhattan, from the Manhattan Bridge line westerly to Broadway line at Canal St. and Broadway.

(5) Completion of Centre St. loop line to the Brooklyn Bridge, and an extension of two tracks from said loop southerly through Nassau St. and Broad St. to the East River tunnel at Whitehall St.

(6) Completion of the 4th Ave. subway and its extensions to 86th St., Brooklyn, with 4 tracks from 40th St. to 65th St., and 2 tracks from 65th St. to 86th St., with provision for a connection at or about 65th St. with the proposed tunnel line to Staten Island, and with the Sea Beach Ry.

(7) Extension of 4th Ave. subway from 4th Ave. and 38th St., Brooklyn, to about 10th Ave. as a subway, thence by a 2-track elevated line over 10th Ave. and New Utrecht Ave. to a point near 81st St.; thence over private property to 86th St. and thence over 86th St. and Stillwell Ave. to Surf Ave., Coney Island.

(8) Three-track elevated line from a point near 38th St. and 9th Ave., Brooklyn, over the present Culver route—that is, over private property, to Gravesend Ave., over Gravesend Ave. to about Ave. X, and thence over Shell Road to Surf Ave., Coney Island.

(9) Two-track subway from 6th Ave. and 14th St., Manhattan, through 14th St. and under the East River to North 7th St., Brooklyn, thence through Metropolitan and Bushwick avenues to Johnson Ave.; thence as a 2 and 3-track elevated line over Johnson Ave. and private property to Wyckoff Ave., and over Wyckoff Ave. and private property to the Broadway elevated line at Broadway in East New York.

(10) Two-track subway and tunnel route from the 4th Ave. subway, near 65th St. in Brooklyn, along, under or near the line of 65th St. and under the Bay to Staten Island, near the foot of Arletta St., with spurs to St. George and Stapleton.

(B) To be constructed by the operating company at its own expense, and title thereof is to vest in the company, subject to recapture by city.

(11) A 3-track extension of Brighton Beach elevated line from the intersection of Fulton St. and Franklin Ave. through Greenpoint of Long Island City to the Queensborough Bridge Plaza, there connecting with the lines to Astoria and Corona.

(12) Two-track elevated line to Jamaica, with privilege of three tracks, running from present terminus to Cypress Hills elevated via Jamaica Plank Road to Grant St.

(13) Two-track elevated line, with privilege of three tracks, from the present termination of the elevated tracks in Liberty Ave., at a point near the old Brooklyn City line, through Liberty Ave. to about Lefferts Ave., Richmond Hill.

Third Track and Other Improvements and Additions.

(C) Third track to be laid by operator at its own expense, subject to recapture by the city under certain conditions.

On Fulton St. elevated line from Brooklyn Bridge to East New York; Broadway elevated line from Williamsburgh Bridge to East New York, with the privilege of extending either of said third tracks from the present terminus of such line; and the Myrtle Ave. line from Broadway to Ridgewood with a connection between the Myrtle Ave. and Broadway tracks.

(D) Improvements and additions to be made to existing lines at operator's expense (but without any right of recapture by the city) to eliminate grade crossings and generally facilitating rapid transit.

(1) Reconstruction of Sea Beach line from the 4th Ave. subway at 65th St. to Coney Island, with either two or three tracks where necessary and depressed or elevated as may be found practicable.

(2) Two additional tracks on Brighton Beach line from Malbone St. to Church Ave., thus continuing the four-track line of this road to the subway in Flatbush Ave. and the removal of grade crossings on the Brighton Beach line through the elevation of two of the existing tracks and the addition of two other tracks between Neptune Ave. and the terminal at Coney Island.

(3) Removal of grade crossings for rapid transit service on the Lutheran Cemetery line, between Ridgewood and Fresh Pond Road, by elevation of two tracks, with connections at Ridgewood with existing elevated.

(4) Establishment of elevated terminal at Coney Island, between the Culver and West End terminals, for use of Brighton Beach and Sea Beach lines and by city-owned lines in New Utrecht Ave. and Gravesend Ave.

(5) Installation of additional tracks to facilitate the connection of the various elevated lines converging at East New York.

The Brooklyn Company is also to have trackage rights in Queens over the so-called Astoria and Corona elevated lines.

The general operating terms and the conditions under which the city may recapture various lines are outlined in the report approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The expense to the company for construction and equipment will be about \$60,000,000.

The existing rapid transit lines of the Brooklyn Union Elevated RR., the Canarsie RR. Co. and the Sea Beach Ry. Co., together with the projected extensions thereof, will be operated in connection with the new city-owned rapid transit lines.

Track Mileage of the Unified System will Approximate 268,909 Miles. Existing Rapid Transit Lines—105,522 (Subway and tunnels)—70,580 Additional tracks on above—19,863 (Elev. extends, incl. bridges)—75,034 The new company, whose stock will be owned by one of the companies of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, is being organized.

Financing.—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., in order to provide the new company with the funds for construction and equipment, has contracted with Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co. for the sale of \$40,000,000 6-year 5% notes of an authorized issue of \$60,000,000. These notes will be convertible at option of holder into 5% 1st M. bonds of the new company at any time prior to Jan. 1 1916, on and after which date they are to be redeemable at the option of the company at 101 and int. on any interest day on 90 days' notice.

The issue of notes will be secured: (1) By pledge with the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., as trustee, of an equal face amount of 1st M. 5% bonds of the company which is to be organized to lease and equip the new subway and elevated lines allotted to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests; (2) by pledge as additional security with said trust company, as trustee, of \$10,000,000 of the convertible 4% refunding bonds of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., which bonds are now held in the treasury of the B. R. T. Co. The proceeds of the notes are to be deposited as security for the notes until expended. (See also V. 94, p. 1694, 1762.)

Additions, &c.—Many contemplated improvements have been deferred pending the consummation of rapid transit contracts with the city.

(1) Surface Lines.—(a) Two extensions of surface lines, viz., single-track line on Georgia Ave. between Atlantic Ave. and Liberty Ave. (580 ft.), and double-track extension of Kingston Ave. line from Carroll St. to Malbone St. (1,824 ft. measured as single track).

(2) Elevated Lines.—(a) Terminal loops at 85th St. and 5th Ave. (12.62 miles of single track rebuilt of standard construction).

(3) Power Stations.—One 20,000 k. w. turbo-generator unit, with auxiliary equipment, was contracted for, to be in operation during 1912-13, increasing the capacity of the Williamsburg power station to 90,000 k. w.

(4) Cars.—One centre-entrance car constructed; 100 will be ordered for delivery during the ensuing year. 1,682 surface and 943 elevated cars completely overhauled, repaired and revarnished.

Capital Expenditures—Refunding Bonds.—On June 30 1911 the company had expended for construction purposes, for which refunding bonds had not at that time been issued, \$405,455; there was added during 1911-12, \$406,522; total, \$811,977. There were issued during the year \$430,000 first refunding mortgage as of 1902 bonds (besides \$52,000 for refunding purposes), leaving the amount of \$441,977 for which similar bonds may be issued.

Of the \$50,100,000 first refunding bonds delivered to June 30 1912, \$33,078,000 have been sold for cash—realizing \$26,676,296—\$1,761,000 have been exchanged for bonds and stocks of constituent companies. One bond was converted into stock.

Disposition of \$17,121,000 Refunding Bonds on Hand June 30 1912. Collateral with banks and trust companies as security for Brooklyn Rapid Transit bus payable \$5,755,000

RESULTS FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30. Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10. Rows include Passengers carried, Revenue mileage, Earnings per revenue mile, Receipts (Transportation, Miscellaneous), Operating Expenses, Net revenue, Other income, Total income, Deductions (Taxes, Interest and rentals, etc.), Dividends, Total deductions, Balance, surplus.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30. Table with columns for 1912, 1911, 1912, 1911. Rows include Assets (Road & equip, Bonds, Adv. to leased companies, etc.), Liabilities (B. R. T. stock, Stock of const. cos., Funded debt, etc.), Total, Balance, surplus.

Montreal Tramways Co. (Report for Nine Months ending June 30 1912.) Pres. E. A. Robert, in the report to be submitted at the shareholders' meeting Aug. 6, says in substance: Results.—In view of the amalgamation of the Montreal Street Ry. Co. and its subsidiary companies under the name of the Montreal Tramways Co. [Oct. 1, 1912] the figures submitted cannot very well be compared with the same period last year, but the increase in gross earnings has been very satisfactory, and the ratio of oper. exp. to earnings is also satisfactory.

The directors have appropriated from surplus the sum of \$150,000 for contingent account, this being in addition to the sum of \$85,000 appropriated for the same purpose during the above period, making a total credit to this account of \$235,000, against which has been charged the sum of \$107,352, leaving a balance at the credit of this account of \$127,648. During the above period there has been expended on capital account the sum of \$741,428.

The town of Montreal West has granted an exclusive franchise to the company for a period of 50 years. Under the judgment of the Privy Council of London, Eng., the judgment rendered by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada with regard to through traffic and rates of fares in Mount Royal Ward was dismissed.

The company has continued its liberal policy towards its employees, wages having been increased during the year.

Owing to the continued rapid growth and congestion of the city, the directors have been negotiating with the City of Montreal for a new contract applicable to present-day conditions.

[As to the holding company, the Montreal Tramways & Power Co., see V. 91, p. 1711, 1768; V. 94, p. 417, 488, 560, 1057.]

RESULTS FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30 1912. Gross earnings \$4,355,403 Operating expenses 2,618,943

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30 1912. Assets (\$35,102,061) Cost of road & equip., \$32,143,281; new construction, \$741,427; \$32,884,708

* This includes amount due on shares not yet exchanged.—V. 94, p. 1186.

United States Steel Corporation. (Earnings for the Quarter and Half-Year ending June 30 1912.)

The following statement of the corporation and its subsidiaries for the quarter ending June 30 was given out on Tuesday after the regular monthly meeting of the directors. The "net earnings" as here shown "were arrived at after deducting each month the cost of ordinary repairs and maintenance of plants and interest on bonds and fixed charges of subsidiary companies."

UNFILLED ORDERS ON HAND (Compare V. 94, p. 1631, 1321). Table with columns for Tons, Dec. 31 '08, Sept. 30 '08, June 30 '08, Dec. 31 '09, Sept. 30 '09, June 30 '09, Dec. 31 '10, Sept. 30 '10, June 30 '10, Dec. 31 '11, Sept. 30 '11, June 30 '11, Dec. 31 '12, Sept. 30 '12, June 30 '12.

* On present basis—see V. 91, p. 1333.

RESULTS FOR QUARTERS ENDING JUNE 30. Table with columns for 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include Net earnings, Deduct—Sinking funds on bonds of subsidiary cos., Deprec. & reserve funds (regular provision), Interest on U. S. Steel Corporation bonds, Sinking funds on U. S. Steel Corp. bonds, Balance, Div. on pref. stk. (1 1/4%), Div. on com. stock (1 1/4%), Surplus for quarter, On account of expenditures made and to be made for add'l prop'y, new plants, constr., &c., Bal., sur., for quarter.

NET EARNINGS FROM OPERATIONS FOR HALF-YEAR END. JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include January, February, March, Total quarter, April, May, June, Total quarter, Total half-year.

* After deducting interest on subsidiary companies' bonds outstanding, \$723,657; \$722,439; \$721,371; \$807,038; \$847,294 and \$847,120 in the respective six months.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include Tot. net earnings, Deduct—For sinking funds, Deprec. & reserve funds, Interest, Add'l prop'y, constr., &c., Total deductions, Balance, Dividends on Stocks (Preferred (3 1/2%), Common), Rate of div. on com., Total dividends, Balance.

stations have been erected; block signals are being installed on the Rochester division, and have been completed between Falls Creek and Clarion Junction, on the middle division; telephone train-dispatching lines are being established; numerous yards and sidings have been extended; heavier rails laid; reservoirs for conservation of water supply at Ketter and Falls Creek, Pa., completed, and several branch-line extensions are partly built. Expenditures for rolling stock during the year embraced the purchase of 10 locomotives, 3 safe observation parlor cars, 1,500 steel coal cars, amounting to \$1,205,875; also, 17 steel passenger coaches and 100 steel flat cars were purchased, but, owing to late delivery, will be accounted for in next year's report. In this we find assurance that not only will the company's high standard of freight and passenger service be fully maintained, but that provision has been made for the growth of traffic in a section that is rapidly developing along industrial lines.

Increased transportation expense was due to greater volume of traffic, additions to force, wage increases and improvements of service. An analysis indicates continued high standard of maintenance of property, and an efficiency of service that has greatly strengthened the satisfactory relations already existing between the road and its patrons.—V. 94, p. 122.

Charleston Consolidated Ry. & Lighting Co.—Injunction Denied.—Justice Woods at Columbia, S. C., on July 29, denied the application for a temporary injunction preventing the City of Charleston from enforcing the ordinance fixing the rates to be charged for light, heat and power, pending a hearing of the cause by the Supreme Court.

The restraining order heretofore granted is revoked. The company is ordered to credit each consumer the excess charged or collected for light, heat or power since July 1 1912, over the rates fixed by the City Council to go into effect on that day, and in cases where the account has been closed to pay such excess to the consumer.—V. 92, p. 880.

Columbus Delaware & Marion (Electric) Ry.—Suit.—Robert W. Bingham of Kentucky has begun a suit asking for the foreclosure of the first refunding mortgage of 1904, Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y., trustee.—V. 94, p. 1448.

Columbus Kenton & Toledo Traction Co.—Authorized.—The Ohio State Utilities Commission on July 27 authorized the issue of \$1,385,000 bonds to be sold at 80 and \$50,000 capital stock to be sold at par.

The company was incorporated in Ohio in March last. It is expected that the construction of the line connecting Toledo with Columbus will be begun soon. The plan is to run the line to Richwood, Union County, Marion, Kenton, Wapakoneta, Findlay and Toledo. New track will have to be laid between Richwood and Findlay, 50 miles. From Richwood to Columbus and from Findlay to Toledo, connection will be made over the Toledo Bowling Green & Southern Traction lines.

Columbus (O.) Ry. & Light Co.—Reorganization.—Pres. Samuel G. McMen, in a circular to stockholders mailed on July 30, reported progress in the negotiations with E. W. Clark & Co. to rehabilitate the property.

The circular does not contain anything definite relating to reorganization aside from the information that any program contemplated an assessment on Railway & Light stock. [The assessment proposed, it is commonly reported, is to be 10%.] The plan involves the consolidation of all of the companies and the elimination of the lease arrangements.

Mr. McMen says it has been impossible to complete a plan for the reorganization of the companies in so short a time, pointing out that many details of the condition, business, value and needs of the various companies must yet be investigated, and many legal questions are to be determined before a definite plan can be set before the stockholders of the various companies.—V. 94, p. 1249.

Connecticut Valley St. Ry., Greenfield, Mass.—Dividend. A dividend of 1/2 of 1% has been declared on the \$500,000 common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 19, comparing with 1% the first payment, on Feb. 1 last.—V. 93, p. 1461.

Cuba RR.—Report.—For year ending June 30:

Fiscal Year	Gross Earnings	Net Profits	Fixed Charges	Preferred Dividends	Balance, Surplus
1911-12	\$3,819,253	\$1,818,860	\$758,938	(5%)\$500,000	\$559,862
1910-11	3,059,650	1,374,071	576,755	(1%)400,000	397,316

Net profits are shown after deducting \$96,000 yearly for extraordinary replacements.—V. 95, p. 175.

Erie RR.—Equipment Trusts Authorized.—The P. S. Commission has authorized the company to issue \$2,160,000 5% gold equipment trust obligations, dated Aug. 1, maturing \$108,000 semi-annually for term of ten years to Aug. 1 1922. Provision is made for deferred payments on semi-annual installments of \$108,000 each. The certificates are to be sold at not less than 97.7167. The Commercial Trust Co., Philadelphia, is trustee.—V. 95, p. 236.

Grand Trunk Ry. of Canada.—Denial.—The statement in press dispatches that the deal for the sale of 30,000 acres of coal lands of the River & Rail Coal Co. in Belmont County, Ohio, to interests identified with the company has fallen through, owing to the death of Pres. Hays, is incorrect. The transfer took place in April last, as previously announced in the "Chronicle" (V. 94, p. 1119).

New Bond Issue Successful.—See Pacific Great Eastern Ry. below.—V. 95, p. 111.

Greenville & Knoxville Ry.—Mortgage.—The company has made a mortgage to the Trust Co. of Georgia of Atlanta, as trustee, to secure an issue of \$460,000 first M. 30-year 5% \$500 gold bonds due June 1 1942, but redeemable at 105 on and after July 1 1917.

The bonds will be issued at once at the rate of \$23,000 per mile on the road extending from Greenville, S. C., to Riverview, 23.1 miles, in lieu of other funded and floating obligations, and comprise, we are informed, all the indebtedness of the company. Siding, &c., 2.3 miles. Stock, \$150,000 each of common and 5% non-cum. pref., all issued; par of shares, \$100. Incorporated in South Carolina May 31 1904. Pres., W. H. Patterson, Greenville, S. C.; Sec., Asa G. Candler Jr., and Treas., John S. Owens, both of Atlanta, Ga.

Houston & Brazos Valley Ry.—Officers Elected.—President and Gen. Mgr., Felix Jackson; Vice-Pres., E. P. Swensen; Secretary and Treasurer, Daniel J. Kerr. It is understood that extensive improvements are to be made on the line, including a bridge across the Brazos River connecting the twin cities of Velasco and Freeport.—V. 94, p. 1119.

Huntington Richmond & Hamilton RR.—Status.—We are advised that there was no receiver's sale of the Cincinnati Bluffton & Chicago RR., the predecessor company, the H. R. & H. being merely a reorganization and re-financing of the old company.

Creditors of the old company have agreed to take preferred stock or second mortgage bonds of the new company, so that the first mtge. bonds on the property may be issued to the interests providing the new money. There are to be constructed 105 additional miles of road. Engineers are now at work making estimates. Engineers' reports are received and final details of new financing it is expected will be ready in a few weeks.—V. 95, p. 230.

Kansas City Mexico & Orient Ry.—Receivership of Construction and Town-Site Cos.—C. A. Young was, on July 29,

on application of creditors, appointed receiver of the Union and International Construction companies and H. L. Harmon receiver of the town-site companies.—V. 94, p. 1566.

Kansas City Railway & Light Co.—Status.—The stockholders' committee, George M. Reynolds, Oscar Fenley and H. T. Abernathy, which is calling for deposits of the stock with the Cont. & Com. Tr. & Sav. Bank, Chicago, reports by circular dated at Chicago on July 10 substantially the following information, obtained from the receivers:

Assets of the Company—Stock, Notes, &c., Owned (and Pledged)—Amount of Bonds and Collateral Trust Notes Outstanding.

	Owned and Pledged				Amount of Outst'd Bonds, &c.
	Cap. Stock (Entire Iss.)	6% Mtge. Intst. Notes	7% Promissory Notes	2,000,000	
Metropolitan St. Ry.	\$3,636,800	\$8,000,000	\$5,721,043		\$7,700,100
K. C. Elec. Lt. Co.	2,100,000		1,008,798		
Central El. Ry. Co.	(r)		500,000		2,000,000
Edwin El. L. & P. Co.	(r)				
K. C. El. Wire Sub. Co.	(r)				
K. C. Elev. Ry. Co.	(r)				2,600,000
Consol. El. L. & P. Co.	(r)				
Standard El. Lt. Co.	(r)				
K. C. Heating Co.	(r)				
K. C. & Westport Belt Ry.	250,000				500,000
K. C. Ry. & Lt. Co.	(See below)				15,678,000

Total above bonds and debenture debt in hands of public, \$28,478,100. K. C. Ry. & Lt. Co. owns all interest represented by the capital stock of the "controlled cos." (Metropolitan Street Ry. Co. and Kansas City El. Lt. Co.) in and to the properties and shares of the capital stock of each of these "subsidiary companies."

Also claims divers sums due on account of loans and advances for additions, preserving the property or meeting the obligations of Met. St. Ry. Co.

Said capital stock (except the stock of the K. C. Ry. & Lt. Co.), mortgage improvement notes and the right, title and interest in the subsidiary companies (see "r" above) are pledged under the "first lien refunding" mortgage of the K. C. Ry. & Light Co., due May 15 1913; bonds outstanding, \$10,200,000. The "promissory notes" are pledged as part security for 6% "five-year collateral gold notes" of K. C. Ry. & Lt. Co., dated Aug. 20 1907 and dated Sept. 1 1912, viz.: Series "A," \$4,125,000, and Series "B," \$1,375,000, all outstanding excepting \$22,000 Series "A"; total out, \$5,478,000. To secure said collateral gold notes there is also pledged (1) the equity in the aforesaid stock, notes and interest; also (2) \$2,695,000 common stock and \$2,977,000 pref. stock of said K. C. Ry. & Lt. Co., and the trustee is entitled to receive as additional collateral security notes representing the advances or loans to the Met. St. Ry. Co. for additions, preserving the property or meeting its obligations. The stock of the K. C. & Westport Belt Ry. is pledged with the K. C. El. Lt. Co. to secure certain advances to the K. C. Ry. & Lt. Co.

The funded debt of the K. C. Ry. & Lt. Co. consists of the aforesaid first lien refunding gold bonds (V. 85, p. 600; V. 86, p. 1589; V. 76, p. 1143), \$10,200,000, and 6% five-year collateral gold notes, Series "A" and "B" (V. 85, p. 284, 469; V. 86, p. 285), \$5,478,000. The debt of the Met. St. Ry. Co., \$7,700,100, embraces consolidated 5% now maturing May 1 1913, \$7,242,000 (V. 92, p. 595; V. 90, p. 1363; V. 91, p. 871); Corrigan Consol. St. Ry. 1st M. 6s, due July 1 1916, \$205,000; East Side Elec. Ry. 1st M. 5s, due July 1 1911, \$250,000, and Met. St. Ry. Co. matured bonds, \$2,100. The Central El. bonds are due in 1914; the K. C. El. Ry. bonds in 1922 and the K. C. & Westport Belt bonds in 1926.

The properties of the Metropolitan St. Ry. Co., Central El. Ry. Co. and K. C. Elev. Ry. Co. are, and since June 3 1911 have been, in the hands of receivers in the suit of the K. C. Ry. & Lt. Co. Foreclosure proceedings are pending under consol. mtge. of the Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.

The intrinsic worth of the properties owned or controlled by the K. C. Ry. & Lt. Co. and their earning power, present and prospective, are such as to give value to both its pref. and common stock if the necessary financing, particularly of its presently maturing debt, can be accomplished. A reorganization whereby the debts of the company and of its controlled and subsidiary companies could be funded and its stockholders be protected, is highly desirable, and, if present demands can be provided against, is probably attainable. Such a reorganization must embrace a re-arrangement of the contractual relations existing between the Metropolitan St. Ry. Co. and the various municipalities served by it. The most pressing question, however, is that of providing for the funding or payment or extension of the \$5,478,000 6% collateral gold notes which mature on Sept. 1 next. It will be necessary to deal with the holders of these obligations, as it will probably be impossible to determine upon any plan of reorganization or to come to any accommodation with the authorities of the municipalities before the maturity of these obligations.

The company, as matters now stand, has neither the credit nor the means to provide for these maturing obligations, and needs the support of its stockholders. In any event, in the negotiations with the holders of these obligations, the stockholders, or a majority of them, should be represented as well as in any steps hereafter taken looking to a reorganization. (Compare report, V. 93, p. 1458.)

The committee must, before (1) incurring any indebtedness other than its own expenses, including attorney's fees; (2) selling or pledging any of the stock deposited; (3) adopting or consenting to any plan of reorganization; or (4) adopting any amendment to this agreement—give notice in writing to each depositor, and if any depositor shall fall within 30 days to withdraw his stock and pay his proportion of the expenses of the committee (not exceeding 50c. per share of common and \$1 per share of pref.), then such depositor shall be conclusively presumed to have assented to the proposed action of the committee.

[The city authorities of Kansas City, Mo., have still under consideration the question of granting the company a new franchise.]—V. 95, p. 236, 176.

Kentucky & Indiana Terminal RR.—New Officers.—C. R. Meekin, who has been in the service of the company for 15 years, has been elected Secretary, to succeed H. W. Heazlett, deceased. He will also have charge of the company's accounts. Henry Ormsby has been elected acting Treasurer. Both have offices at Louisville, Ky.—V. 93, p. 1599.

Lake Shore Electric Ry., Cleveland.—Bonds Authorized.—The Ohio Utilities Commission on July 27 authorized the company to sell two blocks of \$56,000 and \$60,000 additional bonds, respectively, at 85 for improvements and equipment.

Permission to issue the \$56,000 block was refused twice, the matter having been taken to the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court. The previous refusals were because of the low price at which it was intended to sell the bonds, viz., 80.—V. 94, p. 413.

Lakeview Traction Co., Memphis, Tenn.—Sale Ordered.—Judge Francis Fentress, Chancellor of the Second Division of the Chancery Court, on July 23 ordered the sale of the property, the date being set for Sept. 2.

"Memphis Appeal" says: "It is understood that the bondholders will make an effort to buy the property. They have arranged for a sum sufficient to continue the line into Memphis and to Madison Ave. on 5d St. It is estimated that \$300,000 will complete the first unit, as that line is called. The funds will be furnished by the Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis. After the line into Memphis has been finished, it is understood the company has assurance that the same concern will be willing to finance the extension of its line to Collierville. The estimated cost of extending the line to Collierville is \$500,000.—V. 94, p. 559.

Marion Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co., Bluffton, Ind.—Receivership.—The Wells County Circuit Court on July 24, on application of Abram Simmons and Frank C. Dailey, attorneys, who claim \$3,000 due as salary, appointed the Union Savings & Trust Co. of Bluffton as receiver.

The receivership is a direct result of the head-on collision between two cars on the line near Marion on July 7, which cost the lives of four persons and injured 60 or more. The company admitted its insolvency. Mr. Simmons says that the company has always been able to meet the interest on its outstanding 5% bonds, but that a request of the State RR,

Comm. that new ties be placed and that the roadbed be re-balanced will burden the company with current expenses which must be paid immediately out of the earnings, the company not having any sinking fund to pay additional expenses or to pay damages for injuries which could not be foreseen or anticipated. See statement in "Elec. Ry." Sec. of May 1912, page 12.

Manila Ry. (of 1906).—First Dividend on Preference Stock.—An initial div. of 1%, less income tax, has been declared on the \$2,000,000 5% non-cum. preference stock of the company (which owns the shares of the Manila RR., the American operating company) for the year ending Dec. 31 1911.

Earnings.—For the calendar years:

Calendar Year	MantlatR. Holdings, etc.	Int. on Debts.	Brought Forward.	Pf. Dis. (1%).	Carried Forward.
1911	£190,650	£155,200	£44,928	£20,000	£60,377
1910	166,816	154,972	33,084	---	44,928

—V. 90, p. 303.

Midland Pennsylvania RR.—Negotiations—Payment of Interest.—The following statement is made:

The railroad company had made a contract with the construction company for the complete construction of the road and equipment and the guaranty of bond interest, accompanied by collateral of 51% of the stock, in consideration of its entire issue of bonds and stock, which were to be issued only as the work progressed, according to the engineers' certificates. The work of the construction company proved so unsatisfactory and dilatory that the contract between it and the railroad company was annulled, in consequence of which no provision was made for payment of the bond interest July 1. The bondholders are, however, protected by 51% of their holdings in the stock of the railroad company, which is held in trust for that purpose by the Commonwealth Title & Trust Co., Phila. Negotiations are now in progress with a syndicate of bankers for completing the road for the unissued securities, and which syndicate will assume the payment of the July 1 interest and future interest until the road is completed. Compare V. 95, p. 176.

New Hampshire Electric Railways.—Merger of Sub-Companies.—The Massachusetts Northeastern Street Ry. Co., which was formerly the Haverhill & Southern New Hampshire Street Ry. Co., is to merge, by purchase, with nine other Massachusetts and New Hampshire companies, under the title of Massachusetts Northeastern Street Ry. Co., with a total mileage of approximately 126 miles.—V. 95, p. 236, 47.

New Orleans Ry. & Light Co.—Earnings.—Bertron, Griscom & Jenks have favored us with the following statement for the six months ending June 30:

Stz. Months	Gross Earnings.	Net (after Taxes, etc.)	Interest on Old Bds.	Gen. & 4 1/2% Ref. 5s.	Balance. Surplus.
1912	\$3,342,493	\$1,319,727	\$304,840	\$394,740	\$88,691
1911	3,195,053	1,202,540	310,974	394,740	70,376

—V. 94, p. 1566.

N. Y. & North Jersey Rapid Transit Co.—Sale.—A syndicate, headed by Thomas P. McKenna, of 111 Broadway, N. Y., has, it is announced, purchased the rights of way of the projected road between Weehawken, N. J., and Paterson. It is proposed, it is stated, to start construction soon. The terminal will be at Church and Market streets, Paterson. The line follows the route of the Erie, through Passaic, Rutherford and across the meadows, and connects with the tunnels.—V. 80, p. 1112.

New York Westchester & Boston (Electric) Ry.—Through Line.—The new line from the Harlem River at 133d St. and Willis Ave. to White Plains will be opened to-day.

The line from 180th St. through Mt. Vernon and Pelham to New Rochelle has been operated since the latter part of May, and more recently to Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains. The 4-track trunk line between 180th St. and the Harlem River has now been completed, as also the northern terminal of the road at White Plains.

At the Harlem River close connection with the Third and Second Ave. elevated trains has been arranged. The number of trains that will daily enter and leave the Harlem terminal will, at first, be 225, part running over the New Rochelle branch and part over the main line to White Plains on 20 minutes' headway, while the Bronx and Mt. Vernon will have the service of the entire number on about 10 minutes during the greater part of the day.

The running time of express trains from White Plains to Harlem River is 37 minutes, from New Rochelle 24 minutes, and from Mt. Vernon 17 minutes. Compare V. 95, p. 48; V. 94, p. 1627.

Norfolk Southern RR.—Resignation of President.—E. T. Lamb has resigned as President and General Manager, effective Aug. 1, to become General Manager for the receivers of the Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic RR., with headquarters at Atlanta.

The management will be turned over to Morris S. Hawkins, now assistant to the President and Secretary, until Mr. Lamb's successor is chosen. It is reported that W. S. Fineman of Chicago, at present assistant to the President of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry., will succeed Mr. Lamb.—V. 95, p. 111, 48.

Northern Pacific Ry.—Joint Trackage Arrangement.—See Great Northern Ry. on page 236 last week.—V. 95, p. 111.

Pacific Electric Ry.—New President.—Vice-President and managing director Paul Shoup, on Aug. 1 succeeded W. F. Herrin as President.

The resignation of Mr. Herrin, it is stated, was the direct result of the policy for local management on the Harriman lines.—V. 93, p. 1463.

Pacific Great Eastern Ry.—Bonds Sold.—Montreal papers say that the issue of bonds, which are guaranteed by the British Columbia Govt., has been a success. See description of enterprise in V. 94, p. 912.

Pacific Light & Power Corp., Los Angeles.—Assessment.—A San Francisco paper announces the calling of an assessment of \$5 per share, delinquent Aug. 30. Compare V. 94, p. 356, 634, 1123.

Philadelphia Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Acquisition.—The Allegheny County Light Co. has acquired control of the Pennsylvania Light & Power Co. through, it is said, the purchase of 10,000 of the outstanding 17,000 shares of \$50 each (see V. 95, p. 115).

This, it is supposed, will practically put an end to competition in electric light and power in Allegheny and in the downtown sections of Pittsburgh.

Bonds Called.—All of the \$50,000 Ohio Valley Electric Co. All of the \$50,000 1st M. 6s of 1897 have been called for redemption at par on Oct. 1 at Colonial Tr. Co., Pittsburgh. Coupons due Oct. 1 will be paid at office of company, 435 6th Ave., Pittsburgh.—V. 94, p. 1696, 1380.

Portland (Ore.) Ry., Light & Power Co.—Bonds Ready.—Drexel & Co. announce that they are prepared to deliver 1st & ref. M. 5% bonds of \$1,000 and \$500 denominations with Aug. 1 coupons attached, on presentation of their interim receipts. The \$100 bonds will not be ready for delivery until about Aug. 10. The coupons are payable at the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co., New York.—V. 94, p. 1250, 1186.

Quebec & Lake St. John Ry.—New Securities Ready.—The certificates issued by the prior lien bondholders' committee and the bondholders' protection committee, representing prior lien 1st M. and income bonds, are now exchangeable at the London office, Bond Court House, Walbrook, Lon-

don, E. C., pursuant to agreement of Feb. 16 1911, for certificates for the 1st M. 4% debenture stock of the company guaranteed by the Canadian Northern Ry. Co.

The London Joint-Stock Bank, Ltd., 5 Princes St., London, E. C., is authorized to receive on deposit for account of the committee all outstanding 1st M. and income bonds, on payment by the depositor of 1/2% on the 1st M. bonds and 1/4% on the income bonds so deposited.—V. 94, p. 1317.

Round Mt. RR., Mining & Smelting Co., Ouray, Col.—Sale.—The Court has ordered the sale of the property at the Ouray County Court House, Ouray, Col., on Sept. 4. Albert Thompson of Philadelphia has been receiver since Sept. 4. Lancaster parties are said to be largely interested.

Saginaw-Bay City Ry.—Earnings.—For the twelve months ending May 1912, as furnished by Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co.:
Gross earnings 12 months ending May 1912.....\$616,043
Net earnings after operating expenses and taxes, total \$392,961. \$223,082
These figures should be substituted for the incorrect statement of earnings appearing in the "Electric Railway Section."—V. 94, p. 933.

St. Louis Rocky Mtn. & Pacific Co.—First Dividend.—An initial dividend of 1 1/4% has been declared on the \$1,000,000 5% non-cum. pref. stock, payable Aug. 31 to holders of record Aug. 10.

New Director.—Thomas B. Harlan has been elected a director to succeed Henry Koehler, deceased.

Hugo A. Koehler succeeds Henry Koehler as a director of the St. Louis Rocky Mountain & Pacific Ry.—V. 94, p. 1450.

Underground Electric Rys. of London, Ltd.—Increased Interest on Incomes.—Notice is given, by advertisement on another page, that 2% interest on the income bonds for the half-year ended June 30, being at the rate of 4% per annum (free of British income tax), will be paid against surrender of coupon No. 9 on Sept. 1 1912, contrasting as follows:

Sept. 1910.	March 1911.	Sept. 1911.	March 1912.	Sept. 1912.
1/2 of 1%	1/2 of 1%	3/4 of 1%	1%	2%

A dividend of 1% (or at the rate of 2% yearly for the half-year ending June 30 1912) has been declared on the £1,470,000 2d preference stock of the Metropolitan District Ry., all of which is owned by the Underground company. The same amount was paid from earnings of half-year ending Dec. 31 1911, this being the first distribution made on the shares.—V. 95, p. 112.

Union Traction Co. of Indiana.—Listed in Philadelphia.—The Phila. Stock Exch. has listed \$150,000 additional gen. M. 5% gold bonds, due 1919, which were issued to retire \$150,000 Anderson Elec. St. Ry. bonds maturing on that day, making the total amount listed \$4,554,000.—V. 94, p. 1567.

United Railways Investment Co.—Payment of Notes.—Treasurer Benjamin S. Guinness announces that the principal and interest of Series H 6% notes of 1908, maturing Aug. 15 1912, will be paid at the N. Y. Tr. Co. or at office of United RRs. of San Francisco, San Fr., on surrender of such notes and the collateral accompanying same.—V. 94, p. 1326, 1310.

Valley Railways.—New Company.—Application was made in Penna. on July 25 for a charter for the company, with \$10,000 authorized stock, which, it is stated, is to take over the Valley Traction Co., the latter having been recently sold (V. 95, p. 112).

The moving spirit in the new company is said to be Senator William G. Sprout of Chester, Pa. Incorporators are: William I. Schaffer, Felton Bent, son of Major L. S. Bent; E. Pusey Passmore, John J. Steiner and John B. Hannum Jr.

Wabash RR.—Additional Receivers' Certificates.—The U. S. District Court at St. Louis on July 31 authorized the receivers to issue \$2,500,000 certificates additional to the \$11,500,000 already issued (V. 94, p. 353, 1250). The series under which the certificates thus far put out have been issued is limited to \$15,000,000. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who purchased the outstanding certificates, will, it is understood, also take the new issue.

The purposes for which additional money is needed at present are: Construction of new locomotive shops at Decatur, to cost about \$500,000; additional yard and terminal facilities at Detroit, about \$400,000; second track between Romulus and Britton on the Detroit division, about \$500,000; water tanks and coaling stations, to cost \$130,000, and 20 new Mikado locomotives, approximately \$400,000.

The improvements are among those recommended by J. C. Stubbs in his report on the property, which, together with improvements already permitted from proceeds of certificates previously sold, represent, it is stated, about one-third of the recommendations made by him.—V. 95, p. 177, 112.

Wheeling (W. Va.) Traction Co.—Bonds Called—Option.—The \$500,000 Wheeling Ry. 1st M. 5s, dated Sept. 3 1892, have been called for payment on Sept. 3 at the Central Tr. Co. N. Y. The \$150,000 Bellaire Bridgeport & Martin's Ferry 1st 6s and \$100,000 Moundsville Benwood & Wheeling 6s have also, it is understood, been called for payment.

Redmond & Co., N. Y., and the Continental Trust Co. of Washington, D. C., offer holders of the aforesaid Wheeling Ry. bonds the privilege of subscribing to a limited amount of Wheeling Traction Co. 1st consol. 5s of 1931 at 97 and int., secured by a closed 1st M. of \$2,500,000 on the entire property, which, it is stated, is earning more than twice the amount of its fixed charges.—V. 95, p. 237.

West Penn Traction & Water Power Co.—Purchase of Wheeling Tract Co.—Further Data.—J. S. & W. S. Kuhn say: The Wheeling Traction Co., together with its subsidiary companies which were taken over Aug. 1 1912, comprises 92.72 miles, making a total trackage owned and controlled by the West Penn Traction Co. of 301.72.

Annual Gross Earnings of Wheeling Traction Co.—Est. for 1912.

1908-09 June 30 year, excluding Bellaire & S. W.; 1910 to 1912 cal. yrs.	1909-08.	1910.	1911.	1912 (abt.).
Gross earnings.....	\$795,471	\$955,935	\$907,774	\$1,113,000

The four months ended April 30 1912 show an increase in gross earnings of 11.6%, which, if carried out through the year, would bring the gross earnings this year to \$1,113,000. Gross earnings of the West Penn Traction & Water Power Co. for the year ended Feb. 31 1911 were \$2,427,481, and the earnings for the Wheeling Traction property will thus add in the neighborhood of 43% to the total gross income. The Wheeling properties are paying dividends at the rate of 5% annually. See also V. 95, p. 237, 21.

West Virginia Traction & Electric Co., Wheeling, W. Va.—Deed Filed.—The deed dated July 25, conveying the property of the City & Elm Grove Ry. to the West Virginia Co., has been filed in the office of the County Clerk at Wheeling. Henry R. Warfield has been elected President and will have general management of the properties.

Notes.—The company has sold to William Morris Imbrie & Co. \$1,250,000 convertible 5% 3-year notes.

These notes are secured by the deposit of \$1,565,000 "first refunding and extension" mtge. 6% bonds, and are dated July 1 1912. They are convertible at maturity into the 1st ref. & ext. 6s. See V. 95, p. 117.

Youngstown & Ohio River (Electric) RR.—Earnings.—C. E. Denison & Co. of Cleveland and Boston report: Table with columns: Year ending, Gross Earnings, Exp., Taxes & Rentals, Net Earnings, Bond Interest, Balance, Surplus.

BANKING, FINANCIAL AND LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

American Ice Co.—Mortgage Filed.—The company has filed its new first gen. mtge. to the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, as trustee, to secure an authorized issue of \$6,500,000 30-year 6% bonds. The mortgage is made jointly by the American Ice Co., the Kaleckerbocker Ice Co., the Ice Mfg. Co. and the Kaleckerbocker Ice Co. of Philadelphia. Compare V. 94, p. 1628, 1699.

American Light & Traction Co., New York.—Earnings.—Table with columns: Year end, Earnings from Other, Net Profits, Div. Common, Balance, Surplus.

American Railway & Lighting Co.—Bonds Called.—The \$500,000 collateral trust 5% gold bonds of 1907 have been called for payment at 103 and int. on Sept. 1 at the Equitable Trust Co.—V. 88, p. 1130.

American Steel Foundries.—Earnings.—Table with columns: 3 Mos. ending, Net Earnings, Other Income, Total Income, Int., S.F., Bal., Surp.

Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co.—Settlement of Litigation.—The suit for damages against Lindo Bros. to enforce their agreement to sell Costa Rica banana lands to the company (V. 94, p. 1698) has been settled by the payment of \$100,000 by the defendants, who have sold out. It is stated, to the United Fruit Co. Other litigation with the latter, however, is pending. Compare V. 95, p. 113.

British Columbia Packers' Association.—Earnings.—Table with columns: Year ending, Profits (after Ser. B Sh. Depr., &c.), Common Dividend, Prof. Divs., Balance, Surplus.

Brooklyn & Manhattan Ferry Co.—Bonds Offered.—Trippe & Co., New York, are offering at 95 and int. 1st M. 20-year 5% gold bonds, dated Feb. 1 1912 and due Feb. 1 1932, but callable at par after Feb. 1 1917. Total issue, \$500,000. Int. F. & A. A circular says in brief:

These bonds are a first lien on all the assets of the company, including franchises described below and a fleet of ferry boats, owned free and clear. The company (incorporated in N. J., Oct. 10 1909 with \$500,000 stock in \$100 shares) operates the ferry lines between New York and Brooklyn known as the Roosevelt ferry line and the 23d St. ferry line. Under the charter provisions of Greater New York, the company owns a 10-year franchise (with option of 10 years renewal) for operating these ferries, the city leasing to the company (for ten years from Dec. 11 1909—Ed.) ferry houses and equipment of three terminals at a nominal rental of \$1 per annum. The company owns and has deposited with the City Comptroller \$53,000 par value N. Y. city bonds as a guaranty under the lease. During the franchise the city guarantees to pay to the company the sum of \$11,000 monthly, which in itself is more than sufficient to pay the interest charge on the entire bond issue and provide for the payment of the entire principal at or before maturity. The City of New York receives a percentage of the net receipts of only one of these routes.

For the 12 months ending June 30 1912 the total revenue, after paying operating expenses, was \$102,900. After deducting bond interest, taxes and the percentage paid to the city on the Roosevelt Ferry, the surplus shown was \$47,000.

Letter from President H. B. James, July 22 1912. The earnings for the year ending June 30 1912, after paying operating expenses, payments under lease and deducting interest payments, amounted to \$47,000. Taking the growth of the company by months I have made an estimate for the year ending June 30 1913 and believe the net surplus, after paying operating expenses, payments under lease and the interest on the issued amount of bonds, will be \$55,614. The Wall and Catherine Street ferries operating between Brooklyn and Manhattan will be discontinued on July 28 1912, and I estimate this will give us a substantial increase of business above my estimate of \$55,614.

[Under the lease of Dec. 11 1909 the company agrees to pay the city \$1 a year on account of the 23d St. Ferry, also one-half of the "net profits" of running the Roosevelt St. ferry after deducting all necessary expenditures for "maintenance, operation and management." The city covenants to pay the company a subsidy of \$11,000 a month and said sum is to be included with the gross earnings of the Roosevelt St. ferry in determining the aforesaid "net profits."—V. 92, p. 958, 1376.

Butte Electric & Power Co.—Lease—Control.—See Missouri River Elec. & Power Co. below.—V. 95, p. 178.

California Sugar Refining Co.—Dissolution Voted.—The stockholders on July 13 voted to dissolve. The American Sugar Refining Co. owned one-half of the \$300,000 stock (see Amer. Sugar Refg. statement, V. 91, p. 1371). John D. Spreckels was President and A. D. Spreckels, Vice-President.

Canadian Light & Power Co., Montreal.—Stock Increase.—The shareholders will vote Aug. 6 on increasing the capital stock from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000. The Montreal Tramways & Power Co. owns control (V. 94, p. 1057, 488).—V. 93, p. 1024.

Central Iron & Steel Co., Harrisburg, Pa.—Coupons.—The receivers announce that they have deposited with the Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia funds to pay the coupons due Aug. 1 on the \$1,250,000 5s outstanding. Coupons will be mailed by the bondholders' protective committee for coupons on all bonds which have been deposited with the Girard Trust Co. under the bondholders' protective agreement.—V. 94, p. 1567.

Chemung Copper Co.—Proposed Sale of Property.—President Tener in a circular dated July 31 says that, as President and the largest individual stockholder, he has accepted the offer of Phelps, Dodge & Co. of \$1,350,000 cash, payable on delivery of deed, for the property of the company, subject to the ratification by the stockholders. A special meeting of stockholders has been called for Aug. 15 at Duluth to ratify the sale. After deducting \$100,000 advanced by some of the stockholders, and now carried on the books as bills payable, with interest on same, together with sundry accounts payable, there would be left about \$1,250,000 for the stockholders, or not less than \$5 per share. Owing to cost of keeping mine unwatered until sale is consummated, it is impossible to state exactly the return per share.

Columbia Coal Mining Co.—Car Trust Bonds Called.—

All of the outstanding (\$90,000) car trust bonds issued under mtge. dated Sept. 1 1905 consisting of series "F," Nos. 251 to 300, both incl., and series "G," Nos. 301 to 340, both incl.) have been called for payment at par and int. on Sept. 1 at Harrisburg Trust Co., trustee. The notice applies to 3 bonds of series "E," which were called for payment on Mch. 1 1912, but were not presented. Interest on which ceased on that date.

Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.—Additional Pref. Stock Offered.—White, Weld & Co., New York, Chicago, Boston and Buffalo, and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., New York, Chicago and Hartford, are offering at par and int., by advertisement on another page, the unsold portion of \$10,000,000 7% cumulative pref. (p. & d.) stock. Total auth. issue, \$40,000,000; outstanding, \$37,825,900. Not redeemable. Divs. Q.-M.

Transfer agents: Bankers Tr. Co., N. Y., and Illinois Tr. & Savings Bank, Chicago. Registrars, Guar. Tr. Co., N. Y., and First Tr. & Sav. Bk., Chic. Abstract of Letter from Pres. William Butterworth, Moline, July 30 1912. Business founded in 1837 by John Deere, who invented and first manufactured steel plows. To-day is the largest producer in the world of steel plows. Also manufactures and sells a varied line of other agricultural implements, farm wagons, buggies and other vehicles.

Capitalization Aug. 1 1912, with New Issue of Preferred Stock Outstanding. Table with columns: Debs. of 1902, 5% ser. gold notes, Total, Authorized, Outstanding, Balance, Surplus.

Net quick assets, abt. \$34,000,000; fixed assets, \$16,000,000. Outstanding obligations (notes, debentures and real estate mortgages) only 6,475,000. Every dollar of the \$37,825,900 pref. stock, therefore, has behind it net tangible assets of \$1 15, of which approximately 90c. is quick assets.

Net Earnings of the Company and Its Subsidiaries. For the six months ended April 30 1912, after payment of all general expenses and interest on funded and floating debt.—\$2,649,163. For the year ending Oct. 31 1912, before interest charges on the funded debt, probably not less than \$4,558,000. Annual interest charges on funded debt as to be reduced Nov. 1 1912 to \$4,250,000—212,300.

Balance applicable to the annual dividend requirements \$4,345,500. Anticipated net earnings applicable to preferred dividends in 1913, considerably over \$5,000,000. Average applicable to pref. divs. for 3 yrs. ending Oct. 31 1911, \$3,702,344. Full year's div. on entire \$37,825,900 pref. stk. out. Aug. 1 1912 \$2,647,813.

The nature of the business is such that the earnings for the 6 mos. ending Oct. 31 are not as large as for the 6 mos. ending April 30. White, Weld & Co. remark: "It should be noted that in the case of each branch house and factory the reserves for that particular branch or factory are deducted from its profits before arriving at the net profit which is credited to Deere & Co. For the first 6 mos. of 1912 the branch houses and factories set up total reserves of nearly \$600,000, against which there were certain deductions which left a net increase in the combined reserve for 6 mos. of \$391,254. The ordinary method of setting up reserves of a single company is to deduct the reserves from the surplus left after paying interest and dividends. By reason of the fact that Deere & Co. keep separate accounts for each of the subsidiary companies, it really credits itself, not with the net earnings of the various branch companies, but merely with their several surpluses. If the company's general account were credited with the gross selling or manufacturing profits of all the subsidiaries, and then debited, first, with their overhead charges; second, with the interest on their floating debt; third, with the interest charges on the funded debt of Deere & Co.; and, fourth, with the interest on its floating debt—the apparent earnings which would be available for dividends on the preferred stock would be nearly 25% greater than those shown."

The business, being based on the necessity for cultivating the soil and extending as it does over a large part of the North American continent and foreign fields, is exceptionally free from effects of business depression.

Plants and Products (The Factories Employ about 7,000 Men).

Owms and operates the main plant at Moline, Ill., where all kinds of steel plows, drag harrows and cultivators are manufactured.

Also owns 12 subsidiary manufacturing companies, viz.: (a) Deere & Mansur Co., Moline, largest manufacturers in the world of corn planters (exclusive patents), and also large manufacturers of disc harrows, hay rakes and hay loaders; (b) Moline Wagon Co., Moline, farm wagons; (c) Union Malleable Iron Co., East Moline, malleable iron castings for all purposes; (d) Margulies Co., East Moline, machine spreaders under valuable patents, grain elevators and corn shellers; (e) John Deere Plow Co. of St. Louis, buggies and vehicles; (f) Dain Mfg. Co., Ottumwa, hay-making machinery (basic patents); (g) Dain Mfg. Co., Ltd., Welland, Ont., hay tools and other implements for Canadian trade; (h) Davenport (Ia.) Wagon Co., metal running gear farm wagons; (i) Syracuse (N. Y.), Chilled Plow Co., chilled plows and other implements for Eastern trade; (j) Van Brunt Mfg. Co., Horicon, Wis., grain drills and other seeding machinery (numerous patents); (k) Fort Smith (Ark.) Wagon Co., wooden farm wagons (factory new and modern); (l) Moline Lumber Co., owners of a valuable tract of hardwood timber, and a new saw and planing mill at Malvern, Ark.

Also owns branch (sales) houses in Winthrop, Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Dallas, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Atlanta, Syracuse, Moline, and Welland, Ont.

Outlook.—The gross sales to the trade will reach approximately \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 1912, and, with normal conditions for the succeeding year, we confidently expect an increase in gross sales of at least 10%.

Voting Trustees.—The common stock is held under a voting trust which expires Nov. 1 1920. The voting trustees, who are all directors and members of the executive committee are: Pres. William Butterworth, Moline; V.-P. & Gen. Counsel Burton F. Peck, Moline; V.-P. Charles G. Webber, Minneapolis; Willard L. Velle (Chairman Exec. Comm.), V.-P. George W. Mixer and George N. Peck, all of Moline.

Among the other directors are: F. B. Todd, G. W. Crampton and R. B. Lourie, of Moline; C. D. Velle, Minneapolis; J. C. Duke, Dallas; Joseph Dain, Ottumwa; H. W. Hutchinson, Winnipeg; S. H. Velle, Kansas City; C. W. Mansur, St. Louis.—V. 95, p. 238.

(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.—Earnings.—

Table with columns: 6 Mos. end., Gross Receipts, Net after Deduct. (Exp., &c.), Prof. Div., Bal. for Interest, Com. Div.

The balance as above for the six months of 1912 is equal to 9.28% (18.56% yearly) on the \$29,426,386 common stock outstanding, against 8.80% (17.60% yearly) on the \$29,426,548 in 1911. Net earnings for the six months of 1912 are equal to an annual income on the gross investment of 8.09%, against 8% in 1911.

The following is officially confirmed. The gross receipts for June were the largest in the history of the company and the net receipts were only once exceeded in the past. The company considers the 6 months' showing an unusually satisfactory one, as the six months cover the troubles in the anthracite coal regions, when its sales of blasting powder dropped off sharply.—V. 95, p. 113, 51.

Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill.—Advance Offering.—William Salomon & Co., who, in conjunction with

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., are financing this company, are making an advance offering of the new issue of \$12,000,000 7% pref. stock. The bankers say in substance:

Business established in 1852. Through the new financing, is acquiring the property and business of a number of plants, chiefly the Geiser Mfg. Co., Waynesboro, Pa.; Reeves & Co., Columbus, Ind.; and the Gas Traction Co., (V. 94, p. 1189), Minneapolis, and is enlarging its working capital. Under the new capitalization will have an auth. issue of \$20,000,000 7% pref. stock and \$50,000,000 common, of which \$12,000,000 pref. and \$10,000,000 com. is to be presently issued. No funded debt. Through the aforesaid acquisitions the company will have facilities for a more extensive line of agricultural implements and will reduce the cost of manufacture through increased efficiency in its selling organization.

After giving effect to the new financing, the combined companies will have net tangible assets (exclusive of good-will, patents, trade-marks, &c.) of \$17,597,936, or about 40% in excess of the present issue of pref. stock. Net current assets will alone be about \$12,224,555, or more than the present issue of pref. stock. The combined earnings for 1911 applicable to div., after deducting depreciation, were \$1,602,074, or about twice the amount required to pay dividends on the present issue of pref. stock. For the past five fiscal years earnings after depreciation have averaged \$1,456,114. Without consid'ing the economies to be effected, it is estimated that the net earnings for the next fiscal year will be in excess of \$2,000,000.—V. 93, p. 179.

Green Bay (Wis.) Water Co.—Bonds.—E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston, N. Y., Chic., &c., are offering at 103 and int. a block of 1st M. 6s due 1940. See V. 91, p. 1515.

Hamilton (O.) Gas & Electric Co.—Committee Takes Charge. E. M. Peters of Hamilton, Ohio, was on July 30 placed in charge of the business of the company, and also of the Hamilton Otto Coke Co. The property was on July 29 turned over to W. E. Hutton, J. C. Thomas and Frank L. Perl of Cincinnati, the committee representing the bondholders, by Samuel F. Goodman, trustee in bankruptcy. The committee will continue to run the plant as heretofore, and shortly will call the bondholders together for instructions as to what to do with the plant and to organize a new company.—V. 95, p. 239, 114.

Hart-Parr Co.—Financing.—The Hart-Parr Co., large manufacturers of agricultural machinery, are reported to be negotiating for some new financing with Eastman, Dillon & Co. of N. Y. and King, Farnum & Co. of Chicago. The new financing will probably take the form of a 7% preferred stock issue which will be offered to the public in the near future.

The company, it is claimed, is the oldest concern in the world in its line of business, and this will be the first time the public has ever been able to buy any of this company's securities. Its products, we are informed, are sold in every agricultural country in the world, and its business, especially its foreign business, has lately been growing at a rapid rate.

Improved Property Holding Company of New York.—Notice is given by the bondholders' protective committee for the Series A 6% bonds (V. 94, p. 1510) that Aug. 15 has been fixed as the last day for the deposit of the bonds under the protective agreement dated May 24 1912, and that no bonds will be accepted under the said agreement after that date except within its discretion and upon such terms as it may impose.—V. 95, p. 179.

Indianapolis Gas Co.—Bonds.—Joseph T. Elliott & Sons and Newton Todd, both of Indianapolis, offered on July 19 \$200,000 1st M. 5% bonds dated 1902 and due Oct. 1 1952. Par \$1,000 c*. Interest A. & O. at Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., trustee. The bankers say:

Capitalization—	Authorized.	Outstandg.
Capital stock	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Bonds (an absolute 1st M. Listed on Ind. Stc. Ex.)	7,500,000	4,840,000

Incorporated in 1890 as successor to a company which began business in 1851. Owns modern gas plant situated on 26 acres of ground on Langdale Av., and has recently acquired five acres upon which it is erecting a Semet-Solvay gas oven at a cost of approximately \$600,000. Also owns 10-story Majestic (office) Building. All property, including franchise, Majestic Bldg., &c., is covered by this mtr. Miles of mains laid, serving practically the entire city; 350 service connections; 42,500 customers; 37,600 gross output of gas in 1911; 1,294,000,000 cu. ft. Replacement value of property much in excess of the total outstanding bonded debt. With the completion of the plant, under erection, the net earnings above interest charges will be greatly increased. (Compare Citizens' Gas Co. of Ind., in V. 95, p. 178.)—V. 93, p. 799.

International Harvester Co.—Application to List.—The application in connection with the listing of the company's \$60,000,000 7% cumulative pref. and \$80,000,000 common stock on the N. Y. Stock Exchange is given at length on another page. The stock is being issued in exchange for the voting trust certs., the voting trust having expired on Aug. 1.—V. 95, p. 239.

Keystone Telephone Co., Phila.—End of Voting Trust.—The voting trust agreement dated July 1 1905 having expired, the common stock voting trust certs. are now exchangeable for certificates of common stock.

Of the \$5,000,000 common stock, \$2,750,000 has been held in the voting trust. There is also outstanding \$1,950,850 pref. stock.—V. 94, p. 1453.

Louisville (Ky.) Gas Co.—Amendment of Incorporation.—The city General Council on July 25 passed two ordinances (1) approving the sale of the city's \$925,000 stock at \$150 a share to H. M. Bylesby & Co. of Chicago for the Miss. Valley Gas & El. Co. (V. 94, p. 1452), which had already owned most of the \$3,600,000 outstanding stock (\$4,000,000 auth.), and (2) sanctioning the amendments to the charter contingent on which the purchase was made.

These amendments are chiefly the acceptance of the provisions of the State constitution of 1891, which the removal of the limit of \$250,000 fixed for the municipality bonded debt, and also of the provision that no individual other than the city of Louisville could own over 1,000 shares of stock. The charter fixes a maximum rate of \$1.30 per 1,000 ft. for gas furnished consumers, but the company charges \$1.20, with a discount of 20 cts., making the actual cost \$1. Fuel gas is being furnished for 80 cts. per 1,000 ft., or 75 cts. with the discount of 5 cts. The amended articles of incorporation were filed with the County Clerk on July 27. See V. 94 p. 1452; V. 95, p. 240.

Lozier Motor Co. of Detroit.—New Officers and Directors.—H. M. Jewett, of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Co., has been elected President to succeed H. A. Lozier, who resigned, but will continue to take an active part in the business. Raymond B. Fossdick, now Commissioner of Accounts in New York, was made Vice-Pres. and Treas.; E. P. Earle and H. E. Kahler, of New York, become directors.

It is announced that the company will materially increase its capacity and add to its line of cars. Heretofore only a 50-horse-power car has been manufactured, at a sale price of \$5,000. In 10 weeks or less there will be ready a model of less horse power, but in every respect, it is claimed, up to the standards set. The company will also add in the near future to its machine shops. The necessary financial arrangements for the increase in capacity and buildings have, it is stated, been made.—V. 93, p. 108.

F. Manufacturers' Light & Heat Co., Pittsburgh.—Earnings.

Mo. end.	Gross	Net	Other	Intest.	Divs.	Balance
June 30—	Earnings.	Earnings.	Income.	&c.	(12%).	Surplus.
1912—	\$5,229,228	\$1,679,764	\$18,565	\$175,810	\$215,000	\$1,307,519
1911—	2,805,943	1,301,282	35,563	232,110		1,104,715

—V. 95, p. 179.

Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America.—Purchase.—See United Wireless Telegraph Co. below.—V. 95, p. 179.

Mexican Petroleum Co., Ltd., of Del.—Listed.—The N. Y. Stock Exchange has auth. to be listed \$13,800 additional common stock on notice of exchange for permanent engraved certificates, making the total to be listed \$32,000,000.—V. 94, p. 1189.

Mississippi Valley Gas & El. Co., Chicago.—Purchase.—See Louisville (Ky.) Gas Co. above.—V. 94, p. 1452, 1510, 1630.

Missouri River Electric & Power Co.—Offering of 9-Year 6% Mortgage Notes with Interest and Sinking Fund Guaranteed Under Lease to Butte Electric & Power Co.—A. B. Leach & Co., N. Y., &c., are placing \$400,000 9-year mtg. 6% gold notes, par of a present issue of \$6,000,000, dated Jan. 1 1912 and due Jan. 1 1921, but redeemable at option of company on any int. date at 102 and int. Par \$1,000 (c*). Int. J. & J. in N. Y. Equally with bonds, secured by "extension and refunding mortgage." Central Trust Co., N. Y., trustee. The bonds are also offered by William W. Eastman, Minneapolis. A circular shows:

Leased to Butte Elec. & Power Co. (V. 87, p. 41) for 999 years from April 30 1912. The lease provides that the Butte Elec. & Power Co. shall pay as rental a sufficient sum annually to pay all int. and sinking fund charges of the Missouri River Elec. & Power Co. Organized in N. J. (early in 1912) as successor to the United Missouri River Power Co. (V. 94, p. 567, 235); the Missouri River Power Co. (V. 76, p. 708; V. 81, p. 900; V. 88, p. 751); the Helena Power Transmission Co. (V. 81, p. 843; V. 88, p. 751) and the Capital City Power Co. (V. 86, p. 111; V. 93, p. 1024). Owns two water-power plants on Missouri River, and an auxiliary steam power plant in Butte in complete operation, combined generating capacity, 35,000 elec. h. p. Also owns additional water-power rights on Missouri River capable of developing 46,700 electrical h. p. Capital stock (all owned by Butte Elec. & Power Co.).....\$1,000,000 Ext. & ref. M. (bonds & notes), auth. issue, \$17,500,000; bonds issued, \$1,500,000; these mortgage notes, \$6,000,000.....7,500,000 Reserved to retire underlying mortgage bonds (see V. 94, p. 285) 3,545,000 Reserved for new construction, improvements and other capital expenditures at 80% of cost.....6,455,000 Both "extension and refunding mortgage" bonds and "mortgage notes" are secured by the same mortgage, the two issues being equal in rank and security. The mortgage provides that \$6,000,000 of the bonds may be issued to retire the \$6,000,000 mortgage notes on or before maturity of notes.

The Butte Electric & Power Co. serves that most important section of Montana including Butte, Great Falls, Livingston, Billings, Bozeman, Belgrade, Whitehall, &c., a territory 225 miles in length, with rapidly growing and diversified industries, copper and gold placer mining, agricultural, &c. Among its assets are: (1) The entire capital stock of the Madison River Power Co., owner of three water-power plants on Madison River, combined generating capacity of 25,000 electrical h. p. (see V. 90, p. 113); and (2) one-half (\$2,500,000) of the capital stock of the Great Falls Water-Power & Townsite Co., which in turn owns: (a) real estate in Great Falls with an assessed value in excess of \$2,000,000; and (b) the entire \$10,000,000 capital stock of the Great Falls Power Co., owner of two hydro-electric plants, generating capacity 46,000 h. p. (see V. 94, p. 935).

Butte Electric & Power Co.—Annual Earnings and Income (000 omitted).

Year	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902
Gross	\$1,703	\$1,075	\$1,532	\$1,259	\$1,046	\$843	\$674	\$514	\$453	\$437
Net	1,046	999	1,603	699	509	465	367	278	231	226
Interest	481	391	351	309	255	218	168	91	72	72
Bal. sur	565	698	642	390	332	247	200	179	139	153

The results for 1911 here shown (see p. 110 "Ry. & Ind. Sec.") take no account of [the company's] one-half of the surplus earnings of Great Falls Water Power & Townsite Co., amounting to \$100,000. Accordingly, the surplus earnings of the Butte Co. and the net earnings obtained through operation of the predecessor company of the Missouri River Electric & Power Co. for 1911 aggregate \$798,903, being in excess of the interest requirements on the entire indebtedness of the Missouri River Electric & Power Co. Operation of the plants of the Missouri River Electric & Power Co. at their maximum capacity should produce a gross income of \$1,500,000, which is sufficient to pay all operating charges, interest and sinking funds of that company and leave a substantial surplus for dividends on its stock. The Butte Electric & Power Co. itself has paid 5% dividends on its pref. stock continuously since organization in 1901, and is now paying dividends at rate of 7% per annum on its common stock. The outstanding \$4,000,000 common stock and \$1,000,000 pref. stock have a value based on present quotations in excess of \$5,000,000. See United Missouri River Power Co., V. 94, p. 597, 285.

Mitchell Lewis Motor Co., Racine, Wis.—Payment of No es. The \$750,000 6% gold notes, due Aug. 1, will be paid at either the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, or the First National Bank, N. Y., on or after that date.—V. 93, p. 1768.

National Electric Signaling Co.—Receivership.—The U. S. District Court at Trenton, N. J., on July 26, on application of D. S. Wolcott, appointed Samuel M. Kintner of Pittsburgh and Halsey M. Barrett of Bloomfield, N. J., as receivers.

The company consented to the receivership, which is the result of the judgment obtained recently by Prof. Reginald Fessenden for \$405,175. Compare V. 95, p. 180.

National Fireproofing Co., Pittsburgh.—Business.—At the meeting on July 25, at which \$2,500,000 new bonds were authorized, Pres. W. D. Henry, it is reported, said in part:

During the first 6 months of the year the company has booked orders \$2,000,000 in excess of the amount accrued during the first half of 1911, and the indications are that this increase will continue. The June and February business was the largest ever booked in any month in the company's history. In regard to increasing dividends on the pref. shares, that is a matter entirely in the hands of the directors. The company enjoyed its banner year in 1908, and, based on the volume of business now being booked, this year will show even greater gains. The earnings for the 5 months show an increase over the corresponding period of 1911. The tendency has been toward better prices for materials. It is stated that the outstanding bonds will be retired out of the funds from the sale of the new issue, which, after paying off its floating obligations, will give the company a working capital of \$500,000.—See V. 95, p. 240.

National Packing Co.—Dissolution Plan.—The details of the plan by which the company proposes to effect its voluntary dissolution were submitted to the Gov. on July 30:

The general plan for the disintegration of the meat company was agreed on several weeks ago, and it is expected the detailed plan also will be acceptable to the Government. The basis on which the property of the National Packing Co. is to be dissolved is 45% of the property to Swift & Co., 40% to Armour & Co. and 14% to Morris & Co.—V. 95, p. 240.

Nevada-California Power Co.—Another Scrip Dividend.—A scrip dividend of \$2 a share on the outstanding common stock has been declared, payable to holders of record at noon July 27. Interest-bearing certificates dated Aug. 1 will be mailed Aug. 10. A similar scrip dividend was paid six months ago. Compare V. 94, p. 283.—V. 95, p. 53.

New England Watch Co., Waterbury, Conn.—Receivership.—Judge Burpee in the New Haven County Superior Court on July 23 appointed John P. Elton of Waterbury and Harris Whittemore of Naugatuck receivers.

The directors on July 20 voted to temporarily suspend operations and apply for a receiver. The receivers will conduct the business for the remainder of the year at least, and it is hoped that a permanent reorganization will have been effected by the first of January next. The financial difficulties are understood to be due to the remodeling of the product from the old-style duplex to the more modern lever escapement.—V. 88, p. 886.

New Jersey Gas Co.—Bond with Stock Bonus.—There was sold at auction in Phila. last week at 90 one \$500 1st M. 5% 1940, with \$75 N. J. Consol. Gas Co. com. scrip bonus.—V. 92, p. 1314.

N. Y. & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.—Auction Sale Aug. 20.—The company's holdings of securities, etc., are advertised by the New York Trust Co. the mortgage trustee, to be sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y., on Aug. 20. Holders of the company's \$500,000 5% bonds are said to have given "practically unanimous consent" to the plan. See V. 94, p. 1701.

Niagara Lockport & Ontario Power Co.—Stock Authorized.—The P. S. Commission on Aug. 1 authorized the company to issue and sell as of June 1 1912 \$2,000,000 first pref. stock at par to discharge \$2,000,000 5% 30-year gold coupon notes which matured June 1 1912.

The Electric Power Securities Co. of Niagara Falls has also been authorized to acquire \$880,000 of the new issue, or 49%. The Electric Co. now holds 49% of the present outstanding stock of the company.—V. 94, p. 1691.

North Carolina Electric & Power Co.—Sale of Whitney Property.—The company recently agreed to sell the partially completed hydro-electric plant, together with houses and a portion of the land at Whitney, N. C. (formerly belonging to the Whitney Company, V. 91, p. 1715, 1636), to L'Aluminium Francais. The Manufacturers' Record said:

L'Aluminium Francais has been organized with a capital of 15,000,000 francs by Banque Franco-Americaine de Paris and Bank Leu & Co. of Zurich, and plans to organize the Southern Aluminum Co. with a capital stock of \$8,000,000 to build aluminum works and utilize for this enterprise the uncompleted Whitney hydro-electric development. The Whitney property comprises the land, dam construction, etc., formerly owned by the Whitney Company, which was succeeded by the North Carolina Electric & Power Co., the first organization having expended more than \$1,000,000 for its purchases and hydro-electric construction on the Yadkin River near Whitney. In accepting this proposition of the French capitalists, the North Carolina Electric & Power Co. will retain the ownership of mine, country, Virginia lands, etc., including about 7,200 acres in Whitney and along the Yadkin River. The French capitalists are to pay \$750,000 in cash and \$500,000 in stock of the Southern Aluminum Co. for their Whitney purchase.

[Lawrence H. Sanders, 2 Rector St., N. Y. City, is now President of the North Carolina Electric & Power Co.]—V. 91, p. 1776.

Northern States Power Co.—Permanent Notes Ready.—The temporary certificates for the \$5,000,000 5-year 6% collateral lien notes may now be exchanged for permanent certificates at the trust department of the Guaranty Trust Co.—V. 95, p. 180.

Ohio Fuel Oil Co., Pittsburgh.—Dividend.—This company on July 16 declared a cash dividend of 100%, or \$1 per share, on its \$320,000 of outstanding capital stock, payable Aug. 1 on stock of record July 2. "Pittsburgh Press" said:

This is the first dividend declared by the company, but for some time action had been anticipated. The stock was given as a dividend to holders of the Ohio Fuel Oil Supply Co. in Oct. 1909 (V. 89, p. 724). This required \$20,000 shares, of a par value of \$1. Earnings have been very large—\$492,127 in the year ending Apr. 30 1910, \$487,859 in 1911 and \$753,745 in 1912, the latter including only one big month's production from the Blue Creek oil pool. Average annual earnings have thus been \$577,000, or 180% per annum on the outstanding capital. On April 30 the surplus stood at \$1,733,745, on which date cash and accounts receivable exceeded accounts payable by \$356,709. May, June and July receipts from the Blue Creek field alone will probably approximate two-thirds of the gross earnings of the last fiscal year, which were \$1,092,667. George W. Crawford is President and H. C. Reeser Sec. and Treas.—V. 89, p. 724.

Omaha (Neb.) Water Co.—Payment of 1st Pref. Stock.—The beneficial certificates pertaining to the \$749,000 1st pref. stock will be paid at par and retired upon presentation at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y. The usual dividend of 5% on the stock will be paid on Aug. 7 out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30 1912.—V. 94, p. 1650.

Pennsylvania Light & Pow. Co., Pittsb.—Control Sold.—See Philadelphia Electric Company under "Railroads" above.—V. 95, p. 115.

Philadelphia Electric Co.—Power Contract.—See Phila. Rapid Transit Co. under "Reports."—V. 94, p. 1337, 1190.

Pittsburg Oil & Gas Co.—Earnings.—For 3 mos. end. June 30. Total earnings, all sources, \$170,533; operating expenses, maint., drilling new wells, rentals, interest on funded and current debt, etc., \$131,940; net earnings, \$38,643.—V. 94, p. 1190.

Porto Rican-Amer. Tobacco Co., N. Y.—Indefinitely Postponed.—The meeting called for Aug. 1 to vote on increasing the auth. stock to \$3,000,000 was indefinitely postponed. Several of the 29 individual defendants in the Government's suit to dissolve the American Tobacco Co. feel that any increase in the capitalization of the company might involve a violation of the Court's decree, which enjoined them from increasing their holdings in any of the companies formed as the result of the dissolution, at any time within 3 years thereafter. See plan of dissolution, V. 93, p. 1122-4.—V. 95, p. 180.

Pure Oil Co.—2 1/2% Extra Dividend.—An extra dividend of 2 1/2% has been declared on the \$4,421,610 common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly disbursement of 2 1/2% (the rate in effect since Sept. 1911), both payable Sept. 1. Compare V. 93, p. 1389.—V. 95, p. 54.

Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.—Dividend.—The company paid on July 15 a dividend of 10% on its \$2,000,000 stock, making 20% paid to date in 1912.

Company's Dividend Record to Aug. 1 1912 (Per Cent.)						
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
In cash	10	37 1/2	85 1/2	80	70	3 (\$60,000)
In stock		50	33 1-3		100	20

Stock out.
Dec. 31, \$509,000 \$750,000 —\$1,000,000 ————— \$2,000,000
Total dividends: Cash, \$4,147,500; stock, \$1,500,000. No bonds or mortgage. E. B. Caldwell & Co., 25 Broad St., N. Y., are interested.
The plant, it is stated, is operating to capacity, 2,000 men being employed, and has orders ahead for 1,500 cars.—V. 90, p. 1300, 1618; V. 93, p. 1793.

(B. J.) Reynolds Tobacco Co.—Subscription Rights.—Stockholders of record Aug. 22 are offered the right to subscribe for the remaining \$2,475,000 of the \$10,000,000 auth. stock at par, in proportion to the number of shares now held, with provision for handling fractional parts of shares. Stockholders have until Oct. 1 to accept the offer and pay for the stock. Stockholders who do not care to subscribe for additional shares may assign their rights.—V. 94, p. 1650.

Riverside-Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., Danville, Va.—The Virginia Court of Appeals in the suit brought by the holders of a small percentage of the stock sustained the validity of the merger of the Riverside Cotton Mills and Dan River Power & Mfg. Co. in Aug. 1909. Dividends at the rate of 10% were paid in 1911 on the common stock, of which \$180,000 of the outstanding \$2,500,000 is in the treasury. There is also outstanding \$4,500,000 6% cumulative pref. stock.—V. 94, p. 356.

Southern California Mountain Water Co.—Sale to City.—See "San Diego" in "State and City" department.—V. 82, p. 874.

Southern Pipe Line Co., Oil City, Pa.—Dividend Increased.—A dividend of 8% has been declared on the \$10,000,000 stock, payable Aug. 31 to holders of record Aug. 15.

This compares with 6% in June and March last, the first distribution since the dissolution of the Standard Oil Co.—V. 94, p. 420.

Standard Oil Co. of California.—Stock Increased.—The stockholders on July 31 ratified the increase in the capital stock from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000.—V. 94, p. 1769.

Toronto & Niagara Power Co.—Favorable Decision.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on July 24 reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Ontario, Canada, delivered in February last. The Privy Council finds that the company is entitled to erect poles and string power wires along the streets of North Toronto to distribute electric power without the consent of the city authorities. The company, it is stated, recently decided to expend \$5,000,000 to extend its system at Niagara Falls, bringing the total capacity up to 125,000 horse power. The controversy with the city authorities was over the erection of a transmission line from Niagara to the City of Toronto for a voltage of 85,000.—V. 84, p. 52.

Union-American Cigar Co., Pittsburgh.—First Dividend.—An initial semi-annual dividend of 3 1/4% has been declared on full shares of 7% cumulative pref. stock, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 1. Checks will be mailed. G. P. Waidely is Treas.—See V. 94, p. 213.

Union Telephone Co. of Erie, Pa.—Receivership.—Judge Henry of Lebanon, specially presiding in the Dauphin County Court, on Aug. 1 appointed Theodore A. Lamb as receiver. The company's lines are leased by the American Union Telephone Co., which is in the hands of receivers. (V. 93, p. 347, 1466; V. 94, p. 561, 1628).

United States Steel Corporation.—See "Reports."
Called.—(\$75,000) 1st M. 6s of the Johnson Co. have been drawn for payment at 105 and interest on Sept. 1 at the office of U. S. Trust Co., N. Y., trustee.—V. 95, p. 116.

United Wireless Telegraph Co., New York.—Report by Reorganization Committee.—A circular dated Aug. 1 and signed by Arthur P. West, 55 Liberty St., Chairman of the reorganization committee, says in substance:

Developments Since Circular of April 4 1912 was Issued.
Approximately 15,000 stockholders, holding about 650,000 shares of United Wireless Telegraph Co. stock, have participated in the reorganization, paying the assessment of 59 cents a share. On July 3 1912 the final papers were signed by which the physical assets and patents of the United Wireless Telegraph Co. were turned over to the reorganization committee by the trustees in bankruptcy. These assets, in turn, have been sold to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America for 140,000 shares of Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America stock (\$5 par value), with an option for 90 days to the new Wireless Liquidating Co. to "put" such stock, or any part of it, to the English Marconi company at par (V. 95, p. 179, 1231). As was proposed in the original circular, this \$700,000 American Marconi stock has been transferred to a new corporation organized by your committee called the Wireless Liquidating Co., and its shares are about to be distributed in exchange for the certificates of deposit issued by this committee. Whether the Wireless Liquidating Co. will continue to hold these shares, or proceed to distribute them, or their proceeds, among its stockholders is a matter for the determination of the stockholders, and a meeting for that purpose will be called as soon as the stock certificates can be sent out, a matter which will take a little time, as there are about 15,000 separate certificates to be made out, signed and mailed. These 35 shares of Marconi stock are now selling on the N. Y. market at about \$8 to \$8 25 a share. At \$8 a share the 140,000 shares of this stock held by the new company are worth about \$1,120,000.

The committee has already paid to the trustees in bankruptcy of the United Wireless Telegraph Co. \$200,000 for the property transferred to the Marconi company and has still to pay the trustees in bankruptcy \$450,000 on that account, but the payments remaining to be made to the trustees will probably be largely offset by dividends from the estate in bankruptcy (on the shares of United Wireless Telegraph Co. stock transferred to your committee) when the old company is wound up. Your committee will also have on hand, after paying its expenses, approximately \$75,000, which is the residue of deposit of United Wireless Telegraph Co. stock already issued and also being turned over to the new company. We have already issued certificates of deposit for United Wireless Telegraph Co. stock, which will receive 2 1/2% shares of the Wireless Liquidating Co. stock. This stock is now ready to be issued, and you are hereby requested to return your certificates of deposit at once in order that stock certificates of the Wireless Liquidating Co. may be issued therefor. All certificates of deposit must be signed on the back by the person to whom it runs with exactly the same name shown on face of certificate and the signature must be witnessed. All transfers, after this original issue of stock, will be charged for at the rate of 25 cents for each transfer, plus stock transfer taxes. In case it is desired that any part of the new stock be issued in a name different from that in which the certificate of deposit runs, the signatures authorizing any such changes must each be guaranteed by a bank.

The Wireless Liquidating Co. was incorporated at Albany on June 10 with \$1,700,000 auth. capital stock.—Ed.]—V. 94, p. 1793.

Whitney Co.—Property Again Sold.—See North Carolina Electric & Power Co. above.—V. 91, p. 1715.

—Investors here and abroad will be interested in the \$10,000,000 Deere & Co. 7% cumulative preferred stock offering made to-day through our advertising columns by White, Weld & Co., of 14 Wall St., N. Y., Chicago, Boston and Buffalo, and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., 14 Wall St., New York, Chicago and Hartford, Conn. This stock is preferred as to assets and dividends. Having sold a large part of the entire issue, the bankers offer the unsold balance, subject to change in price, at 100 and accrued dividend. Descriptive details appear in the advertisement, and the investment features of this property are referred to in our "General Investment News" Department. Circular will be sent on request to the bankers.

—James C. Willson, formerly Southern representative of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, announces the organization of the investment banking house of James C. Willson & Co., Incorporated, with offices at 901 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky. It will be the policy of this company to deal in high-grade bonds and preferred stocks.

—Plympton, Gardiner & Co. have issued a special circular on St. Louis & San Francisco refunding 4s of 1951. Copies may be had on application at the firm's offices, 27 William St., New York, or 228 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

—Emery, Peck & Rockwood, Chicago, announce that Mr. Henry D. Fellows, for the past five years actively engaged in the bond business in Chicago, has become associated with their sales department.

—Theodore Prince has retired from law practice to become a member of the firm of L. M. Prince & Co., 20 Broad St., members of the Stock Exchange. He will be an active member of the firm.

Reports and Documents.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE LISTING OF THE SEVEN PER CENT CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND THE COMMON STOCK.

New York, N. Y., June 17 1912.

Referring to the previous applications for the listing of International Harvester Company Stock Trust Certificates numbered and dated respectively A3494, June 3 1908, and A3763, February 2 1910, International Harvester Company hereby makes application to have placed, from time to time, upon the regular list of the New York Stock Exchange \$60,000,000 par value of its Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock, divided into 600,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each and \$80,000,000 par value of its Common Stock divided into 800,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, being the entire authorized capital stock of the Company, said shares to be listed in lieu of and upon the retirement of the Stock Trust Certificates hereinafter described.

All the stock of the Company, preferred and common, except twenty-one shares held by the directors, is now deposited under a Voting Trust Agreement, dated August 13 1902, which will expire by limitation of time on August 1 1912, at which time the holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued thereunder will be entitled to receive stock certificates of the appropriate class and amount in exchange therefor. The voting Trustee are George W. Perkins, Charles Deering and Cyrus H. McCormick. Stock Trust Certificates issued under said Voting Trust Agreement representing all the stock of the Company, preferred and common, the listing of which is now applied for, except the twenty-one shares now held by the directors, are now on the regular list. Said Stock Trust Certificates are issued by the Voting Trustees, signed by their Agents, and entitle the holders to receive stock certificates of the Company upon the termination of said Voting Trust and in the meantime to receive payments equal to the dividends collected on the deposited stock. All dividends which have been declared upon the stock of the Company, both preferred and common, since the formation of said Voting Trust, have been distributed to the holders of the Stock Trust Certificates representing such stock, preferred and common.

International Harvester Company (hereinafter called the "Company") was organized under the General Corporation Laws of the State of New Jersey on August 12 1902. The duration of the corporation is perpetual.

At the time of its organization the Capital Stock of the Company consisted entirely of Common Stock to the amount of \$120,000,000, but by amendment of the Company's charter on Jan. 8 1907 the plan of capitalization was changed (without increasing the total amount) by making one-half of the stock Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock and leaving the other half Common Stock. Stockholders received one share of Preferred Stock and one share of Common Stock in exchange for every two shares of the original stock. By further amendment of the Company's charter made on Jan. 28 1910, the authorized capital stock of the Company was increased from \$120,000,000 to \$140,000,000, all of the additional authorized stock being common stock. The \$20,000,000 additional common stock so authorized was issued and distributed among the holders of record of the common stock at the close of business on Feb. 3 1910, pro rata, in payment of a dividend of 33 1-3% duly declared by the directors upon said stock. The entire authorized capital stock of the Company has been issued and is now outstanding, fully paid and non-assessable. No personal liability attaches to the ownership of the stock, preferred or common.

The Company is engaged in the manufacture, sale and dealing in harvesting machines, tools and implements of all kinds, including harvesters, binders, reapers, mowers, rakes, headers, shredders, machinery, engines, wagons, and motor vehicles; agricultural machinery, tools and implements of all kinds; binder twine; and devices, materials and articles used in connection therewith; and repair parts and other devices, materials and articles used in connection with harvesting or agricultural machines, tools or implements, in accordance with the terms of its Certificate of Incorporation.

The amended Certificate of Incorporation of the Company provides with respect to Preferred Stock as follows:

"The holders of Preferred Stock shall be entitled from and after February 15 1907 to receive, when and as declared, from the surplus of the Corporation, or from the net profits arising from the business of the Corporation, cumulative dividends at the rate of Seven per Cent per annum, and no more, payable quarterly on dates to be fixed by the by-laws. The dividends on such Preferred Stock shall be cumulative, and shall be payable before any dividend on the Common Stock shall be paid or set apart, so that if in any year dividends amounting to Seven per Cent shall not have been paid on the Preferred Stock, the deficiency shall be payable before any dividends shall be paid upon or set apart for the Common Stock.

"Whenever the cumulative dividends on the Preferred Stock for all previous years and the accrued quarterly installments for the current year shall have been declared, and the Corporation shall have paid the same, or shall have set aside from its surplus, or from the net profits arising from its business, a sum sufficient for the payment thereof, the Directors may declare dividends on the Common Stock, payable then or thereafter, out of any remaining surplus of the Corporation or out of any remaining net profits arising from its business.

"In the event of any liquidation or dissolution or winding up (whether voluntary or otherwise) of the Corporation, then, before any amount shall be paid to the holders of Common Stock, the holders of Preferred Stock

shall be entitled to be paid in full the par amount of their shares, and in addition thereto all arrears of dividends—that is to say, an amount sufficient, with the dividends actually paid, to make Seven per Cent for each year; and after the payment to the holders of the Preferred Stock of such par value and arrears of dividends, the remaining assets and funds shall be divided and paid to the holders of Common Stock pro rata according to their respective shares.

"Neither the Preferred nor the Common Stock of the Corporation shall at any time be increased or diminished without the consent in writing, or by vote at a special meeting of Stockholders called for the purpose, of at least two-thirds in amount of each class of stock at the time outstanding."

The amended Certificate of Incorporation also provides as follows:

The Corporation shall not create any mortgage or other lien upon its real estate, plants, tools or machinery without the consent in writing or by vote at a special meeting of the Stockholders called for the purpose, of the holders of at least two-thirds of the entire Capital Stock of the Corporation at the time outstanding, and, if there be more than one class of stock, without the consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of each class of stock outstanding; but this restriction shall not be construed to apply to any purchase money mortgage or lien.

Except as herein otherwise provided, the directors shall have power and authority to sell, assign, transfer, convey or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property and assets of the Corporation on such terms and conditions as to the directors shall seem just and expedient, and to issue the bonds, debentures, notes and other obligations or evidences of debt of the Corporation.

With the consent in writing or by vote at a special meeting of stockholders called for the purpose of the holders of not less than two-thirds of all the Capital Stock of the Corporation at that time outstanding, or if there be more than one class of stock, of not less than two-thirds of each class of stock at the time outstanding, the Directors of the Corporation shall have power to sell, convey or otherwise dispose of all the property, rights and franchises of the Corporation, as an entirety, upon such terms and conditions and for such considerations, whether in cash, stocks, bonds or other property, as the directors may in their discretion determine.

Of the company's original capital stock of \$120,000,000, \$60,000,000 was issued for an equal amount of cash working capital and \$60,000,000 for the manufacturing plants and other physical properties formerly owned by the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Deering Harvester Company, Milwaukee Harvester Company and Plano Manufacturing Company. Said plants and properties immediately prior to their conveyance to the Company were valued by independent appraisers, exclusive of any allowance for good-will or patents, at a sum in excess of \$60,000,000. The \$20,000,000 additional capital stock was issued as a stock dividend as aforesaid.

The Company has no bonded indebtedness and its properties are free and unencumbered. The only long-time obligations of the Company are an unsecured loan of \$10,000,000, due in 1921, and \$20,000,000 unsecured Three-year 5% Gold Notes issued under an indenture dated Feb. 15 1912, made between the Company and the Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee. This indenture provides that no recourse shall be had thereunder or upon any note issued thereunder against any stockholder of the Company.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES COMBINED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DEC. 31 1911.

Sales of harvesting machinery, tillage implements, engines, tractors, cream separators, farm wagons, manure spreaders, auto wagons, twine and steel products	\$108,033,595 61	
Miscellaneous earnings and charges (net)	715,572 37	
		\$108,749,167 98
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Cost of manufacturing and distributing	\$82,593,687 02	
Ordinary repairs and maintenance	3,488,949 52	
Renewals and minor improvements	678,867 00	
Experimental, development and patent expenses	640,505 32	
Administrative and general expenses	670,754 97	
Interest on loans	1,547,985 42	
Appropriations for fire insurance fund	250,000 00	
Reserve for pension fund	250,000 00	
Reserve for industrial accident fund	250,000 00	
Reserves for plant depreciation and ore extinguishment	1,987,909 94	
Reserves for contingent losses and collection expenses on receivables	1,070,000 00	
		93,227,770 09
Net profit		\$15,521,397 89

The Company agrees with the New York Stock Exchange as follows:

To publish at least once in each year and to submit to the stockholders of the corporation a detailed statement of its physical and financial condition, an income account covering the previous fiscal year, and a balance sheet showing assets and liabilities at the end of said year; also annually an income account and balance sheet of all affiliated companies, which may, however, be incorporated in a combined income account and a combined balance sheet of the Company and its affiliated companies;

To maintain a transfer office or agency in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, where all stock shall be directly transferable, and to make, at the option of the holder, dividend payments in New York funds;

To give at least ten days' notice in advance of the closing of the books or the taking of a record of stockholders for any purpose;

To notify the Stock Exchange in the event of the issuance of any rights or subscriptions to or allotments of its securities, and to afford the holders of listed securities a proper

period within which to record their interests, and that all rights, subscriptions or allotments shall, at the option of the holder, be transferable, payable and deliverable in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is the combined Balance Sheet of the Company (including the assets and liabilities of affiliated companies) as of Dec. 31 1911 (the close of its last fiscal year):

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31ST 1911.

ASSETS.		
Property account:		
Real estate and plant property, ore mines, coal and timber lands at December 31 1910	\$70,936,328 05	
Net capital additions during 1911	4,590,769 16	
	\$75,527,097 21	
Expenditures for stripping and development at ore mines	1,057,903 49	\$76,585,000 70
Deferred charges to operations	206,888 08	206,888 08
Fire insurance fund assets	1,514,312 50	1,514,312 50
Current assets:		
Inventories:		
Finished products, raw materials, etc., at close of 1911 season	\$49,168,601 18	
Subsequent material purchases and manufacture for 1912 season	20,424,179 68	
	\$69,592,780 86	
Receivables:		
Farmers' and agents' notes	\$52,910,943 11	
Accts. receivable	19,977,544 65	
	\$72,888,587 76	
Deduct:		
Accumulated reserves for contingent losses	3,137,166 22	69,751,421 54
Cash	6,074,151 86	6,074,151 86
		145,418,354 26
		\$223,724,555 54
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock—		
Preferred	\$60,000,000 00	
Common	80,000,000 00	
		\$140,000,000 00
Purchase money obligations		
		879,500 00
Current liabilities—		
Bills payable	\$30,918,341 68	
Accounts payable—		
Current invoices, pay-rolls, accrued interest and taxes, &c.	\$5,334,729 84	
Preferred Stock dividend (payable March 1 1912)	1,050,000 00	
Common Stock dividend (payable Jan. 15 1912)	1,000,000 00	
	10,384,729 84	
		41,303,071 52
Reserves—		
Plant depreciation and extinguishment	\$9,708,607 37	
Special maintenance	1340,810 66	
Collection expenses on receivables	1,000,000 00	
Fire insurance fund	2,061,399 82	
Pension fund	1,027,719 27	
Industrial accident fund	512,500 00	
Contingent	2,500,000 00	
		18,151,037 12
Surplus	23,390,916 90	
		\$223,724,555 54

The fiscal year of the Company ends on Dec. 31 of each year. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company is held on the third Thursday of April at Hoboken, N. J., and the regular meetings of the Board of Directors are held bi-weekly.

The Stock Certificates of both classes are interchangeable and directly transferable both in New York and Chicago. The New York Transfer Agent is The Standard Trust Company of New York and the New York Registrar is the New York Trust Company. The Chicago Transfer Agent is the First Trust & Savings Bank and the Chicago Registrar is the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company.

The corporate office of the Company is at No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J.

The principal office of the Company is in the Harvester Building, Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Directors (Term expires 1913): James Deering, John J. Glessner, William H. Jones, Harold F. McCormick, George W. Perkins, William L. Saunders.

(Term expires 1914): Charles Deering, Chairman; George F. Baker, William J. Louderback, Cyrus H. McCormick, Norman B. Ream, Charles Steele.

(Term expires 1915): Edgar A. Bancroft, John A. Chapman, Elbert H. Gary, Richard F. Howe, Thomas D. Jones, John P. Wilson.

The members of the Finance Committee are: George W. Perkins, Chairman; George F. Baker, Charles Deering, Elbert H. Gary, Cyrus H. McCormick, Norman B. Ream.

The Officers of the Company are: President, Cyrus H. McCormick; Vice-Presidents, James Deering, John J. Glessner, William H. Jones, Harold F. McCormick; Treasurer, Harold F. McCormick; Assistant Secretary, William M. Gale.

Respectfully submitted,

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.

By HAROLD F. McCORMICK, Vice-President.

This Committee recommends that on and after Aug. 1 1912 the above-described \$60,000,000 Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock and \$80,000,000 Common Stock be admitted to the list on official notice of issuance in exchange for outstanding Stock Trust Certificates.

WM. W. HEATON, Chairman.

Adopted by the Governing Committee June 26 1912.

GEORGE W. ELY, Secretary.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, Aug. 2 1912.

A gradual expansion in trade is reported in some branches of industry and the feeling in the business world is decidedly cheerful. The indications still point to bountiful crops of grain and cotton shows improvement. A further advance in steel products and increasing difficulty in securing prompt deliveries is a sign of the times.

GENERAL STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.

	Aug. 1 1912.	July 1 1912.	Aug. 1 1911.
Coffee, Brazil	1,741,674	1,635,656	1,825,528
Coffee, Java	57,122	Nil	21,881
Coffee, other	284,500	265,407	226,809
Sugar	10,785	32,000	24,231
Hides	No	4,550	7,000
Cotton	125,031	128,238	62,363
Hanila hemp	1,210	4,745	5,803
Sisal hemp	550	0,687	1,718
Flour	52,425	46,500	46,200

LARD on the spot was higher in sympathy with the Western speculative market. The demand, however, continues very quiet, with business confined to actual requirements. The trade still hopes for lower prices, though there is no pressure to sell. Prime Western is quoted at 10.70c., middle Western 10.50c., City, steam, 10 1/2c. Refined lard is still rather quiet but firmer; Continent is quoted at 11.10c.; South America 11.85c.; Brazil, in kegs, 12.85c. Speculation in lard futures has been not especially active, support from packers being noted in sympathy with provisions and grain. The smaller arrival of hogs at Chicago is still a feature.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July delivery	10.70	10.67 1/2	10.65	10.57 1/2		
September delivery	10.80	10.77 1/2	10.75	10.70	10.70	10.67 1/2

PORK has been quiet and steady. Mess \$20 25@20 75, clear \$19 25@21, family \$20 25@21 25. Beef has been moderately active and firm; mess \$15 50@16, packet \$17 @17 50, family \$18@18 50, extra India mess \$29@29 50. Cut meats have been quiet and generally steady; pickled hams, 10@20 lbs., 11 1/8@12 1/2c.; pickled bellies, 6@12 lbs., 11@11 1/2c. Butter, creamery extras, 27@27 1/2c. Cheese, State, whole milk, new, white, specials, 15 1/4@15 1/2c. Eggs, Western firsts, 18 1/2@19 1/2c.

OILS.—Linseed has been quiet and easier; City, raw, American seed, 70@71c.; boiled 71@72c., Calcutta 80c. Cottonseed oil has been quiet and firm; winter 7.10@7.75c., summer white 6.75@8c. Coconut oil has been quiet and firm; Cochin 9 1/2@9 3/4c., Ceylon 8 1/2@8 3/4c. Chinawood has been in fair demand at 9@10c. Corn has been fairly active at 5.80@5.90c. Cod quiet and firm; domestic 46@48c.

COFFEE continues rather nominal. Prices, however, might have been shaded on actual business. Trade was practically at a standstill, reflecting the weakness in options. The country maintained its attitude of indifference, hoping for lower prices. On the other hand, holders were not disposed to press their Brazil grades, as primary points are comparatively higher. Cost and freight offers from Santos did not decline materially and were too high for business. Spot, Rio No. 7, was quoted at 14 1/2 cents. Santos No. 4 is held at 15 1/2 cents to 15 3/4 cents. West Indian coffees are nominally steady in sympathy with Brazils. Fair to good Cutcuta is quoted at 15 1/4@16 1/2c. Options made a new low level on tired liquidation. Primary receipts were heavier. Closing prices were as follows:

Aug	12.65@12.65	Dec	12.95@12.96	April	13.07@13.09
Sept	12.75@12.76	Jan	12.97@12.99	May	13.10@13.11
Oct	12.82@12.84	Feb	12.95@12.97	June	13.10@13.11
Nov	12.88@12.90	March	13.05@13.06	July	13.09@13.10

SUGAR.—Raws were quiet and rather heavy, reflecting pressure to sell. Refiners, moreover, followed a waiting policy, as they are fairly well supplied for current requirements. Centrifugals are quoted 4.05c. for 96-degrees test, muscovado 3.55c. for 89-degrees test; molasses 3.30c. for 89-degrees test. Refined sugar quiet with only moderate withdrawals on contracts. Fine granulated at 5.05@5.10c.

PETROLEUM.—Refined petroleum has been quiet and easier. Barrels 8.35c., bulk 4.75c. and cases 10.25c. Naphtha has been quiet and firm; 73@76-degrees, in 100-gallon drums, 22c.; drums \$8 50 extra. Spirits of turpentine quiet and firm at 46@46 1/2c. Common to good strained rosin firm at \$6 45@6 50.

TOBACCO on the spot continued quiet. The same hand-to-mouth buying of cigar manufacturers is noted in the trade. But this is confined largely to binder, of which the assortments are getting poorer. The new crop is coming along well in all sections. Business in Sumatra leaf is only routine, covering current requirements of manufacturers. Cuban tobacco quiet and steady, interest centering in new crop.

COPPER continues firm with a fair consuming inquiry. Lake is quoted at 17 1/2c., electrolytic at 17 1/2c. Stocks are still decreasing, despite a larger production here. Tin has been firmer but quiet, with the spot quotation 45c. Lead shows a slightly stronger tendency on the basis of 4.72 1/2c. Spelter is inactive at a decline to 7c. Pig iron is firm and active, with No. 1 Northern quoted at \$15 75@16 25, No. 2 Southern being held at \$15 75@16 25. Mills are busy filling old contracts, and new business comes steadily forward. Further advances on finished products have been made.

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

Table with columns for futures contracts (e.g., Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec) and their respective price ranges and closing values.

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

Table showing movement to August 2 1912 and August 4 1911, with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Stocks. Lists various towns and their respective figures.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE SEPT. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Sept. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night.

Summary table for overland movement comparing 1911-12 and 1910-11, showing weekly and since Sept. 1 figures for shipped, gross overland, and net overland.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 270 bales, against 521 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 255,579 bales.

Table for 'In Sight and Spinners' Takings', comparing weekly receipts and since Sept. 1 figures for 1911-12 and 1910-11.

Decrease during week. Movement into sight in previous years. Table showing weekly movement into sight for 1910-11 and 1909-10.

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

Table of closing quotations for middling cotton at various markets (Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, etc.) from Saturday to Friday.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as the afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening.

Large table showing the visible supply of cotton in bales, categorized by region (Great Britain, Continental, European, American) and stock location (Liverpool, Manchester, etc.).

Continental imports for the past week have been 28,000 bales. The above figures for 1912 show a decrease from last week of 172,495 bales, a gain of 722,291 bales over 1911, an excess of 692,514 bales over 1910 and a gain of 195,724 bales over 1909.

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

	Sat'day, July 27.	Monday, July 29.	Tuesday, July 30.	Wed'day, July 31.	Thurs'day, Aug. 1.	Friday, Aug. 2.
July						
Range	13.72	13.50-55	—	—	—	—
Closing	13.88	13.58	13.20	—	—	—
Aug						
Range	13.19-35	13.30-50	13.09-36	13.00	12.88-95	—
Closing	13.49	13.43	13.14-16	13.15	12.85-90	12.90
Sept						
Range	13.18-38	13.34-36	13.01-23	13.13	12.92-94	—
Closing	13.32-34	13.31-33	13.08-10	13.12-14	12.87	12.88
Oct						
Range	12.95-35	13.08-34	12.87-20	12.88-10	12.70-87	12.70-96
Closing	13.19-20	13.22-23	13.08-09	13.03-04	12.77-78	12.78-79
Nov						
Range	—	—	—	—	12.70	—
Closing	13.19-20	13.23-24	12.98-99	13.03-04	12.78-80	12.78-80
Dec						
Range	12.94-25	13.08-34	12.89-21	12.88-01	12.70-86	12.70-97
Closing	13.19-20	13.24-25	12.99-00	13.03-04	12.78-79	12.78-79
Jan						
Range	12.98-29	13.15-38	12.94-25	12.93-12	12.73-88	12.74-00
Closing	13.23-24	13.27-28	13.02-03	13.07	12.80-81	12.80-81
Feb						
Range	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing	13.27-29	13.31-32	13.07-08	13.11-13	12.38-85	12.83-85
Mch						
Range	13.09-38	13.24-36	13.08-31	13.05-19	12.84-02	12.88-03
Closing	13.33-34	13.38-40	13.13-14	13.17-18	12.90-91	12.91-92
May						
Range	13.21-31	—	13.16-43	13.16-34	13.07-09	13.00-15
Closing	13.44-45	13.49-50	13.24-25	13.27-29	13.01-03	13.00-01
Tone						
Spot	Quiet.	Steady.	Easy.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Steady.
Options	Firm.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Easy.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegraphic reports from the South this evening denote that in the main the weather has been favorable the past week. From Texas, however, we are advised that a good, general rain is needed. Improvement in the condition of the crop is noted by some of our correspondents.

Galveston, Texas.—Widely scattered rains have fallen in Texas during the week, but the precipitation was light. Cotton is deteriorating and a good general rain is needed to check it. First bales are now appearing in all sections. Local new cotton receipts are 168 bales, compared with 6,096 for last year. We have had rain on one day during the past week, to the extent of one hundredth of an inch. Average thermometer 86, highest 93, lowest 78.

Abilene, Tex.—There has been rain on one day of the week, to the extent of sixteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 89, highest being 106 and lowest 72.

Brenham, Tex.—We have had rain on one day of the past week, the rainfall being two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 88, ranging from 74 to 102.

Cuero, Tex.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has ranged from 68 to 104, averaging 86.

Dallas, Tex.—The week's rainfall has been ten hundredths of an inch, on one day. Average thermometer 99, highest 108 and lowest 72.

Henrietta, Tex.—It has rained on one day of the week, the rainfall being four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 90, the highest being 108 and the lowest 72.

Huntsville, Tex.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 88, ranging from 76 to 100.

Kerrville, Tex.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has ranged from 64 to 104, averaging 84.

Lampasas, Tex.—It has been dry all the week. Average thermometer 86, highest 106 and lowest 76.

Longview, Tex.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 88, the highest being 102 and the lowest 74.

Luling, Tex.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 88, ranging from 72 to 104.

Nacogdoches, Tex.—There has been rain on one day the past week, the rainfall being twenty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 72 to 102, averaging 87.

Palestine, Tex.—We have had rain on two days the past week, the rainfall reaching twenty-three hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 72.

Paris, Tex.—The week's rainfall has been one inch and fifty-two hundredths, on one day. The thermometer has averaged 88, the highest being 108 and the lowest 68.

San Antonio, Tex.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 88, ranging from 72 to 104.

Taylor, Tex.—It has rained on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching six hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 72.

Weatherford, Tex.—It has rained on one day of the week, the rainfall being four hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 90, highest 108 and lowest 72.

Ardmore, Okla.—There has been rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall being eighty-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 88, the highest being 110 and the lowest 66.

Marlow, Okla.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and fifty hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 82, ranging from 59 to 106.

Tulsa, Okla.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 64 to 106, averaging 85.

Alexandria, La.—Rain has fallen on two days of the week, the rainfall being two inches and forty-two hundredths. Average thermometer 83, highest 98, lowest 69.

New Orleans, La.—There has been no rain the past week. Thermometer has averaged 86, highest being 96 and lowest 78.

Shreveport, La.—Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the precipitation being two inches and forty-four hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 83, ranging from 68 to 98.

Eldorado, Ark.—Rain has fallen on two days during the week, the rainfall being forty-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 66 to 99, averaging 83.

Helena, Ark.—Moisture has helped crops. It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall being eighty-seven hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 81, highest 91 and lowest 67.

Little Rock, Ark.—Crop conditions are good and the plant is fruiting heavily. Rain has fallen on three days of the past week, to the extent of twenty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 85, the highest being 100 and the lowest 70.

Columbus, Miss.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 80, ranging from 64 to 96.

Meridian, Miss.—It has rained on one day of the week, the precipitation reaching two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 66 to 92, averaging 79.

Vicksburg, Miss.—It has rained to an inappreciable extent during the week. Average thermometer 82, highest 94 and lowest 71.

Mobile, Ala.—Weather very favorable the past week and crops are much improved. The week's rainfall has been nineteen hundredths of an inch on two days. The thermometer has averaged 85, the highest being 98 and the lowest 72.

Montgomery, Ala.—Light rains locally. Weather generally favorable. There has been rain on one day during the week, to the extent of thirty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 81, ranging from 67 to 95.

Selma, Ala.—We have had rain on one day during the week. The rainfall reached twenty-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 69 to 91, averaging 80.

Gainesville, Fla.—There has been rain on one day of the week, the rainfall being twenty-five hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 83, highest 96, lowest 70.

Madison, Fla.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 85, the highest being 100 and the lowest 71.

Tallahassee, Fla.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 83, ranging from 72 to 94.

Augusta, Ga.—We have had rain on two days during the week, the precipitation reaching sixty-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 69 to 94, averaging 81.

Savannah, Ga.—We have had rain on one day the past week, the rainfall reaching forty hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 84, highest 97, lowest 70.

Washington, Ga.—There has been rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall being forty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 81, the highest being 96 and the lowest 65.

Charleston, S. C.—Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the precipitation reaching one hundredth of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 85, ranging from 74 to 97.

Spartanburg, S. C.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the precipitation reaching fifty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 58 to 94, averaging 76.

Memphis, Tenn.—First open ball received twenty-ninth from Bolivar County, Mississippi, one day earlier than average year. Crop making good progress. We have had rain on one day during the past week to the extent of twenty-eight hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 80, highest 91, lowest 69.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 79, ranging from 65 to 93.

Charlotte, N. C.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, the rainfall being thirty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 62 to 89, averaging 76.

Greensboro, N. C.—There has been no rain during the week. Average thermometer 72, highest 86, lowest 57.

Raleigh, N. C.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 80, the highest being 99 and the lowest 62.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.—The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Sept. 1 for the last two seasons, from all sources from which statistics are obtainable, also the takings, or amounts gone out of sight, for the like period:

Cotton Takings. Week and Season.	1911-12.		1910-11.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply July 26	2,659,325	—	1,898,116	—
Visible supply Sept. 1	—	1,603,418	—	1,435,514
American in sight to Aug. 2	52,948	15,272,112	48,142	11,751,122
Bombay receipts to Aug. 1	13,000	2,277,000	11,000	2,470,000
Other India ship'ts to Aug. 1	14,000	350,000	18,000	459,300
Alexandria receipts to July 31	—	967,800	—	1,010,900
Other supply to July 31*	6,000	268,000	9,000	337,000
Total supply	2,745,273	20,768,330	1,934,258	17,533,836
Deduct—				
Visible supply	2,486,830	2,486,830	1,764,539	1,764,539
Total takings to Aug. 2	258,443	18,281,500	189,719	15,769,297
Of which American	192,443	14,505,700	136,719	11,696,097
Of which other	66,000	3,775,800	53,000	4,073,200

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports July 27 1912, was as follows:

UNITED STATES GRAIN STOCKS										
In Thousands—	Wheat		Corn		Oats		Rye		Barley	
	Amer. Bonded	Amer. Bush.	Amer. Bonded	Amer. Bush.	Amer. Bonded	Amer. Bush.	Amer. Bonded	Amer. Bush.	Amer. Bonded	Amer. Bush.
New York	68	537	221	232	149	1	33	38		
Boston		395	25	3						
Philadelphia	90	406	16	18						
Baltimore	403	40	218	68			9			
New Orleans			228	83						
Galveston	162		3							
Buffalo	677	644	243	67	22	45	111	23		
Toledo	632		43	18		3				
Detroit	264		132	82		10				
Chicago	7,995		1,255	270		119	20			
Milwaukee	4		100	42		11	9			
Duluth	2,295	305		8	80	35	6			
Minneapolis	3,245		7	49		37	203			
St. Louis	558		42	18		1	2			
Kansas City	887		109	15						
Peoria			15	13						
Indianapolis	74		337	8						
Omaha			340	7						
On Lakes	600		294							
On Canal and River	32		17	13						
Total July 27 1912	18,048	2,328	3,636	1,034	260	303	384	66		
Total July 20 1912	17,986	2,416	4,802	1,676	302	334	345	84		
Total July 29 1911	41,316		8,061	11,203		14	714			
Total July 30 1910	12,375		3,770	2,761		343	995			

CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS										
In Thousands—	Wheat		Corn		Oats		Rye		Barley	
	Canadian Bonded	Canadian Bush.	Canadian Bonded	Canadian Bush.	Canadian Bonded	Canadian Bush.	Canadian Bonded	Canadian Bush.	Canadian Bonded	Canadian Bush.
Montreal	1,595		6	354				26		
Fort William	3,399			1,339						
Port Arthur	1,318			816						
Other Canadian	2,622			1,776						
Total July 27 1912	8,905		6	4,515				26		
Total July 20 1912	9,438		9	4,933				13		
Total July 29 1911	6,018		853	4,731				31		
Total July 30 1910	4,363		20	953				153		

SUMMARY										
In Thousands—	Wheat		Corn		Oats		Rye		Barley	
	American Bonded	American Bush.	American Bonded	American Bush.	American Bonded	American Bush.	American Bonded	American Bush.	American Bonded	American Bush.
Total July 27 1912	26,953	2,328	3,642	5,540	260	303	410	66		
Total July 20 1912	27,425	2,416	4,811	6,800	302	334	362	84		
Total July 29 1911	47,334		8,859	15,934		14	745			
Total July 30 1910	16,788		3,790	3,714		243	1,148			

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, Aug. 2 1912.

The general dry goods situation continues decidedly firm, with manufacturers steadily strengthening their prices. The volume of buying is increasing as distributors become more and more aware of the fact that the present rate of production will be inadequate to meet the long-delayed demand which is beginning to make its appearance in all quarters. The prospect of excellent crops and constant reports of general business improvement are causing retailers to discontinue their policy of curtailment and prepare for a period of prosperity which is bound to follow in the wake of bountiful harvests. Were it not for the steadily increasing cost of raw materials, manufacturers would be in a highly favorable position, as they are booked with sufficient business to carry them well through the last quarter. The uncertainty as to the extent to which the price of wool and cotton may advance, however, leaves them in a very uncertain position regarding the acceptance of business beyond the last quarter. In woollens and worsteds large manufacturers of dress goods are delaying the opening of spring lines, owing to their inability to announce prices upon which they can be sure of a reasonable profit. The fact that they are booked to their capacity on fall business also causes them to be negligent about opening a new season. As it is, large manufacturers are turning down much additional fall business, owing to the inability to produce the same, and are also unwilling to enter into contracts for spring business so far in advance of the season. Mills are having difficulty in covering their yarn requirements, being confronted with constantly stiffening prices. They are also convinced that they will have to pay still higher prices for light-weight yarns from which to make up their spring goods. This is a situation entirely beyond their control and compels them to employ discretion in signing up business beyond the turn of the year. In the market for staple cotton goods prints are attracting the greatest amount of attention. The sharp advance in the cost of cotton, together with the firmness in print cloths, has compelled printers to advance their staple lines 1/8 to 1/4 cent a yard. Many buyers who had been lax in following the situation were taken by surprise upon the announcement of this advance, and rushed hurriedly into the market in an effort to place their requirements before Aug. 1, when the advance became effective. They met with little success, however, and are taking hold quite freely at the new figure. The steadily advancing cotton market, together with the increased cost of operation, are reducing the margin of profit on all lines of finished goods to the minimum, and further advances on all staple lines must soon take place unless there is an easing up in the market for raw materials.

Domestic cotton markets continue firm, with the trade broadening. From the character of buying it is evident that jobbers have concluded that recent advances are not a temporary upward movement, but have come to stay, and if they want to secure goods they will have to pay the prices asked. Various lines of low and medium count bleached cottons, owing to an increased demand, were marked up 1/8 to 1/4c.

per yard during the week. Drills and sheetings are very firmly held and many complaints are heard about the scarcity of certain lines of goods for prompt delivery. Tickings and denims suitable for the jobbing trade are hard to secure in quantity, and good orders have been received for gingham, with buyers ready to pay the prices asked. The Western and Southern trade for dry goods is broadening, and reports regarding the future in this part of the country are very optimistic. In addition to urgent requests for deliveries of goods that are overdue, there is considerable new business. Print cloths and convertibles are decidedly firm, with buyers willing to pay the advances asked and are not finding goods so plentiful at the higher levels. Converters are buying more freely of the heavier lines. Gray goods, 38 1/2-inch standard, are quoted at 5 1/4 to 5 5/16c.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending July 27 were 4,351 packages, valued at \$287,020, their destination being to the points specified in the table below:

New York to July 27—	1912		1911	
	Week	Since Jan. 1	Week	Since Jan. 1
Great Britain	47	3,221	7	483
Other Europe	2	1,296	26	601
China		48,344	5,140	61,463
India		16,921	532	17,866
Arabia	509	39,097	270	12,324
Africa	871	18,700	177	8,173
West Indies	807	28,587	743	23,499
Mexico	12	1,871	61	1,386
Central America	634	13,204	108	11,824
South America	1,380	45,050	355	35,241
Other countries	208	42,386	464	22,801
Total	4,351	251,467	7,863	195,661

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$15,997,925 in 1912, against \$13,850,377 in 1911.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Further openings for spring 1912 have engaged the attention of the trade in men's wear and dress goods markets during the past week. Advances have ranged from 2 1/2 to 9c. According to all reports, a good steady business is being transacted, and there is little doubt expressed that it will not be sufficient to take care of the full output of the current year. Demand for serges is active, with bookings in excess of expectations. It is evident that agents and buyers refuse to be disturbed to any great extent by the tariff agitation.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Good orders continue to be booked on linens, with the business of several houses during the past month said to be the largest on record. Buyers are covering their spring needs unusually early this season, fearing that they will have difficulty in securing goods when they are needed. An active demand has been noted for coarse linens, with prices firm. Burlap markets have been very strong, with business active and the outlook for higher prices. Lightweights are quoted at 5.55c. to 5.75c. and 10 1/2-ounce at 7.20c.

Importations and Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods.

Imports Entered for Consumption	Warehouse Withdrawals	Total	Imports Entered for Consumption			Warehouse Withdrawals			Total			
			Value	Per cent	Since Jan. 1 1912	Value	Per cent	Since Jan. 1 1912	Value	Per cent	Since Jan. 1 1912	
Wool	240	50,579	8.47%	2,127,661	246	66,107	7.78%	2,204,993	240	50,579	8.47%	2,127,661
Cotton	701	244,840	21.89%	6,734,971	564	178,618	21.20%	6,561,274	701	244,840	21.89%	6,734,971
Silk	188	58,430	4.90%	1,965,918	187	57,417	5.71%	2,090,057	188	58,430	4.90%	1,965,918
Flax	402	109,438	9.51%	3,185,982	442	101,427	10.07%	3,299,913	402	109,438	9.51%	3,185,982
Miscellaneous	1,484	42,185	3.63%	2,169,289	436	22,077	104,147	2,118,889	1,484	42,185	3.63%	2,169,289
Total	2,444	659,719	14.61%	19,181,971	1,856	436,096	133,907	16,349,627	2,444	659,719	14.61%	19,181,971
Total imports	7,704	2,230,694	30.63%	66,516,949	9,022	2,288,246	290,239	64,531,119	7,704	2,230,694	30.63%	66,516,949
Total imports	10,148	2,790,415	49.28%	83,044,181	11,836	2,928,031	433,944	89,046,806	10,148	2,790,415	49.28%	83,044,181

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

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News Items.

Arizona.—*Act Providing for Election of State, County and Precinct Officers in November 1912 Declared Unconstitutional by Supreme Court.*—On July 15 the Arizona Supreme Court declared unconstitutional that part of the Act of the Legislature approved June 14 1912 providing for general elections in November 1912 of State, county and precinct officers. Accordingly all such officers will hold over until 1915. The Act referred to also provides for the election in November of a Representative in Congress and for Presidential electors, but this provision is not affected by the ruling of the Court. The decision, the text of which is given in the Arizona "Republican" of July 16, says in part:

As we have seen, the Act is repugnant to the constitution in many particulars. It conflicts as to the date for holding the first general election for State, county and precinct officers. It conflicts as to who shall canvass the returns and issue certificates of election. It conflicts as to the court which shall have original jurisdiction in election contests. Such an Act so violative of the fundamental law cannot be sustained. The question for consideration is one of power and not of policy, and we are unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that the Act of the Legislature is in contravention of the constitution.

The Act also provides for the election for a Representative in Congress and for Presidential electors. But this part of the Act is not so inseparably connected in substance with other parts of the Act as to work the destruction of the whole Act. Striking out the provision for the election of State, county and precinct officers, the Act is capable of being carried out in accordance with the legislative intent as to the election of Representatives in Congress and Presidential electors in the year 1912.

The time for the appointment of Presidential electors and the election of Representatives in Congress is fixed by the Congress of the United States, and the time fixed is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November 1912. It could not be questioned that a provision in the constitution, or in the Act of the Legislature, fixing a different date would be void to the extent that the date conflicted. An Act of the State of Michigan, fixing the date for the meeting of Presidential electors as the first Wednesday of December, when an Act of Congress has provided that the electors of each State should meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, was declared by the Supreme Court of the United States as in conflict with the Act of Congress, and must necessarily give way; yet the Act of Congress did not in terms prohibit the meeting at any other time, the State law yielding only to the extent of the collision.

The question presented being one of power and not of policy, we are unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that the proposed action of the Secretary of State to prepare and transmit to the Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State a notice in writing designating State, county and precinct officers as officers for which candidates are to be nominated at a primary election, which such candidates so nominated are to be voted for at an election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November 1912, is illegal and without authority of law.

To assert the high prerogative of the State in his behalf by one of its officers without lawful authority so to do would undoubtedly cause strife, promote discord and grave legal complications, out of which would grow confusion, a multiplicity of law suits and contentions seriously embarrassing the due administration of the several departments of the State government, and unnecessary and illegal expense incurred. Such conditions cannot be encouraged to arise even to gratify political ambitions, for ambition should be made of sterner stuff. We are not concerned with the ambitions of men, but only with the reason and justice of the law.

Accordingly the judgment of the Superior Court of Maricopa County, in dissolving the temporary injunction heretofore issued, is reversed and vacated, the temporary injunction is so amended as to include in the writ all precinct officers, and, as amended, the temporary injunction is made permanent. Let the writ issue accordingly.

Colorado.—*Suit to Test Legality of Initiative and Referendum.*—Mandamus proceedings were commenced in the District Court July 23 by W. H. Tate to compel the Secretary of State to resubmit the constitutional amendment adopted in 1910 establishing the initiative and referendum. Mr. Tate claims, it is said, that the amendment was never given proper publication and seeks to restrain the certification of twenty petitions initiated under the same.

Fresno, Fresno County, Cal.—*Commission Form of Government Defeated.*—Reports state that a new charter providing for a commission form of government was defeated by a vote of 660 "for" to 1,064 "against" at an election held July 26.

Manistee, Mich.—*Bonus Bonds Not a Lien upon Property.*—Judge Sessions in the United States Circuit Court recently decided that the city's donation of \$25,000 in bonds as a bonus for the Manistee Watch Co. is not a lien upon the property. According to the "Michigan Investor," Judge Sessions says:

In March 1905 the Common Council of the city of Manistee, claiming to act under the city charter, adopted a resolution to submit to the qualified voters of the city a proposition to bond the city for \$50,000 "for the purpose of procuring, beautifying and ornamenting suitable ground for one or more public parks within the city." An election was held and the bonding proposition received the favorable vote of the electors. Subse-

quently, pursuant to directions of the Council, the Mayor and Clerk prepared and executed the bonds and advertised them for sale. No purchasers were found and the bonds were not sold.

At the time of the adoption of the first resolution and as a part of the same proceedings, the Mayor was authorized to appoint a committee of seven citizens of the city of Manistee to handle and disburse the fund to be derived from the issue and sale of the bonds. This committee was appointed by the Mayor before the election.

Three years later and in May 1908 this committee reported to the Council that a contract had been negotiated with W. R. Rath and Joseph M. Bachner for the establishment of a watch factory in the city and recommended its approval and execution by the proper city officers. By the terms of the contract so presented Messrs. Rath and Bachner agreed to construct, operate and maintain in the city of Manistee a watch factory of specified dimensions and equipment and to employ therein an average of 250 persons for a period of five years. They also agreed to give to the city a mortgage upon the factory plant and premises to secure the performance of the contract on their part. The city on its part agreed to turn over to them park bonds of the par value of \$25,000, the issuance of which had been authorized by the voters for park purposes.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Council the contract was executed by the Mayor and Clerk of the city. Messrs. Rath and Bachner incorporated the Manistee Watch Co. with themselves as its principal officers and assigned their interest in the contract to the company. The factory was constructed, the bonds turned over to the company and by its officers negotiated and sold, and the mortgage given to secure the further performance of the contract. The seven members of the committee who procured the deal to be made and the persons by and through whom the bonds were sold are all solvent and amply responsible financially. The watch company can be traced into the property of an insolvent estate, they may be reclaimed as such funds by the municipality, which is their rightful owner, before any distribution is made to the general creditors of the insolvent.

The important question presented relates to the right of the city of Manistee to a lien upon the factory and premises of the bankrupt, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, which shall have priority over the claims of general creditors. It is conceded that the contract between Messrs. Rath and Bachner and the city of Manistee and the mortgage given by the bankrupt to the city are invalid, and therefore do not constitute a lien upon the factory property of the bankrupt. It follows that the trustee in bankruptcy is entitled to have the property sold free of such lien. However, the city of Manistee claims that it is entitled to a prior lien upon the property for \$25,000, not by virtue of the contract or mortgage, but because its funds to that amount have been wrongfully diverted by its officers and the officers of the watch company and have been used in the construction of the factory and can be traced directly into that property. In other words, the city invokes the aid of the familiar rules (1) that when the money of a municipality has been paid out on a contract or for an indebtedness which the municipality had no authority to make or incur, it may be recovered, and (2) that where public funds have been unlawfully diverted from the treasury of the municipality, they may be reclaimed as such funds by the municipality, which is their rightful owner, before any distribution is made to the general creditors of the insolvent.

But, to bring itself within the rules above stated, the city must show that its funds have been unlawfully diverted. No moneys have been taken from its treasury unless it can be said that the unlawful issue of its bonds, or obligations to pay, is the equivalent of the unlawful use and diversion of its funds. The city has not paid the bonds and has not been injured financially unless it is legally liable upon them. The funds of the city have not been diverted unless it can be compelled to pay the bonds to the holders thereof. Certainly no one who was a party to, or a participant in, or who had knowledge of the illegal transaction by and through which the bonds were turned over, to the watch company as a bonus can successfully make any claim against the city. In other words, no one except possibly a bona fide holder of the bonds for value can recover them. Upon the present meager record, the liability of the city upon these bonds, even to an innocent purchaser for value, may well be doubted. The resolution of the City Council submitting the bonding proposition to a vote of the freeholders and electors specified the nominal purpose of the bond issue in a very uncertain and indistinct manner, while the records of the Council proceedings in the same connection show very clearly and distinctly the real and illegal purpose of such issue. At his peril, ascertain not only the purchaser of such bonds, but also that the authority assumed by the officers or agents executing or issuing them had been conferred and has not been exceeded. If either the power of the municipality or the authority of its officers to issue bonds is lacking, there can be no such thing as bona fide holdings thereof.

Assuming that the city of Manistee is liable upon these bonds in the hands of innocent purchasers, insuperable difficulties and obstacles still exist to a recovery in this proceeding. The bondholders have not been made parties and the character of their holdings cannot be determined in such manner as to be binding upon them, and, even if the city could represent them, there is nothing in the proofs to indicate that any bond is as yet present time or ever has been in the hands of an innocent purchaser. Both such bonds, but also that the authority assumed by the officers or agents executing or issuing them had been conferred and has not been exceeded. If either the power of the municipality or the authority of its officers to issue bonds is lacking, there can be no such thing as bona fide holdings thereof.

The final contention of the city of Manistee is that it is in the position of a cestui que trust whose trustees have wrongfully converted and invested its funds and therefore that it has an election of remedies: either to recover its funds from the trustees or to take the property in which such funds have been invested.

The fallacy of this contention is apparent. Neither the city nor its officers had any right or power directly to invest the city funds in an industrial factory nor to issue bonds of the city and donate them as a bonus to the promoters of such a factory. What it could not originally do directly it cannot now do by indirection or by ratification. To permit the city to appropriate to itself substantially all of the property of the bankrupt estate for the purpose of saving its officers and trustees from the consequences of their wrongdoing, and thus deprive those who have innocently extended credit to the bankrupt of all chance to recover their legitimate claims, would be grossly unjust. All of the persons by and through whom the illegal issue of these bonds was accomplished are amply responsible and are legally liable to the city for any injury which it has suffered because of their unlawful acts. No necessity exists for a resort to any unusual and extraordinary measures for the protection of the public interests and the Court will not lend its aid to any plan or scheme, however specious and plausible it may appear, by which the just creditors of a bankrupt estate may be deprived of their moneys for the benefit of wrongdoers.

The petition of the trustee in bankruptcy will be granted and the cross petition of the city of Manistee will be denied.

Nevada.—*Proposed Constitutional Amendments.*—Five proposed amendments to the constitution will be submitted to the voters of this State at the general election in November. Two of these provide for the establishment of the initiative and referendum and the recall of public officials. The other proposals concern revenues for educational purposes, indictments on information and making females eligible for certain offices. The amendments concerning the initiative, referendum and recall are given in full below:

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That Section 3 be added to Article 19 of the constitution of the State of Nevada, said section so added to read as follows:

Section 3. The people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and the power to propose amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the Legislature, and also reserve the power at their option to approve or reject at the polls, in the manner herein provided, any Act, item, section or part of any Act or measure passed by the Legislature, and Section 1 of Article 4 of the constitution shall hereafter be construed accordingly. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, and not more than ten per cent (10%) of the qualified electors shall be required to propose any measure by initiative petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. Initiative petitions, for all but municipal legislation, shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than thirty (30) days before any regular session of the Legislature; the Secretary of State shall transmit the same to the Legislature as soon as it convenes and organizes. Such initiative

measure shall take precedence over all measures of the Legislature except appropriation bills, and shall be enacted or rejected by the Legislature, without change or amendment, within forty (40) days. If any such initiative measure so proposed by petition as aforesaid shall be enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor in the same manner as other laws are enacted, same shall become a law, but shall be subject to referendum petition as provided in Sections 1 and 2 of this article. If said initiative measure be rejected by the Legislature, or if no action be taken thereon within said forty (40) days, the Secretary of State shall submit same to the qualified electors for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election; and if a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon shall approve of such measure, it shall become a law and take effect from the date of the official declaration of the vote; an initiative measure so approved by the qualified electors shall not be annulled, set aside or repealed by the Legislature within three (3) years from the date said Act takes effect. In case the Legislature shall reject such initiative measure, said body may, with the approval of the Governor, propose a different measure on the same subject, in which event both measures shall be submitted by the Secretary of State to the qualified electors for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election. The enacting clause of all bills proposed by the initiative shall be: "The People of the State of Nevada do enact as follows:—"

The whole number of votes cast for justice of the Supreme Court at the general election last preceding the filing of any initiative petition shall be the basis on which the number of qualified electors required to sign such petition shall be counted. The second power reserved by the people is the referendum, which shall be exercised in the manner provided in Sections 1 and 2 of this article. The initiative and referendum powers in this article provided for are further reserved to the qualified electors of each county and municipality as to all local, special and municipal legislation of every character in or for said respective counties or municipalities. The Legislature may provide by law for the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum powers as to county and municipal legislation, but shall not require a petition of more than ten per cent (10%) of the qualified electors to order the referendum, nor more than fifteen per cent (15%) to propose any municipal measure by initiative. If the conflicting measures submitted to the people at the next ensuing general election shall both be approved by a majority of the votes severally cast for and against each of said measures, the measure receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereupon become a law as to all conflicting provisions. The provisions of this section shall be self-executing, but legislation may be especially enacted to facilitate its operation.

RECALL OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That Section 9 be added to Article 2 of the constitution of the State of Nevada, to read as follows:

Section 9. Every public officer in the State of Nevada is subject, as herein provided, to recall from office by the qualified electors of the State, or of the county, district or municipality, from which he was elected. For this purpose not less than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the qualified electors who vote in the State or in the county, district or municipality electing said officer, at the preceding election, for justice of the Supreme Court, shall file their petition, in the manner herein provided, demanding his recall by the people; they shall set forth in said petition, in not exceeding two hundred (200) words, the reasons why said recall is demanded. If he shall offer his resignation, it shall be accepted and take effect on the day it is offered, and the vacancy thereby caused shall be filled in the manner provided by law. If he shall not resign within five (5) days after the petition is filed, a special election shall be ordered to be held within twenty days (20) after the issuance of the call therefor. In the State or county, district or municipality electing said officer, in the State or county, district or municipality electing said officer, and in the recall petition the reasons for demanding the recall of said officer, and, in not more than two hundred (200) words, the officer's justification of his course in office. He shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of said election shall be finally declared. Other candidates for the office may be nominated to be voted for at said special election. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes at said special election shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term, whether he be the person against whom the recall petition was filed or another. A recall petition shall be filed with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office shall be filed, and the same officer shall order the special election when it is required. No such petition shall be circulated or filed against any officer until he has actually held his office six (6) months, save and except that it may be filed against a Senator or Assemblyman in the Legislature at any time after ten (10) days from the beginning of the first session after his election. After one such petition and special election no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected, unless such further petitioners shall pay into the public treasury from which the expenses of said special election have been paid, the whole amount paid out of said public treasury as expenses for the preceding special election. Such additional legislation as may aid the operation of this section shall be provided by law.

Pawhuska, Okla.—Commission Government Adopted.—A new charter providing for the commission form of government was recently adopted, it is stated, by a vote of 205 to 68.

Porto Rico.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Sept. 4 by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C., for \$100,000 of an issue of \$500,000 4% gold registered bonds issued under an Act of the Porto Rico Legislature approved March 7 1912.

Nomination \$5,000. Date Jan. 1 1912. Interest from July 1 1912 semi-annually to the United States Treasury. Maturity Jan. 1 1927, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government of Porto Rico after Jan. 1 1922. Certified check for 2% of bid, payable to the Chief Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, is required. Delivery Sept. 17 1912. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. The Act of the Porto Rico Legislature under which the bonds are issued exempts them from the payment of taxes of any kind of the Government of Porto Rico, or of any local authority therein. The United States Treasury Department authorizes the statement that it will accept these bonds at par as security for public deposits. The Postmaster General authorizes the statement that they will be accepted at par as security for postal savings deposits. These bonds will also be accepted by the Government of Porto Rico as security for deposits of funds of that Government.

Sheffield, Ala.—Election on Commission Form of Government.—An election will be held August 19 to vote on the question of adopting the commission form of government.

South Carolina.—Cotton Warehouse Act Declared Unconstitutional by Supreme Court.—The State Supreme Court on July 19 declared void and unconstitutional the Act passed early in the year creating a commission to provide for a system of warehouses for the storing of cotton. See V. 94, p. 577 and 645. The opinion was written by Chief Justice Gary and concurred in by every justice sitting in the case. Associate Justice Woods did not sit. The opinion is given in the Charleston "News and Courier" of July 21, and we reprint the same below:

"This is a petition to the Court, in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, in which the petitioner prays that an Act of the Legislature, entitled 'An Act to create and operate a State warehouse system for storing cotton and other commodities,' be declared unconstitutional, and that the respondents be enjoined from attempting to enforce its provisions.

"The return of the respondents, to the rule to show cause, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, was formal, and merely submitted the questions involved to the consideration of the Court.

"A copy of the Act will be set out in the report of the case.

"The circumstances under which the Court should declare a statute unconstitutional, the police power, and the unlimited power of the Legislature, except when controlled by constitutional provision, are discussed at length in the case of the State versus Allen, 42 S. C., 222; and the case renders unnecessary the further discussion in a general way of those questions in this proceeding.

"The grounds upon which the petitioner contends that the Act is unconstitutional are designated by the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h, and will be considered in regular order.

"(a) It appropriates public revenue for private purposes, and provides that the State, through her public officers engaged in an enterprise in no way incidental or relating to any governmental function or matter, the warehouse system provided for therein being solely for the benefit of private individuals and violative of Section 2, Article of the constitution.

"The ultimate solution of this proposition depends upon the question whether the said Act can be construed as a police regulation.

"The title of Act shows that its object was to create and operate a State warehouse system for storing cotton and other commodities.

"It will be observed that it was not the intention of the statute that the State should become the owner of the cotton or other commodities deposited in the warehouses; nor that the State should operate the warehouses for the purpose of profit.

"The object of the Act may be stated in a few words. The cotton growers in this State, and the merchants, to whom a large portion of the staple is delivered, in payment of indebtedness for supplies consumed in its production, are, as a rule, unable to hold it but for a short time after the crop is gathered; and a forced sale means a sacrifice of profits to them. Knowing this fact, certain speculators, by combination of capital and manipulation of the money market, are able for a short time, by reducing the circulating volume of money, to depress the cotton market and fix an unreasonably low price for the cotton crop. They would not, however, be able to control the price but for a short time, and the object of the statute was to give protection to the public during this period from an enforced sale of the cotton crop. We deem it unnecessary to discuss at any length the manner in which this unreasonable depression in price affects not only the cotton grower but the people generally, as well as every department of the government and every governmental agency in the State.

"In passing this statute the State was clearly within the exercise of its police power, which in its last analysis simply means the State's right of self-defense.

"The case of Barfield vs. Mercantile Co. and the cases therein cited tend to show that the Act in question was for a public and not a private purpose.

"(b) It provides that the State shall engage in a private business, not incidental or necessary to the exercise of the police power.

"What has just been said disposes of this ground.

"(c) It provides for an issue of bonds and an increase of the public debt without first submitting the question as to the creation of such new debt to the qualified electors of this State at a general election, in violation of Section 2, Article 10, of the constitution.

"Section 2, Article 10, of the constitution. "To the end that the public debt of South Carolina may not hereafter be increased without the due consideration and consent of the people of the State, the General Assembly is hereby forbidden to create any public debt or obligations, either by the loan or the credit of the State, by guaranty, endorsement, or otherwise, except for the ordinary and current business of the State, without first submitting the question as to the creation of such new debt, guaranty, endorsement or loan of its credit to the qualified electors of this State at a general State election; and unless two-thirds of the qualified electors of this State voting on the question shall be in favor of increasing the debt, guaranty, endorsement or loan of its credit, none shall be created or made."

"There are two reasons why this ground must be sustained.

"(1) The building of warehouses is not one of the ordinary functions of government; the issuing of bonds for such purposes cannot be properly regarded as embraced within the words 'the ordinary and current business of the State.'

"(2) It appears upon the face of the statute that the bonds were not intended to be a debt or obligation of the State. Bonds can only be issued under Section a, Article 10, of the constitution, when a debt or obligation of the State is thereby created.

"(d) It is discriminatory and denies the equal protection of the law in that no provision is made for expert grading, classifying, weighing or otherwise putting in a marketable condition any commodity other than lint cotton, and does not compel the acceptance for storage of any commodity other than lint cotton.

"The petitioner does not state whether the statute denies the equal protection of the laws under the State or Federal Constitution. The rule in such cases, arising under the Federal Constitution, is thus clearly stated by Mr. Justice Van Devanter in *Lindsay vs. N. C. Gas Co.*, 22 U. S., 81:

"(1) The equal-protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment does not take from the State the power to classify in the adoption of police law; but admits of the exercise of a wide scope of discretion in that regard, and avoids what is done only when it is without any reasonable basis, and is therefore purely arbitrary. (2) A classification having some reasonable basis does not offend against that clause merely because it is not made with mathematical nicety, or because in practice it results in some inequality. (3) When the classification in such a law is called in question, if any state of facts reasonably can be conceived that would sustain it, the existence of that state of facts at the time that the law was enacted must be assumed. (4) One who assails the classification in such a law must carry the burden of showing that it does not rest upon any reasonable basis, but is essentially arbitrary.

"This language also shows that the classification is not repugnant to Section 5, Article 1, of the State constitution, which provides that no person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws.

"The case of the State vs. Allen, 42 S. C., 222, shows that when a statute is declared to be a police regulation and the State takes charge of the business, the objection that it is a monopoly cannot properly arise.

"(e) It provides for issuing receipts for commodities stored in warehouses, transferable by written assignment, which receipts or certificates of indebtedness, issued contrary to Section 7, Article 10, of the constitution.

"Section 7, Article 10, of the constitution is as follows: "No scrip, certificate or other evidence of State indebtedness shall be issued, except for the redemption of stock bonds or other evidence of indebtedness previously issued, or for such debts as are expressly authorized in this constitution."

"Section 7 of the statute under consideration contains these provisions: "That persons depositing the cotton or other commodities shall be given a receipt from the State Warehouse Commission, signed by the manager of the warehouses in which the cotton or other commodity is stored, which receipt shall give the weight, grade and number of each bale of cotton or description of other commodity. The said receipts to be transferable only by written assignment, and the cotton or other commodities which it represents, deliverable only upon the production of the original receipt, which is to be marked (canceled) when the cotton or other commodity is taken from the warehouse."

"It is only necessary to refer to the foregoing language of said section to show that the receipt therein mentioned in no respect whatever partakes of the characteristics of scrip, certificate or other evidence of State indebtedness.

"(f) It makes appropriations for both the years 1912 and 1913, contrary to the provisions of Section 2, Article 10, of the constitution.

"Section 2, Article 10, of the constitution is as follows: "The General Assembly shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year, and whenever it shall happen that the ordinary expenses of the State for any years shall exceed the income of the State for such years, the General Assembly shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency of the preceding year, together with the estimated expenses of the ensuing year."

"Section 16 of said Act provides that 'the sum of \$250,000, divided into two equal annual installments of \$125,000 in 1912 and \$125,000 in 1913, to carry out the purposes of this Act, is hereby appropriated.'

"If the Legislature contemplated the expenditure of \$250,000 during the year 1912, then it was necessary to include the whole amount in the estimated expenses of the State for 1912 in providing for the annual tax for that year. If, however, it was not contemplated to expend \$250,000 that year, then that sum could only be properly included in the estimated expenses for the year 1913 in making provision for the annual tax for that year.

"Therefore an appropriation of \$125,000 of said amount was in violation of the constitution.

"(g) It attempts to apply a tax to an object not stated in the law, and thereby violates Section 3, Article 10, of the constitution.

"Section 3, Article 10, of the constitution is as follows: "No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law which shall distinctly state the object of the same; to which object the tax shall be applied."

"Section 16 of the Act appropriating \$250,000 to carry out the purposes thereof. We have already shown that \$125,000 of said amount was not appropriated in the manner provided by law. If it should hereinafter be determined that the entire Act must be declared null and void, then it will present a more abstract question whether the remaining \$125,000 was properly appropriated.

"(h) The said Act, together with Section 40 of 'An Act to make appropriation to meet the ordinary expenses of the State Government for the fiscal year commencing Jan. 1 1912, and to provide for a tax sufficient to defray the same,' provides for pledging the credit of the State for the benefit

of private individuals, owners of lint cotton and bales, in violation of Section 6, Article 10, of the constitution of South Carolina; that Section 40 of said appropriation is hereto attached and made a part of this petition and marked 'Exhibit B.'

"Section 40 of this Act just mentioned is as follows: 'That in anticipation of the taxes herein before levied the Governor and the State Treasurer and the Comptroller-General be, and they are hereby, empowered to borrow, on credit of the State, so much money from time to time as may be needed to meet promptly at maturity the interest which will mature on the first day of July and on the first day of January of each year, on the valid debt of the State, and to pay the current expenses of the State Government for the present fiscal year, and for pensions, and for carrying out the provisions of an Act to establish a State Warehouse Commission. If the same be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State: Provided, that the sum so borrowed shall not exceed six hundred thousand (\$600,000) dollars.'

"Section 6 of the constitution provides that 'The credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned for the benefit of any individual, company, association or corporation, and the State shall not become a joint owner of or stockholder in any company, association or corporation.'

"This ground disposed of by the conclusion that the Act was intended as a police measure, and therefore necessarily related to a subject that was public in its nature.

"The last question to be determined is whether the portions of this Act that have been declared unconstitutional render it null and void in its entirety.

"The rule is thus stated in Colley's Con. Lim. (6th ed.), pages 211 and 212, and quoted with approval in Utsey vs. Hott, 30 S. C., 360, and Murphy vs. Landrum, 76 S. C., 21:

"If, when the unconstitutional portion is stricken out, that which remains is complete in itself and capable of being executed in accordance with the apparent legislative intent, wholly independent of that which was rejected, it must be sustained. The difficulty is in determining whether the good and bad parts of the statute are capable of being separated within the meaning of this rule.

"If a statute attempted to accomplish two or more objects, and is void as to one, it may still be, in every respect, complete and valid as to the other. But if its purpose is to accomplish a single object only, and some of its provisions are void, the whole must fall, unless sufficient remains to effect the objects without the aid of the invalid portion, and if they are so mutually connected with and dependent upon each other as condition, consideration or compensation for each other, as to warrant the belief that the Legislature intended them as a whole, and if all could not be carried into effect, the Legislature would not pass the residue independently. Then if some parts are unconstitutional, all the provisions which are thus dependent, conditionally or connected, must fall with them.

"Tested by these principles, the entire Act must be declared unconstitutional.

"Of course the conclusion that the statute under consideration is void in its entirety does not mean that in its general scope it is not a police regulation, but that it cannot be given effect in its present form by reason of its failure in certain respects to comply with the requirements of the constitution.

"It is the judgment of this Court that the Act herein mentioned is null and void and that the respondents be enjoined from attempting to carry its provisions into effect."

Bond Calls and Redemptions.

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

Table with columns for Name, Dis. trict, Nos. Bonds, Called, and Sewer Bonds. Includes sections for GRADE BONDS, SEWER BONDS, PAVING BONDS, and WALK BONDS.

Tacoma, Wash.—Bond Call.—The following bonds are called for payment:

Table with columns for District, No. of Bonds, and Int. Censes. Lists various local improvement districts and their respective bond counts and interest rates.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

ADA, Hardin County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Aug. 10 by M. C. Felker, Clerk, for \$3,750 4 1/2% coupon Lincoln Ave. and Gilbert St. paving tax-free bonds. Denom. \$250. Date Aug. 10 1912. Int. A. & O. Due yearly on Oct. 15, Lincoln Ave. bonds from 1913 to 1922; Gilbert St., 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920 and 1922, incl. Certified check for 5% of bonds issued, payable to the City Clerk, required.

ASOTIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 25, Wash.—Bond Sale.—On July 29 \$10,000 20-year coupon bonds were awarded to the State of Washington at par for 58. Other bids follow: Hoehler & Cummings, Toledo, Rate, 5 1/2%, Premium, \$207 50; John Nuveen & Co., Chicago, 6%, 425 00; Union Trust & Savings Bank, Spokane, 5 1/2%, 175 00; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Denver, 5 1/2%, 409 00; C. H. Coffin, Chicago, 5 1/2%, 201 00; Merchants' Sav. & Trust Co., Portland, 5 1/2%, 59 00; C. S. Kilder & Co., Chicago, 6%, Par.; Fidelity National Bank, Spokane, 5 1/2%, Premium, 580 00; Bolger, Mosser & Williams, Chicago, 5 1/2%, Par.; John E. Price & Co., Seattle, 5 1/2%, Par.; Carsten & Earles, Seattle, 5 1/2%, Premium, 505 00.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Bonds to Be Offered Shortly.—Reports state that arrangements are being made by the Mayor for the sale of the \$1,000,000 river-protection, \$150,000 hospital and \$100,000 water-works 4 1/2% 30-year coupon bonds voted June 24 (V. 94, p. 1778).

BARAGA COUNTY (P. O. L'Anse), Mich.—Bond Election.—An election will be held Nov. 5 to vote on the proposition to issue \$14,000 jail bonds.

BARELAS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5, Bernardo County, N. Mex.—Bonds Voted.—According to reports, an election held recently resulted in favor of the proposition to issue \$2,500 bldg.-construction bonds.

BARTOW COUNTY (P. O. Cartersville), Ga.—Bonds Proposed.—According to Atlanta papers, it is believed that a proposition to issue \$400,000 road bonds will be submitted to a vote.

BAYOU CANE DRAINAGE DISTRICT, La.—Bonds Authorized.—Newspaper dispatches from Schriever state that on July 20 the Commission authorized the issuance of \$140,000 6% bonds.

BELLEFONTAINE, Logan County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—The \$16,600 5% 5 1/2-year (average) coupon Patterson Ave. impt. bonds recently authorized (V. 94, p. 1715) will be taken by the Sinking Fund Trustees. Bonds to be delivered Aug. 1.

BETTSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bettsville), Seneca County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Aug. 5 by M. E. Wilson, Pres. Bd. of Ed., for the \$12,000 4 1/2% bonds (V. 95, p. 249). Authority Sec. 7525 and 7526, General Code. Denom. \$500. Int. M. & S. Due \$500 each six months from Sept. 1 1914 to March 1 1926 incl.

BEXLEY (P. O. Columbus), Franklin County, Ohio.—Bond Election.—According to reports, the proposition to issue \$90,000 water construction bonds will be submitted to the voters at the November election.

BISHOP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bishop), Neuces County, Texas.—New Bond Election.—An election will be held in Jan. 1913 to resubmit the proposition to issue school bonds which carried recently. The first election was declared void, we are advised, on account of a defect in the charter of the district.

BLACKVILLE, Barnwell County, So. Caro.—Bonds Voted.—A favorable vote was cast on July 24, it is stated, on a proposition to issue \$20,000 water-works and sewerage-system bonds.

BLUE ISLAND, Cook County, Ill.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. Aug. 5 by F. Hohmann, City Clerk, for the \$30,000 4 1/2% funding bonds voted June 11 (V. 94, p. 1715). Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1912. Int. J. & J. at office of the City Treas. Due \$2,000 prly. on July 1 from 1913 to 1927 incl. Official circular states that principal and interest have always been paid promptly, no previous issues contested and there is no litigation or controversy pending or threatened concerning the validity of these bonds, the boundaries of the municipality or the titles of officials to their respective offices. Cert. check on an Illinois bank for 10% of bld, payable to the City Treas., required. Bonds will be ready for delivery about Aug. 15.

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Boise City), Ada County, Idaho.—Bond Sale.—On July 22 \$100,000 5% 10-20-year (opt.) bonds were awarded to H. T. Holtz & Co. of Chicago at 103.077 and int.—a basis of about 4.61% to the optional date and 4.77% to full maturity. Among the other bids received was one of 101.21 from E. H. Rollins & Sons of Denver.

BOWLING GREEN, Warren County, Ky.—Bonds Proposed.—The Common Council is discussing the advisability of holding an election in November to vote on the issuance of \$300,000 4% sewer bonds.

BREMERTON, Wash.—Bond Sale.—W. D. Perkins & Co. of Seattle have purchased, reports state, an issue of \$70,000 paving bonds.

BROCKPORT, Monroe County, N. Y.—Bonds Voted.—Reports state that an election held July 30 resulted in favor of the proposition to issue \$275,000 water-works-constr. bonds. The vote was, it is stated, 467 to 32.

CALIFORNIA.—Bond Offering Postponed.—We are advised that the offering of the \$1,000,000 4% India Basin bonds which was to have been held July 22 (V. 94, p. 1579) has been indefinitely postponed. Bond Offering.—E. D. Roberts, State Treasurer, will offer at public auction on Aug. 26 \$2,000,000 4% San Francisco harbor impt. bonds. These bonds are part of an issue of \$9,000,000 voted Nov. 1910, \$1,000,000 of which has already been disposed of (V. 93, p. 1212).

CALVIN, Hughes County, Okla.—Bonds Defeated.—An election held July 18 resulted in the defeat of the proposition to issue \$17,500 water-works-system bonds. The vote was 50 to 42.

CAMDEN, Camden County, N. J.—Bonds Authorized.—Local papers state that the City Council recently authorized the issuance of \$200,000 school and \$65,000 wharf and dock-system-extension bonds.

CANTON, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Aug. 26 by E. G. Brumbaugh, City Aud., for the following 4 1/2% coup. bds.: \$25,000 water-works-ext. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due Mch. 1 1932. 1,600 sewer-const. bonds, authorized April 19 (V. 94, p. 1398). Denom. (1) \$500, (1) \$1,000. Due Mch. 1 1922. 3,500 sewer-const. bonds. Denom. (1) \$500, (3) \$1,000. Due \$1,000 prly. on Mch. 1 from 1914 to 1916 incl. and \$600 Mch. 1 1917. 1,500 sewer-const. bonds. Denom. (1) \$500, (1) \$1,000. Due \$1,000 Mch. 1 1916 and \$500 Mch. 1 1917. 5,600 sewer-const. bonds. Denom. (1) \$600, (5) \$200. Due \$1,000 on Mch. 1 1914 and 1915, \$2,000 Mch. 1 1916 and \$1,600 Mch. 1 17. 1,600 sewer-const. bonds. Denom. (1) \$600, (1) \$1,000. Due \$1,000 Mch. 1 1916 and \$600 Mch. 1 1917. Date Mch. 1 1912. Int. M. & S. Cert. check on a Canton bank for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered within 10 days from time of award. Successful bidder to furnish blank bonds at his own expense.

CARTERSVILLE, Bartow County, Ga.—Bond Sale.—On July 25 the \$50,000 5% 29 1/2-year gold coupon (with priv. of reg.) tax-free electric-light, gas and water-works plants and school bonds (V. 95, p. 65) were awarded to W. M. McCafferty of Cartersville at 104.10 and int.—a basis of about 4.74 1/2%.

CASCADE, Cascade County, Mont.—Bond Offering.—The Town Clerk, W. R. Call, will sell at public-auction at 2:30 p. m. Aug. 31 \$20,000 5% gold water bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1911. Int. J. & D. at office of Town Treas., or at some New York bank, as purchaser may desire. Due \$5,000 June 1 1920, redeemable after June 1 1918; \$5,000 June 1 1926; redeemable after June 1 1921; and \$10,000 June 1 1931, redeemable after June 1 1926. Cert. check for \$500, payable to H. D. Hall, Mayor, required.

CENTRALIA, Marion County, Ill.—Bonds Voted.—Local papers state that the election held July 23 resulted in favor of the proposition to issue the \$10,000 water bonds (V. 95, p. 126). The vote was 205 to 30.

CHANDLERSVILLE SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Chandlersville), Muskingum County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Aug. 16 of the \$1,000 4% 10-year coupon building-repair bonds (V. 95, p. 249). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by A. W. Keller, Clerk Board of Education. Auth. Secs. 7525, 7526 and 7527, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date, "day of sale." Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 15% of bonds bid for, payable to Board of Educ., required. Purch. to pay accrued interest.

CHARLOTTE, Nor. Car.—Bond Sale.—Mayer, Deppe & Walter of Cinc. were awarded at 104.65—a basis of about 5.04 1/2%—an issue of \$100,000 to \$300,000 6% 1-10-yr. special street-impt. bonds dated Sept. 1 1912, reports state.

CHASE CITY, Mecklenburg County, Va.—Bond Election.—An election will be held Aug. 29 to vote on the question of issuing \$20,000 5% 30-yr. sewer bonds. Date Sept. 1 1912. These securities will take the place of those offered but not sold on June 14 (V. 94, p. 1715.)

CHICAGO JUNCTION, Huron County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Aug. 24 of the \$20,000 4 1/2% coupon public-hall tax-free bonds (V. 94, p. 1770). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by E. K. McMorris, Village Clerk. Auth. vote of 320 to 82 at election held May 21. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1912. Int. P. & A. at office of the Vll. Clerk. Due \$1,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1918 to 1937 incl. Bids to be unconditional. Official circular states that there is no controversy or litigation pending or threatening the corporate existence or the boundaries of the municipality or the title of the officials to their offices or the validity of these or any other outstanding bonds. Cert. check for \$500, payable to the Vll. Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered within 10 days from time of award. Purchase to pay accrued interest.

CHICKASAW COUNTY (P. O. Okolona), Miss.—Bond Sale.—The \$50,000 5% 25-yr. coupon tax-free Dist. No. 3 road bonds offered for sale on July 1 (V. 94, p. 1779) were awarded, it is stated, to the People's Bank & Trust Co. of Tupelo.

CHICOPEE, Hampden County, Mass.—Bond Sale.—On Aug. 1 the \$55,000 4 1/2% 5 1/2-yr. av. coup. Valentine and Chapin School bonds (V. 95, p. 349) were awarded to Estabrook & Co. of Boston at 100.77 and Int.—a basis of about 3.83%. Other bids follow: Blodgett & Co., Boston, 100.737; R. L. Day & Co., Boston, 100.279; Parkins and Burr, Boston, 100.555; Merrill, Oldham & Co., Boston, 100.42; Sanger, Boston, 100.42.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Aug. 29 by I. D. Washburn, City Auditor, for the following 4% tax-free bonds:

\$220,000 street-impt. (city's portion) bonds. Date Aug. 15 1912. 38,000 sewerage (city's portion) bonds. Date Aug. 15 1912. 96,000 water-impt. bonds. Date Aug. 1 1912. Auth. Sec. 3939 Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Int. semi-ann. Due 20 years after date. Cert. check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Auditor, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bids to be made upon printed form furnished by the Auditor.

Bond Sale.—On July 30 the following bids were received for the 7 issues of 4% tax-free bonds aggregating \$438,500 (V. 95, p. 65):

Table with 4 columns: Issue, Issue, Issue, Issue. Lists bond issues and amounts from various banks and institutions.

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CLEVELAND COUNTY (P. O. Norman), Okla.—Bond Election.—An election will be held Aug. 6 to vote on the proposition to issue \$20,000 bridge bonds, reports state.

COAL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Coal City), Grundy County, Ill.—Bonds Voted.—An election held July 22 resulted, it is stated, in favor of the proposition to issue \$5,000 building bonds, the vote being 40 to 1.

COHOCTON, Steuben County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—According to reports, proposals will be received until 12 m. Aug. 15 by A. McWatters, Vll. Clerk, for \$10,000 1-10-yr. (ser.) paving bonds. Int. rate to be named in bid. Cert. check for \$100 required.

COITSVILLE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Youngstown), Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On July 26 the \$18,000 5% coupon bonds (V. 95, p. 127) were awarded to Stacy & Braun of Toledo for \$19,430 25, making the price 107.94%. Other bids follow: Mayer, Deppe & Walter, Cln. \$19,295 00; Breed & Harrison, Cln. \$19,267 20; First Nat. Bank, Cleve. 10,283 50; Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cleve. 19,365 40; New First Nat. Bank, Col. 19,283 00; Well, Roth & Co., Cln. 19,086 00; Seasongood & Mayer, Cln. 19,275 00; Orls & Co., Cleveland, 19,083 00.

COLEMAN COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37, Tex.—Bond Sale.—We are advised that the \$1,500 5% 5-10-yr. (opt.) bonds registered June 5 (V. 94, p. 1716) were awarded to the county.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY (P. O. Lisbon), Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. Aug. 12 by the Board of Co. Comms., P. R. Walker, Chief Clerk, for \$17,145 90 Calcutta and Fredericktown road bonds. Auth. Sec. 6012-1 Gen. Code. Denom. (1) \$115 00 (17) \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1912. Due \$145 90 Sept. 1 1913 and \$1,000 vly. on Sept. 1 from 1914 to 1930 incl. Cert. check on a local bank for \$500, payable to the County Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered Aug. 22. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bidders will be required to satisfy themselves of the legality of the title. Conditional bids not considered.

Bond Sale.—On July 29 the \$17,248 50 4 1/2% 9 1/4-year (average) coupon road bonds (V. 95, p. 249) were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati for \$17,875 50 (103.63) and Int.—a basis of about 4.046%.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Bonds Authorized.—Ordinances were passed July 22 providing for the issuance of the following 4% coupon assess. bonds:

- 5,000 Naghten St.-impt. bonds. Due Sept. 1 1923, subject to call after Sept. 1 1913. 16,000 Hamlet St.-impt. bonds. Due Sept. 1 1923. 18,000 Wood Ave.-impt. bonds. Due Sept. 1 1932. 21,000 Jenkins Ave.-impt. bonds. Due Sept. 1 1923. 3,000 Spring St.-impt. bonds. Due Sept. 1 1923, subject to call after Sept. 1 1913. 3,000 Sixth St.-impt. bonds. Due Sept. 1 1923, subject to call after Sept. 1 1913. 1,000 Capital St.-impt. bonds. Due Sept. 1 1923, subject to call after Sept. 1 1913. 2,000 Alley West Wilson Ave. bonds. Due Sept. 1 1923, opt. after Sept. 1 1913. Denom. \$1,000. Date not later than Dec. 31 1912. Int. M. & S. at office of the City Treasurer.

CRITTENDEN COUNTY (P. O. Marion), Ky.—Bond Election.—Local papers state that at the November election the question of issuing \$100,000 road bonds will be submitted to the voters for approval.

CROWLEY DRAINAGE DISTRICT, La.—Bond Election.—An election will be held Aug. 27. It is stated, to vote on a proposition to issue \$60,000 drainage-system bonds.

CULPEPER COUNTY (P. O. Culpeper), Va.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Aug. 19 by W. E. Coons, Clerk, for the \$40,000 of the \$120,000 5% coup. Cataulpa Magisterial Dist. bonds voted April 20 (V. 94, p. 1580). Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1912. Int. ann. in Jan. at the Co. Treas. office. Due \$4,000 vly. on Jan. 1 from 1915 to 1924 incl. Cert. check for 5% of bid, payable to the Chairm., required.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY (P. O. Bridgeton), N. J.—Bond Sale.—On July 30 the \$10,000 4 1/2% 10-yr. army bonds (V. 95, p. 189) were awarded to John D. Everitt & Co. of N. Y. at 101.09—a basis of about 4.365%. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1912. Int. J. & J.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On July 31 the \$300,000 4 1/2% 15-yr. (av.) coup. bonds (V. 95, p. 127) were awarded to Tillotson & Wolcott Co. of Cleve. at 101.7614—a basis of about 3.85%. Other bids follow:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder, Amount. Lists bond bids from various firms.

DAKOTA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Cal.—Bond Sale.—The First Nat. Bank of Seima was awarded \$3,000 bonds, at 100.50, reports state, on July 20.

DAYTON, Ohio.—Bond Election.—An election will be held Sept. 3, local papers state, to vote on the question of issuing \$1,900,000 water bonds.

DECKERVILLE, Sanilac County, Mich.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until Aug. 7 for \$11,000 water-works and \$8,000 elec.-light bonds at not exceeding 5% int. Auth. vote of 107 to 30 for electric light and 109 to 27 for water-works at election held July 22. Due in 20 years.

DEDHAM, Norfolk County, Mass.—Temporary Loan.—A loan of \$20,000, due Nov. 3 1912, was negotiated with the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Boston at 4% discount, reports state.

DE KALB COUNTY (P. O. Fort Payne), Ala.—Bond Election Proposed.—A petition is being circulated, it is reported, calling for an election to vote on the question of issuing road bonds.

DETROIT, Mich.—Bond Sale.—On July 30 \$100,000 4 1/2% 30-year coupon (with priv. of reg.) tax-free sewer bonds were awarded to the Detroit Trust Co. in Detroit at 100.29. A bid of par and Int. was received from the Treas. for the city. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1912. Int. P. & A. at the City Treasurer's office.

DIVIDE COUNTY (P. O. Crosby), No. Dak.—Bond Sale.—On July 25 the \$18,500 6% 5-year coupon refunding bonds (V. 94, p. 1779) were awarded to T. L. Belsaker of Fessenden for \$19,005, making the price 102.72—a basis of about 3.373%. Other bids follow:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder, Amount. Lists bond bids from various firms.

DODGE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 46 (P. O. Dodge), Neb.—Bond Sale.—We are advised, under date of July 25 that the \$23,000 5% 5-20-year (opt.) coupon building bonds offered for sale on July 1 (V. 94, p. 1716) were awarded to the Lincoln Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Lincoln at 101.30 & Int.

DUBLIN, Pulaski County, Va.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until Aug. 10 by J. R. Beirly, Town Clerk, for \$10,000 5% coupon water bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 10 1912. Int. J. & J. at office of the Town Treasurer. Due Aug. 10 1942, opt. after 15 years. Bonds are exempt from town taxes.

EAST MCKEESPORT, Allegheny County, Pa.—Bonds Voted.—A favorable vote was cast on July 23, it is stated, on the question of issuing the \$31,000 funding and \$29,000 street and sewer impt. bonds (V. 94, p. 1716). The vote was 214 to 126.

EAST MOLINE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. East Moline), Rock Island County, Ill.—Bond Election Proposed.—According to reports, the proposition to bond the district to erect a new building will be passed upon by the voters.

EAST YOUNGSTOWN, Mahoning County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 7 p. m. Aug. 26 by the Village Treasurer for the following 5% bonds:

- \$7,500 Robinson Road Impt. bonds. Due \$800 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1913 to 1918, incl., and \$900 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1919 to 1921, incl. 3,000 Adams St. Impt. bonds. Due \$300 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1913 to 1922, inclusive. 2,800 Eleventh St. Impt. bonds. Due \$300 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1913 to 1920, inclusive, and \$400 Oct. 1 1921. 600 Short St. Impt. bonds. Due \$100 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1913 to 1918, inclusive. 2,000 Twelfth St. Impt. bonds. Due \$200 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1913 to 1922, inclusive. 3,500 Washington St. Impt. bonds. Due \$500 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1913 to 1919, inclusive. 5,700 Jefferson St. Impt. bonds. Due \$700 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1913 to 1919, inclusive, and \$800 Aug. 1 1920. 16,000 Wilson Ave. Impt. bonds. Due \$1,500 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1913 to 1920, inclusive, and \$2,000 Oct. 1 1921 and 1922.

Date Sept. 1 1912. Int. semi-annually at office of Village Treasurer. Certified checks for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Separate bids must be made for each block of bonds.

ELIZABETH, Union County, N. J.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Aug. 8 by J. S. Sauer, City Comm., for \$393,000 4 1/2% coup. (with priv. of reg.) school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1912. Int. J. & J. at the Nat. State Bank, Elizabeth. Due July 1 1952. Bonds will be certified as genuineness by the U. S. Mtre. & Trust Co., N. Y. City. Validity will be approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, N. Y. City, whose opinion will be furnished to the purchaser. Cert. check on an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Comm., required. Bonds to be delivered about Sept. 5. Purch. to pay accrued int. Bids must be upon blank form furnished by the Comptroller.

ELK BAYOU SCHOOL DISTRICT, Cal.—Bond Sale.—On July 15 the California Nat. Bank of Santa Ana was awarded an issue of \$3,200 bonds, it is stated, for \$3,505, making the price 109.53.

ELMIRA, Chemung County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Aug. 5 by D. Sheehan, Mayor, for \$73,499 4 1/2% reg. highway-impt. tax-free bonds. Denom. (1) \$3,400, (14) \$5,000. Date Aug. 1 1912. Int. P. & A. at office of the City Chamberlain. Due \$3,400 Aug. 1 1913; \$5,000 Aug. 1 1914; \$5,000 vly. on Aug. 1 from 1916 to 1923 incl. and \$5,000 vly. on Aug. 1 from 1927 to 1929 incl. No deposit required.

EL SEGUNDO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Bond Offering.—Reports state that proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Aug. 5 by the Supervisors for the \$5,500 5% school bonds voted May 20 (V. 94, p. 1522). Denomination \$500.

ELWOOD, Gosper County, Neb.—Bond Sale.—The First Nat. Bank of Elwood was awarded at par \$5,000 5% 5-20-yr. (opt.) bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1912. Int. J. & J.

EVERETT, Snohomish County, Wash.—Bond Sale.—The State of Wash., according to reports, has purchased \$100,000 bonds of this city.

EXPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Export), Westmoreland County, Pa.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Aug. 10, it is stated, for \$28,000 5% tax-free coup. bonds. Due \$2,000 vly. beginning Aug. 1 1929.

FAIRFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fairfield), Sumter County, Iowa.—Bonds Awarded in Part.—On July 1 \$20,000 of the \$60,000 4 1/2% 5-10-yr. (opt.) coup. high-school-bldg. tax-free bonds (V. 94, p. 1779) were awarded to local investors.

FALL RIVER, Bristol County, Mass.—Bond Sale.—On July 30 the \$50,000 4% 1-10-yr. (ser.) street bonds (V. 95, p. 250) were awarded to Estabrook & Co. of Boston at 100.74. Other bids follow: R. L. Day & Co., Boston, 100.719; Curtis & Sanger, Boston, 100.22; Blodgett & Co., Boston, 100.587; Merrill, Oldham & Co., Boston, 100.089. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1912. Int. J. & J.

FARRELL (P. O. Sharon), Mercer County, Pa.—Bond Election.—An election will be held Aug. 3 to vote on the proposition to issue \$50,000 street and funding bonds.

FILLMORE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ventura County, Cal.—Bond Sale.—On July 15 \$6,000 5% 8-15-yr. (ser.) gold bonds were awarded to Torrance, Marshall & Co. of Los Angeles for \$6,124, making the price 102.066—a basis of about 4.748%. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 30 1912. Int. ann. at the County Treasurer's office.

FINDLAY, Hancock County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—No award was made on July 29 of the 2 issues of 4% coup. tax-free bonds, aggregating \$15,714 46, offered on that day (V. 95, p. 250). We are advised, however, that private parties will take the bonds.

FORD COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13, Tex.—Bond Sale.—On July 23 the State Comptroller registered an issue of \$6,000 5% 10-40-yr. (opt.) bonds.

\$6,000 school bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly, March 1 from 1926 to 1931 incl. 5,000 water bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly, March 1 from 1928 to 1932 incl. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1912. Int. M. & S. Cert. check for \$250 required.

WESTERN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Cal.—Bond Sale.—The California Nat. Bank of Santa Ana, reports state, was awarded \$3,500 bonds.

WHITE COUNTY (P. O. Monticello), Ind.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Aug. 15 by A. G. Fisher, Co. Aud., for the following 4 1/2% coupon non-taxable bonds:

- \$22,000 Christian Blumhardt road bonds. Denom. \$550. Due \$550 each six months from May 15 1913 to Nov. 15 1932 incl. Int. payable at the Monticello Nat. Bank of Monticello. 17,000 C. W. Brackney road bonds. Denom. \$850. Due \$850 each six months from May 15 1913 to Nov. 15 1922 incl. Int. payable at the Bank of Monticello. 16,000 J. H. Dawson et al. road bonds. Denom. \$800. Due \$800 each six months from May 15 1913 to Nov. 15 1922 incl. Int. payable at the Farmers' State Bank of Monticello. Date July 2 1912. Int. M. & N. A deposit of \$500 required.

CANADIAN WINSTON (P. O. Winston-Salem), Forsyth County, No. Car.—Bond Sale.—A. B. Leach & Co. of N. Y. and the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. of Winston-Salem have been awarded \$100,000 street, \$85,000 sewer, \$50,000 water-works, \$60,000 school, \$90,000 hospital and \$15,000 park bonds recently voted.

WOOD COUNTY (P. O. Bowling Green), Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On July 26 the \$50,000 5% 28-year (average) coupon highway impmt. bonds (V. 95, p. 131) were awarded to the First National Bank of Cleveland at 102.323 and interest—a basis of about 4.107%. Other bids follow: New First N. Bk., Colum. \$51,117.00 Mayer, Deppe & Walter, Cin. \$51,085 Secur. S.B. & Tr. Co., Tol. \$1,112.75 Davies-Bertram Co., Cin. \$1,080 Stacy & Braun, Toledo, \$1,110.30 Hayden Miller & Co., Clev. \$1,068 Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Well. Rth & Co., Cincinnati \$1,015 Cleveland \$1,100.00 Otis & Co., Cleveland \$0.935 Seasingood & Mayer, Cin. \$1,095.00 Provident S.B. & Tr. Co., Cin. \$0.820

WOODSTOWN, Salem County, N. J.—Bond Sale.—On July 29 the \$28,000 4 1/2% 20-yr. water-referunding bonds (V. 95, p. 131) were awarded to the City Nat. Bank of Salem at 103 and int.—a basis of about 4.276% A bid of 102 was also received from the First Nat. Bank of Woodstown for \$14,000 of the bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1912. Int. M. & S.

WORTHINGTON FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Worthington), Hampshire County, Mass.—Bond Sale.—On July 29 the \$5,000 4% 24-28-yr. (ser.) coupon bonds (V. 95, p. 253) were awarded to Adams & Co. of Boston at 101.67 and int.—a basis of about 3.90%. Other bids follow: Blodgett & Co., Boston \$100.56 Curtiss & Sanger, Boston \$100.01

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2, Mont.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Aug. 26 by the Board of Trustees, A. J. Thorine, Clerk (P. O. Billings), for \$67,000 coupon high-school-building bonds at not exceeding 6% int. Auth. vote of 144 to 61 at election held July 12. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1932, redeemable Aug. 1 A. at office of the County Treas. Due Aug. 1 1932. Int. F. & 1922. Cert. check for 5% of bonds, payable to J. R. Gass, Chairman, required with all bids except that submitted by the State. Official circular states that the district has never defaulted in the payment of its obligations. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$252,000. Assessed valuation 1911, \$8,404,261.

YAZOO COUNTY (P. O. Yazoo City), Miss.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. Aug. 5 by S. S. Griffin, Clerk Board of Supervisors, for \$77,500 5% coupon road tax-free bonds. Auth. Chap. 257, Acts of 1912. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1912. Int. annually at office of the County Treasurer or New York City. Due Sept. 1 1936. No deposit is required with bids. Bonded debt, none. Floating debt \$49,000. Assessed valuation 1911, \$8,844,755.

These bonds were previously awarded to Seasingood & Mayer of Cincinnati (V. 94, p. 172), but we are not advised why that sale was not consummated.

YORBA LINDA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Orange County, Cal.—Bonds Refused.—According to reports, J. H. Adams & Co., now Torrance, Marshall & Co. of Los Angeles, have refused the \$10,000 5% 4-13-yr. (ser.) blig. bonds recently awarded to them (V. 94, p. 1684).

Canada, its Provinces and Municipalities.

BELLEVILLE, Ont.—Debt Sale.—The Ontario Securities Co., Ltd., of Toronto was awarded, according to reports, \$13,000 5% 20-yr. debents.

BERLIN, Ont.—Debt Election.—An election will be held during August, reports state, to vote on the issuance of \$15,000 sanitarium, \$6,000 stable and \$17,000 street-car and rolling-stock debentures.

BIGGAR (Rural Municipality), Sask.—Debt Sale.—Nay & James of Regina have been awarded \$3,000 6% 20-yr. debentures.

BURLINGTON & NELSON SCHOOL SECTION NO. 1, Ont.—Debt Sale.—We are advised, under date of July 25, that no sale has been made of the \$33,000 4 1/2% 30-installment debentures, offered on July 11 (V. 95, p. 70).

CALGARY, Alta.—Debt Election.—An election will be held Aug. 8 to vote on the question of issuing \$32,000 sewer debentures, it is stated. Debentures Authorized.—The issuance of \$400,000 filtration-plant debentures has been authorized by the City Council, reports state.

CORNWALL, Ont.—Debt Election.—The proposition to issue \$50,000 bonus debentures will be submitted to the burgesses Oct. 14, it is reported.

COTE (Rural Municipal), Sask.—Debt Sale.—Nay & James of Regina were awarded \$1,000 8% 20-yr. debentures.

EBURNE (P. O. Point Grey), B. C.—Debt Election Proposed.—This place is contemplating holding an election to vote on the issuance of \$154,700 school debentures, it is stated.

ELFRON, Sask.—Debt Offering.—Proposals will be received by J. N. Stewart, Secy.-Treas., for \$2,500 permanent impmt. debentures, it is reported.

ESTEVA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 257 (P. O. Estevan), Sask.—Debt Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Aug. 19 by L. A. Duncan, Sec.-Treas., for \$10,000 5% debentures due in 30 annual installments of prin. & int.; first payment 15 mos. from date of debentures.

GEORGIA TOWNSHIP, Ont.—Debt Election.—An election will be held to-day (Aug. 3), it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$5,000 bridge debentures.

GLEICHEN, Alta.—Debt Sale.—Reports state that the issuance of \$5,000 water and sewer debentures was voted at a recent election.

GOVAN, Sask.—Debt Sale.—The proposition to issue \$15,000 town-hall debentures is under consideration, reports state.

NEW LOANS.

\$835,000

City of Norfolk, Virginia, Thirty-Year Four and One-half Per Cent (4 1/2%) Bonds of \$1,000.00 Each

Dated September 1, 1912. Interest Payable March 1st and September 1st.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the City Treasurer of NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK M., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1912, for \$835,000 Four and One-half Per Cent (4 1/2%) Thirty (30) Year Coupon Bonds, issued for the following purposes:

- Appropriation Bonds \$345,000 00 Park Place Ward School Bonds 20,000 00 Ninth Ward Improvement Bonds Series A 8,000 00 Series B 248,000 00 Tenth Ward Improvement Bonds 214,000 00

Total \$835,000 00 Bids may be for the whole or part of the said Bonds, and must state price and accrued interest. Bonds issued in denominations of \$1,000 00. Bonds and interest payable in Norfolk. All Bonds to be issued as Coupon Bonds, but purchasers to have privilege of having same registered.

Bids must be marked "Proposals for Bonds." Bidders to enclose check for one per cent (1%) of the par value of the amount bid for. Immediately upon notification of allotment a further deposit of four per cent (4%) of par value of amount allotted shall be made.

Four and one-half per cent (4 1/2%) interest will be allowed successful bidders on the five per cent (5%) paid in from time of receipt of the four per cent (4%) until bonds are ready to be delivered. It is proposed to deliver the Bonds to purchasers as of the date of sale, but if for any reason any delivery should be delayed beyond that date, the purchaser will be required to pay accrued interest to the time of delivery. The remainder of the purchase money to be paid immediately after the purchasers are notified that Bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds shall be delivered and paid for in the City of Norfolk. Checks to be drawn on some State or National Bank, certified and made payable to order of B. Gray Tunstall, City Treasurer of the City of Norfolk, Va.

Circular containing full information will be forwarded upon request to the City Clerk. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and also (unless otherwise expressly stated in the bid) to allot any portion of the amount of bonds bid for.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE. JNO. N. SEBRELL, Jr., Chairman, From the Common Council, THOS. H. WILCOX, Chairman, From the Board of Aldermen. Teste: R. E. STEED, City Clerk.

Sutherland & Company MUNICIPAL BONDS Commerce Building KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

NEW LOANS.

\$100,000

Dallas County, Alabama, GOOD ROADS BONDS

Sealed bids for the One Hundred Thousand Dollars Dallas County, Alabama, Good Roads bonds, voted for by a majority of the electors of Dallas County, Alabama, on July 1st, 1912, will be received by the undersigned on or before noon, MONDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1912. Said bonds bear interest at the rate of five percent per annum, payable semi-annually in New York City, with thirty years to run. The first coupon payable January 1st, 1913, bears interest from July 1st, 1912. Certified check for \$1,000 must accompany each bid.

P. H. PITTS, Probate Judge, Selma, Alabama.

\$50,000

CITY OF DOUGLAS, GEORGIA, 30-Year 5% Bonds 104.75 and Interest. Yielding 4.70%. STACY & BRAUN Toledo, O. Cincinnati, O.

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

Bolger, Mosser & Willaman MUNICIPAL BONDS

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29 South La Salle St., CHICAGO

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

NEW LOANS.

\$145,000

UNION COUNTY, N. J. 4 1/4% County Road Bonds

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, 130 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., until

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15 1912 at 10 A. M., for the purchase of county road bonds of the County of Union, amounting in the aggregate to \$145,000, to be issued pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act to enable Boards of Chosen Freeholders to acquire, improve and maintain public roads," approved March 19, 1889, and the supplements and amendments thereof. Said bonds will be dated July 1, 1912, will mature July 1, 1942, and will bear interest at the rate of four and one-quarter per cent (4 1/4%) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, both principal and interest being payable at the National State Bank of Elizabeth, N. J. Said bonds will be coupon bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each, with the privilege to the holder of registering the same as to the principal only or of converting the same into bonds registered as to both principal and interest.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of said bonds.

All proposals must provide for the payment of accrued interest by the purchaser from the date of said bond to the date of delivery of the bonds and must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable to the order of the County Collector of the County of Union, for two per cent (2%) of the amount of bonds bid for, the amount of said check so to be deposited to be credited upon the bid if accepted, and to be returned if not accepted.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. The validity of said bonds will be approved by Messrs. Hawkins, Deland & Longfellow, attorneys, of New York, whose opinion will be furnished to each successful bidder.

County bonded debt \$1,140,000 00 County assets 1,111,060 24 Sinking fund 86,658 00 Taxable valuation 144,544,797 30

Dated July 29, 1912. NATHAN R. LEAVITT, County Collector.

HODENPYL, HARDY & CO.

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

B. W. Strassburger SOUTHERN INVESTMENT SECURITIES MONTGOMERY, ALA.

GREENFIELD PARK, Que.—Bond Sale.—Reports state that an issue of \$35,000 5% 30-yr. bonds has been purchased by Hanson Bros. of Mont.

GUELPH, Ont.—Debt Sale.—The \$9,000 5% 20-installment debentures offered on July 1 (V. 94, p. 1722) have been sold.

HOPE (Rural Municipality), Sask.—Debt Offering.—Proposals will be received, it is stated, by W. G. Wright, Secy.-Treas. (P. O. Semans), for \$5,000 improvement debentures.

INGERSOLL, Ont.—Debentures Defeated.—The election held July 22 resulted in the defeat. It is stated, of the propositions to issue the \$57,000 sewer and \$20,000 bonus debentures (V. 95, p. 194).

INVERMAY (Rural Mun. No. 305), Sask.—Debt Offering.—Proposals will be received by W. Hewson, Secy.-Treas., it is reported, for \$12,000 improvement debentures.

KINLEY, Sask.—Debt Offering.—Proposals will be received by F. Hopkins, Sec.-Treas., for \$3,500 improvement debentures, it is stated.

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—Debt Election.—An election will be held Aug. 18, reports state, to vote on the question of issuing \$300,000 water-works debentures.

Debt Sale.—Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto have been awarded, it is stated, \$200,000 debentures.

MELITA, Man.—Debt Election.—The question of issuing \$6,000 school debentures will be voted on to-day (Aug. 3), reports state.

MERCELIN, Sask.—Debt Offering.—E. A. Labrosse, Sec.-Treas., will receive bids, it is stated, for \$2,000 permanent-improvement debentures.

MORSE, Sask.—Debt Sale.—According to reports, \$10,000 6% 20-year school debentures were awarded to Nay & James of Regina.

NELSON, B. C.—Debt Election.—An election will be held, according to reports, to vote on the question of issuing \$75,000 gas-plant-purchase debentures.

NEW MARKET, Ont.—Debt Election.—The burgesses will vote to-day (Aug. 3) on the question of issuing \$3,500 bridge debentures, it is stated.

NORTH COWICHAN, B. C.—Debt Election.—Reports state that an election will be held to vote on the issuance of \$3,000 90 drainage debts.

NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.—Debentures Authorized.—The voters recently approved eleven issues of debentures, aggregating approximately \$350,000, reports state.

NORTH WINNIPEG, Man.—No Debt Election.—We are advised that reports stating an election would be held to vote on the issuance of \$50,000 hospital debentures (V. 94, p. 1535) are erroneous.

ORMSTOWN, Que.—Debt Sale.—On July 2 the \$52,000 5% 40-year water and sewer debentures (V. 94, p. 1535) were awarded to the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., of Toronto for \$49,405 20, making the price 95.01.

RADVILLE, Sask.—Debentures Authorized.—A by-law has been passed authorizing the issuance of \$7,000 school debentures, it is stated.

REGINA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4, Sask.—Debt Offering.—Proposals will be received until Sept. 2 by J. H. Cunningham, Sec.-Treas., for \$275,000 4 1/2% school-building and repair debentures. Due in 20 annual installments. Purchaser to pay bank charges and cost of printing debens.

ST. LAMBERT, Que.—Debt Election.—An election will be held, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$11,000 bonus debentures.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Debt Election.—Propositions to issue \$55,000 paying and \$85,000 bonus debentures will be voted upon at an election to be held Aug. 6, reports state.

SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1553, Can.—Debt Election.—An election will be held Aug. 17 to vote on the question of issuing \$3,500 school debentures, reports state.

STELTON, Ont.—Debentures Proposed.—This place, reports state, is considering the issuance of \$9,000 park debentures.

TABER, Alta.—Debt Election.—Propositions to issue \$4,000 hospital, \$3,000 street, \$3,000 sidewalk and \$3,000 park debentures will be submitted to the burgesses, it is stated, on Aug. 6.

THORNBURO, Ont.—Debentures Voted.—An election held recently resulted, reports state, in favor of the proposition to issue \$50,000 road debts.

TORONTO, Ont.—Debentures Authorized.—The City Council, it is stated, has authorized the issuance of \$300,000 abattoir and cooling plant and \$230,000 water-main debentures.

VERNON, B. C.—Debt Offering.—Proposals will be received until Aug. 19, it is stated, for \$8,000 fire-protection, \$5,000 cemetery, \$24,000 re-roads, \$10,000 roads, \$40,000 lighting-system, \$40,000 water-works, \$7,500 municipal-building and \$3,000 armory-site debentures.

VIBANK, Sask.—Debt Sale.—J. O. O'Brien, according to reports, was awarded \$500 8% debentures.

VICEROY, Sask.—Debt Sale.—Nay & James of Regina were awarded \$4,000 6% 15-year debentures.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Debt Election Proposed.—The Council, reports state, has been requested to submit the matter of issuing \$200,000 hospital-aid debentures to a vote.

Result of Election.—An election held recently, it is stated, resulted in favor of the proposition to issue \$175,000 school debentures, and in defeat of the question of issuing \$500,000 city-hall debentures.

WALLACEBURG, Ont.—Debt Sale.—O. H. Burgess & Co. of Toronto were awarded, reports state, \$40,000 5% 15-installment debentures.

Debt Election.—An election will be held Aug. 12 to vote on the question of issuing \$10,000 road debentures, according to reports.

WOODSTOCK, Ont.—Debt Election Proposed.—An election to vote on the issuance of \$30,000 school debts. is being talked of, it is reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVESTMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

New York, January 23d, 1912.
The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1911.

The Company's business has been confined to marine and inland transportation insurance.

Premiums on such risks from the 1st January, 1911, to the 31st December, 1911.....	\$3,653,325 18
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1911.....	873,680 37
Total Premiums.....	\$4,527,005 55
Premiums marked off from January 1st, 1911, to December 31st, 1911.....	\$4,773,578 22
Interest on the investments of the Company received during the year.....	\$333,897 03
Interest on deposits in Banks and Trust Companies, etc.....	39,628 24
Rent received less Taxes and Expenses.....	153,167 66
	526,692 93
Losses paid during the year.....	\$1,385,386 46
Less Salvages.....	\$220,704 52
Re-insurances.....	205,151 34
	425,855 86
	\$959,530 60
Returns of Premiums.....	\$196,936 89
Expenses, including officers' salaries and clerks' compensation, stationery, advertisements, etc.....	570,472 18

A dividend of interest of Six per cent on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1906 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of Forty per cent is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1911, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the seventh of May next.

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| FRANCIS M. BACON,
JOHN N. BEACH,
ERNEST C. BLISS,
VERNON H. BROWN,
WALDRON P. BROWN,
JOHN CLAPLIN,
GEORGE C. CLARK,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
CORNELIUS ELDERT,
RICHARD H. EWART,
PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN, | HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
ANSON W. HARD,
THOMAS H. HUBBARD,
LEWIS GASS LEDYARD,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
LEANDER N. LOVELL,
GEORGE H. MACY,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
NICHOLAS E. PALMER,
HENRY PARISEL,
ADOLF FAVENSTEDT,
A. A. RAVEN, President,
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-President,
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-President,
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-President,
JOHN H. JONES STEWART, 4th Vice-President, | CHARLES M. PRATT,
DALLAS B. PRATT,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
ANTON A. RAVEN,
JOHN J. RIKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
WILLIAM SLOANE,
LOUIS STERN,
WILLIAM A. STREET,
GEORGE E. TURNURE, |
|--|--|--|

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
United States and State of New York Bonds.....	Estimated Losses and Losses Unsettled in process of Adjustment.....
New York City and New York Trust Co. and Bank Stocks.....	Premiums on Unterminated Risks.....
Stocks and Bonds of Railroads.....	Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid.....
Other Securities.....	Return Premiums Unpaid.....
Special Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies.....	Reserve for Taxes.....
Real Estate cor. Wall and William Streets and Exchange Place, containing offices.....	Re-insurance Premiums.....
Real Estate on Staten Island (held under provisions of Chapter 481, Laws of 1887).....	Claims not Settled, including Compensation, etc.....
Premium Notes.....	Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums.....
Bills Receivable.....	Certificates of Profits Outstanding.....
Cash in hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries.....	
Cash in Bank.....	
New York City Revenue Bonds.....	
\$13,465,923 62	\$11,174,365 14
Thus leaving a balance of.....	\$2,291,558 48
Accrued Interest on Bonds on the 31st day of December, 1911, amounted to.....	\$41,878 80
Rents due on the 31st day of December, 1911, amounted to.....	21,970 46
Re-insurance due or accrued, in companies authorized in New York, on the 31st day of December, 1911, amounted to.....	214,367 00
Unexpired re-insurance premiums on the 31st day of December, 1911, amounted to.....	83,096 43
Note: The Insurance Department has placed the value of the Real Estate corner Wall and William Streets and Exchange Place in excess of the Book Value given above, at.....	450,573 96
And the property at Staten Island in excess of the Book Value, at.....	63,700 00
The Market Value of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities on the 31st day of December, 1911, exceeded the Company's valuation by.....	1,588,635 62
On the basis of these increased valuations the balance would be.....	\$4,755,780 75

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BONDS

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80 PINE STREET, NEW YORK
STATE, CITY & RAILROAD BONDS

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COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

F. WM. KRAFT

LAWYER.
Specializing in Examination of
Municipal and Corporation Bonds
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CHICAGO, ILL.

ACCOUNTANTS.

**LYBRAND,
ROSS BROS &
MONTGOMERY**
Certified Public Accountants
(Pennsylvania)

NEW YORK, 55 Liberty St.
PHILADELPHIA, Morris Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, Union Bank Bldg.
CHICAGO, First Nat. Bank Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, Kohl Bldg.
SEATTLE, Central Bldg.
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JAMES PARK & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and
London, England.

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