

STATE AND CITY SECTION.

With to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" we send to our subscribers a new number of our "State and City Section" revised to date.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The award of the Arbitration Commission appointed to pass upon the demands of the locomotive engineers on the roads east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River for increased wages, is a disappointment, because it partakes of the characteristics of arbitration decisions in general in being mainly a compromise. But the report on which the award is based is even more a disappointment—in every way and from every standpoint. It is impossible to read this labored document without being reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the five members who constituted the arbitrators (the other two members representing the two parties to the controversy) did not know their own minds as to most of the things discussed. The writer of the report, or at least the bulk of it—presumably the Chairman of the Commission, Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin—strives industriously to maintain an appearance of impartiality, and signally fails. He dwells upon the "extraordinary complexity of the problems before the board," and presents the facts in support of the statement with a degree of directness and force that could hardly be surpassed. And yet with strange inconsistency he proceeds further to complicate the matter by entering into all the highways and byways, as well as side lanes, of controverted questions regarding the railroads, many of which are entirely foreign to the points at issue or else have only a remote bearing upon the same. The author wobbles from one side to the other, dallies with this question and that, then takes up others, one after another, only in the end to drop them all as wholly beyond him. One may agree entirely with the declaration that "in the future the public utilities of the country should not be permitted to 'cut melons' from surplus," but what, in all conscience, has this to do with the wage dispute which the Commission was called upon to decide. Why lug it into such a controversy? Why obscure the main point with irrelevant side issues?

Comfort is derived from the circumstance that to have granted the demands of the engineers in full would have added \$7,172,546 per year to the expenses of the roads, whereas under the award now made (which provides for a standardization of wages by making the pay alike on all roads for the same class of service, the standard on the smaller roads being raised to that of the larger roads), the yearly addition will reach only \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 per year. The unfortunate feature, however, is that the extra expense will fall almost entirely upon the weaker roads—those least able to bear it. The Commission argues that this is of little consequence, since the smaller roads are nearly all controlled by the larger ones, which will hence have to bear the brunt of the increase in the end. We imagine, however, the minority stockholders in these smaller, or subsidiary, roads will not view with entire complacency the further impairment of the net income of these properties.

There is also very little comfort in the knowledge that the Commission does not undertake to decide the question of the ability of the roads to pay increased

wages. As a matter of fact, though the Commission does not venture to express definite conclusions on this point, it in effect prejudices the question against the roads. The writer of the report does not succeed in concealing his leanings. He has been unable to resist the temptation to make up a case against the roads, and hence deftly weaves in statements and observations that must inevitably convey the impression that the roads are abundantly able to bear the burden of higher wages. Page after page of the report is filled with figures and statements intended to show that the railroads up to the present time have fared extraordinarily well and that the managers ought to congratulate themselves over the prosperity the roads have been allowed to enjoy. The figures prepared on behalf of the carriers, and which furnish incontrovertible proof to the contrary, are waived aside as if they were of no account. Instead, the report quotes the unconscionably inaccurate statements and figures contained in the opinions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission when denying in February 1911 the petition of the roads for authority to advance rates. At the time these opinions were handed down we took up the various tabular presentations contained in the same and the observations made in connection therewith, and demonstrated that they were one and all either utterly misleading or positively erroneous.

Yet these worthless figures are again made to do duty in the present wage controversy. The report even quotes Commissioner Lane's statement that in 1910 "the actual amount paid in dividends (by United States railroads) had increased to \$405,000,000, or nearly three times the amount paid in 1900." We have shown over and over again in these columns, and other newspapers have also done so, that the 1910 figures as here given involve enormous duplications and triplications, since the same dividend often counts twice and even three times—the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie dividend, for instance, counting in that of the Lake Shore and that of the Lake Shore in turn in the dividend of the New York Central, as also the dividend of the Michigan Central and many others. Yet the Arbitration Board accepts the figures as gospel truth.

At least three of the five arbitrators are men supposed to have an intimate knowledge of public questions, and why they should by this report give approval to efforts to revamp the discredited statements of the Inter-State Commerce Commission passes comprehension. There is much in the report that has evidently been conceived in a fair spirit, but the blemishes here pointed out impair the value and usefulness of the whole document. The importance of correct views on the question of the ability of the carriers to grant increases in wages will appear when we say that the request of the engineers for higher pay is simply the first of a series of demands by different classes of employees for additions to their compensation. From a pecuniary standpoint, the demand of the engineers was really the least important of the whole series. Next Monday the Managers' Committee of the railroads is to have a conference with the adjustment committee of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, to deal with a proposition of these latter, made last May, for increases in pay which, it was estimated at the time, would add, if granted, \$28,000,000 to the yearly expenses of the roads. Simultaneously, another brotherhood—the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—is now taking a

vote of its members to determine if the officials of the union shall be authorized to declare a strike if *their* demands for higher pay shall not be acceded to. Evidently this is no time for trifling with the serious question of the ability of the roads to meet these multiplying drains upon their revenues.

It is the simple truth to say that the Arbitration Board, in this matter of the engineers' wages, has failed to deal with the very crux of the situation. The question upon which the disputants divided—one side affirming a position which the other half denied but found more convenient to pass over—was and is one of numbers. It may be conceded that the engineers "ought to" have more pay and that the roads desire to grant more; the problem is not one of morals, or of social uplift, or of humanitarian or economic willingness; the problem is one of arithmetic. Can the roads pay more wages or not?

Yet these arbitrators say they "were unable to arrive at a conclusion regarding the ability of the roads to pay an increased compensation;" so they passed by "the claim of the railroads that they were unable to bear an increase" (though prejudging the case against them, as already stated), but they "agreed to the principle (never denied by anybody) that the engineers should be paid a fair wage." It is not a question of fairness, or of deserts, of "should" or "ought"; it is a question of "can." However complex and difficult, somebody must meet and decide that. The roads did not make unspecified and unsupported declarations of their inability to grant what they would like to grant; all their figures were open and available, and in putting the real question by, on the *non possumus* plea, the referees seem to have yielded, probably unconsciously, to the influence of that old delusion of the senses under which railroads are imagined able, because they are physically big, to work what would be miracles for individual men, and somehow or other get around the primary arithmetic. There is an ancient fable of a man who lifted his growing calf, every morning; as the animal increased in girth and weight the man heaved himself a little harder and kept lifting, until it became an ox. The railroads will manage to do it, somehow (though we are unable to see how), especially if they have to. Is not this a fair paraphrase?

But the referees suggest that the roads can ask leave to raise rates. Suppose the referees had replied to the complaining engineers: "We are unable to see how any wage increase, as an arithmetical matter, can be brought under present rate schedules, but it is open to *you* to appeal to the commission and ask removal of the obstacle by authorizing an increase in rates." Is it not clear that this would have been more logical, less susceptible of confusion, more cogent towards securing such an advance, and (unhappily) better adapted to fit the past attitude of the Commission upon the subject of rates?

What the Arbitration Board says concerning transportation and the public is of course unanswerably true. It might be put in this form: the railroads must be operated, and regularly and efficiently operated, in order that the whole community may exist; therefore, no strikes can be tolerated; therefore, engineers and other essential employees must receive wages sufficient to keep their places volun-

tarily filled. Thus far, with the possible exception of the clause regarding strikes, all are agreed, including labor unions; but there is one more clause, without which all the rest will at last break down as an operative matter. That final link is this: *therefore, the public, to serve whose very life the railroad must keep going, must supply the funds to pay the wages to hire the men to keep it going.* The road dies or goes crippled, if starved, as surely as does a man. The burden cannot be thrown on the financial owners of the property. The whole public, deriving the benefit, must divide and contribute the support. No language, no reports, and no evasions or deferments can change this arithmetical ultimatum. Conceivably, we might try forcibly keeping railroad workers at work after they once begin; or we might rush to the phantasm of public ownership; but either or both would merely alter the factors without softening the rigor of the case.

Passing on to the public, by increased rates, the burden of what has been aptly called the "spiral staircase" of the high cost of living, requiring increased wages and the increased wages producing more increase in living cost, and so on, is inevitable, being forced by irresistible causes. Meanwhile, this arbitration award satisfies no party, and is short-lived by its own terms. As for the proposition, offered tentatively in hope of permanence, that we try governmental control of wages in public utilities, this opens widening difficulties to view. Common carriers have their practices and charges supervised and regulated for them already, and the general public placidly approves; when the same method is suggested for application to their employees another ox will be gored, and will not organized labor discover a last ditch for resistance? Uniformity and standardizing in wages has a speciously pleasing sound, but even such a suggestion as comes from President Harrison of the Monon road, to base the pay-rolls on their ratio to operating revenue in an average term of past years, thereby making wages rise or fall automatically with revenue, is not likely to please employees, especially unionized employees. It would conform to sound principle in promoting a community of interest and sharing either prosperity or adversity; but human nature wants what it wants and when it wants it, and it tries to corral the advantages and leave the disadvantages and difficulties to the other side.

Come back to a dispassionate view which does not cling to a specific conclusion, and may it not be that we have been trying to substitute man-made laws for those of the universe? Ownership and control having been naturally joined together, have we not undertaken an unnatural, and therefore an unstable and unworkable, condition in divorcing them and trying to have one set of persons own property while another set holds absolute control over it? Have we not been unintentionally teaching transportation employees that if they only act like children and cry loud and long for what they want, they shall get it (in the name of peace) without regard to anything else? Public concern in and some right over transportation is conceded; but have we not pushed that too far? Legal differences between natural persons and corporations are admitted; but corporations are composed of natural persons, and in respect to financial rules and limitations, there is no distinction whatever between one natural person and a hundred thousand of them joined under corporate figment.

May not the whole trouble be rooted in the error that we have been pursuing fundamentally unsound lines, constantly magnifying regulative control instead of keeping it at the minimum?

It is probable that renewed attempts will be made in the coming legislative session at Albany to break down by a constitutional amendment the force of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Ives case, a celebrated case, the facts of which, as well as the decision itself, have been persistently misstated by the most vociferant peripapetic orator of the times. That some attempts towards what is called automatic compensation for injuries will be made appears clearly from the conference on the subject by the National Civic Federation on Tuesday, of which one journal says the general opinion favored an amendment making compensation mandatory, compelling employers to pay without regard to fault or lack of fault, and at the same time depriving the hurt employee of the right to sue for negligence compensation. The labor representatives argued that if the State takes away this right of action it should guaranty payment of compensation and this, of course, leads straight to some scheme of a State fund.

A speaker, who claimed to directly represent the State Federation of Labor, illustrated organized labor's habit of insistence on what it wants and disregard of everything else; he demanded such a State scheme; indulged in the familiar unspecified denunciation of insurance companies and affirmed that the workingmen in the State do not desire anything to do with them.

Without discussing this phase of the subject now, we note, with some surprise as well as approval, the headline of the "Sun's" report of the conference, "Workers ask safety, not compensation." Looking over the text to find what justifies this, we discover that Thomas J. Curtis, head of the New York Joint Compensation Board and President of the Tunnel-Workers' Union, used that expression, and said he does not believe the workman should be taxed to pay for his own accident. He inevitably is thus taxed, under any scheme or absence of scheme, but that is an aside. Mr. Curtis took the position that the workman could not afford to pay, declaring that "we'll be working for nothing when we begin to be taxed for accidents when we're killing ten men in two weeks." Here he referred to tunneling, and he made some rather gruesome statements about the lack of competent supervision over the hazards of blasts and of "the bends" which follow improper exposure to air pressure. "We don't want compensation," he said; "we want accident prevention."

These words should be written large and be persistently impressed upon all legislative bodies and reformers; they state the fundamental principle which ought to prevail, yet is forgotten and is indirectly opposed by all schemes that exclude negligence as a factor of responsibility. Insurance of every class ought to be conservative, protective, preventive, and should confine itself to indemnifying for injurious happenings which cannot be prevented or longer deferred; only in doing this can its highest function be fulfilled. If any scheme of transferring his liability to some other party leads the employer to think "compensation" cheaper for him than prevention, he is influenced toward negligent practice; in just the degree that an automatic "compensation" without questions asked is offered the

employee his pecuniary inducement to use care for himself and his fellow tends to be impaired. This is in human nature and to dispute it or overlook it is a sin against humanity and good policy.

The principle that precaution should be taught by punishing carelessness is recognized somewhat; in a few European cities, man can insure only against fire originating outside their own premises and are liable for consequential losses by one which starts at home through any fault of theirs. The principle is sound. Vicarious suffering is an unalterable law of life; yet as we approach, in our mistaken humanitarianism, the condition of offering men liberty to be as careless or as immoral as they choose, and with the pecuniary penalty passed along to the whole public, we invite the neglect and wrongdoing which it ought to be our first study to prevent.

Cotton-manufacturing interests at Fall River are at a loss to understand the agitation of the wage question that was set on foot last week by labor union officials. In the face of the quite generally poor exhibits made by the various corporations at the recently-held annual meetings, the net results of the year's operations having been in almost all cases very meagre profits or actual losses, they consider highly inopportune the starting of a movement that apparently has for its ultimate object the securing of an increase in wages. Aside from the small profits being realized, additional argument against any agitation of wage matters is to be found in the uncertainty as to what will be the outcome of tariff legislation at the coming session of Congress. With the reduction of the duties on cotton goods, whether along the lines of the bill passed by the House Aug. 2 last or of some new measure, the manufacturers will have a more or less difficult problem to solve, and until that solution is reached, the wage question should be held in abeyance.

There are many, it is said, who believe that the union leaders are either not serious in the wage matter or have become imbued with the socialistic spirit of the Industrial Workers of the World. Referring at quite some length to this present agitation, a news item in the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" of this city says:

The fact of the matter is that the underlying feeling in the textile unions of Fall River, New Bedford and other centres is not thoroughly understood outside of the union ranks. What the unions are aiming at is not so much a wage advance at this or any other particular time as it is confidential relations with the manufacturers, whereby they can be assured, by trade facts made clear to them, that the mills are distributing to the operatives what the latter consider to be a fair share of what the industry yields.

"The unions have got to the point where they insist on being shown," said one prominent union official. "They are not going to take as sufficient the simple statement of one or two mill men that they are not making a new dollar for an old one. That statement has been made repeatedly in the past when subsequent events have shown that the mills could have well afforded to raise wages. We have officials who can understand what the trade situation is as well as the manufacturers, and if the latter are willing to go over it frankly with us and show us that they absolutely cannot afford to raise wages, that will be sufficient. But before we take that to be the fact, we want something more than a bare assertion."

While the foregoing is in better temper than have been many recent representations of labor's side of wage controversies, it is to be noted, nevertheless, that the operatives reserve to themselves the judging of what shall be their "fair share" of what the industry yields," and practically accuse the manufacturers of having hoodwinked them in past times. Opinion is expressed that no trouble is likely to develop if it can be demonstrated to the labor leaders that a wage increase is out of the question at this time. It is unfortunate, however, to say the least, that an industry which has been far from reasonably profitable the last year or two, and will soon have to face the uncertainties that tariff changes involve, should have to take up the wage question before that industry can know how it will be affected by the lowering of tariff imposts against the importation of foreign goods.

The war in Southeastern Europe still seems to be slowly but surely drawing to a close. The negotiations that are being held by plenipotentiaries of Turkey and the allied Balkan States at Baghtche are ostensibly for an armistice. But latest dispatches clearly suggest that, when concluded, it is not likely that they will be found to cover the question of a permanent peace, which will only require official ratification. This, at any rate, is the desire of the Turkish delegates. In the negotiations Turkey is showing a distinct firmness that has been undoubtedly aided by its successful resistance to the approach of the Bulgarian columns along the Chatalja line of fortifications that defend Constantinople and by the opportunity that has thus been afforded of strongly fortifying the territory between these lines of fortifications and the Turkish capital itself. Active hostilities are in abeyance, however, and an armistice may, therefore, be regarded as already in existence. The Turks are demanding that the new frontier shall be south of a line drawn from Kirk Kilisseh to a point in the neighborhood of Salonica. This will permit Adrianople, which has not yet fallen, to remain in Turkish territory. There is a movement among the Powers to have Salonica declared a free port in the interests of all commercial nations. The Bulgarian delegates are striving for a frontier to take in the line from Mustafa Pacha to Dedeagatch, along the river Maritza. This would bring the port of Kavala in Bulgarian territory. The point of chief contention appears to be whether Adrianople shall or shall not be retained by Turkey.

The war, so far as the original participants are concerned, having been virtually terminated, the next question will be the agreement among the Powers in endorsing the re-distribution of territory that may be included in the terms of peace. Serbia has persistently refused to respect the wishes of Austria that it shall not obtain a seaport on the Adriatic. The distinct issue has now finally been raised between the two countries on this question. On Thursday the Serbian troops occupied without resistance the Port of Durazzo, which has been the objective point of the Serbian campaign. Austria-Hungary is making spectacular preparations in the way of mobilization of its full military forces and its Ministers declare they are determined to be fully prepared for any development of whatever character in the Balkan crisis. Advices from Vienna state that the Parliamentary leaders at a meeting on Thursday evening decided to permit the Premier's three bills dealing with matters connected with military mobilization

to go to committee without the customary first reading.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, has proposed that a conference of the Ambassadors of the Six Great Powers be held at Paris or any one of the Continental capitals with a view of agreement upon concerted action to prevent Europe being involved in a conflict over the distribution of the prizes of the Balkan war. Austria-Hungary, without rejecting the principle of the conference, has expressed an unwillingness to participate until the essential points relating to Serbia's demand for a port on the Adriatic are settled. Meanwhile, the Austrian Foreign Office has received word from Uskub, Albania, announcing the safe arrival there on Tuesday of the Austrian Consul Prochaska, who had been missing since Servians captured Prisrend from the Turks, and the report of whose death or injury promised last week to be made by Austria the basis of a conflict with Serbia. The German Emperor early in the week suggested to Austria that it was desirable for the latter to submit its differences with Serbia to a conference of the Powers. This suggestion was firmly refused. News comes by way of Vienna that the Turkish Cabinet has adopted a resolution declaring that "inasmuch as four years' test has proved constitutional government is neither suitable nor effective in the Ottoman Empire, the Government has decided on the abrogation of the constitution," thus ending the regime of the "Young Turks." Albania has proclaimed its independence, and the Powers, according to reports in diplomatic circles in London, are inclined to recognize its independence.

Russia has been actively mobilizing its troops, and Austria refuses to accept the Russian explanation that the military operations are for internal purposes. The Fourth Russian Duma assembled on Thursday for the first session since the election, which began in September. M. Rodzianko, the Octobrist Deputy of Yekaterinoslav, who was President of the Third Duma, was re-elected President by a vote of 251 to 159. He was re-elected by the vote of the Constitutional Centre with the aid of the Left. In his address of acceptance, he spoke of the public interests in the Balkans and the necessity of sacrifices in money, and, if necessary, men, on the part of Russia. The Fourth Duma declared itself a progressive body, but according to press advices from St. Petersburg, it cannot from that be inferred that a majority of the delegates will be found to favor the American contention in the passport controversy. There are only three Jews in the new House, the member from Lodz being the only one of these elected by Jewish votes. The Extreme Nationalists are evidently in the minority, but the majority of the members, it was said, are not prepared to give American Jews or American goods preferential treatment. If press dispatches are to be relied upon, the policy of the Government will be to render the Russian market independent of American cotton and American agricultural machinery—a policy which, it is supposed, the Duma is fairly certain to support. The Odessa correspondent of the London "Post" claims to have information that the Russo-American Treaty of Commerce will be renewed in amended form on Jan. 1 next, the United States having waived the passport question. This report, of course, is obviously incorrect, and it was yesterday officially contradicted in Washington.

The British Parliamentary situation seems to have improved somewhat during the week, to the extent at least that no additional outbreaks have taken place. The Unionist defeat of the Government's financial clauses of the Irish Home Rule bill, with the subsequent developments, has made it impossible for the Government, even if the Christmas recess be shortened, to carry out its program in full. The recent defeat, as is figured, has cost the Government a full Parliamentary week. The Government's program is to pass the Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment and the Franchise bills under the operation of the Parliamentary Act within the limits of the current session, thus enabling the Liberals, if they remain in power, to place all three measures on the statute books without regard to any action of the House of Lords. If the session is finished by the second or third week in March, so as to enable the usual appropriation Act at the beginning of a new session to be passed before the close of the financial year on March 31, not a day must be lost. The Government believes that with the drastic use of closure, and if there is no hitch of any kind, the program can still be carried out. The Home Rule bill must still have its allotted twenty days and the Welsh Disestablishment bill must have seventeen days. These two measures will use up the time in the House of Commons well into January. Meanwhile the Unionists assert that a bill of such importance as the Franchise measure, in view of the immense addition it will make to the electorate, must at least be allotted fifteen days; and all three bills must be sent to the House of Lords by the second or third week in February in order to fulfill the requirements of the Parliamentary Act. There is, however, a disposition to regard the election at Bolton this week as a favorable reaction to the Government, since it indicates that Lancashire is strongly opposed to tariff protection.

China is again considering the resumption of boycotts which may be regarded a sign that the revolution is passing from the public mind. Several meetings have been held at Chifu, China, according to advices received at St. Petersburg, to organize a boycott of Russian goods. The Chinese are endeavoring to collect a war fund amounting to \$5,000,000 and to enlist 2,000 volunteers among the inhabitants. The basis of the antagonism to Russia is evidently the so-called Russo-Mongolian agreement, by which Russia recognized the independence of Northern Mongolia. Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons on Thursday declared that Great Britain was in no way party to the agreement just referred to. His statement was called forth by an intimation in the form of a question put by Laurence Ginnell, an Irish Nationalist, that the mission of J. J. Korostovetz, Foreign Russian Minister at Peking, to Urga, Mongolia, and the treaty with the Khan of Mongolia were the first fruits of the recent visit to London of Sergius Sazonoff, Russian Foreign Minister.

Dr. W. Roest of Batavia, Dutch East Indies, is, according to cable dispatches from Peking, to be appointed adviser of the Chinese Government for the reform of the currency of the Republic. G. Vissering, who was originally proposed for the position, will be appointed honorary adviser. Mr. Vissering is going to Amsterdam from Peking as President of the Netherlands Bank. A special cablegram from Canton,

China, to the Chicago "Daily News" announces that the Chinese Government will seek additional loans in the United States. Under date Nov. 25 the dispatch says that Professor Yuen Ching of the Provincial Higher Normal School, was to leave Hong Kong the next day for Honolulu, where he will be joined by the Provisional Treasurer, Liu Ching Soi, and R. O. Johnson, Superintendent of Public Works. They will proceed together to the United States to negotiate for further loans. Liu and Johnson have been in Peking consulting the officials in the Ministry of Finance. Prof. Yuen represents a private banking association, while Liu and Johnson represent the Government. Prof. Yuen is a graduate of the University of Chicago. The contract for a \$5,000,000 American loan finally has been approved in Peking, where the sewerage tax was substituted as security, instead of the land tax as was at first proposed. The representatives of the Canton Government and the American bankers are now in Peking, but the American agent, M. S. Paget, will soon return to the United States.

The London Stock Exchange and the Continental bourses do not appear to have taken a particularly serious view of the delay in the progress towards peace between Turkey and the allied Balkan States, or the severe strain, which seemed so close at one time to the breaking point, in the relations of Austria and Servia. British Consols closed last evening at 75 5-16, which compares with 75 3-16 a week ago, while French Rentes (in Paris) were 89.70 francs, as against 89.87½ francs a week ago. The Continent was a heavy seller of Canadian Pacific on the London market. The London settlement was concluded without difficulty and showed a relatively small account in American shares, for which the carry-over rates were 6@6½%, which compares with 6% at the mid-month settlement, and also at the settlement a month ago. There were no American bids at the offering of Cape gold on Monday. India secured £150,000, and the remainder, £850,000, was secured by the Bank of England. On Wednesday, however, £200,000 in gold was purchased for New York account and was shipped on the Cedric sailing for New York on Thursday. State funds, especially of countries directly or remotely connected with the settlement of the war, continued irregular. Russian 4s on the London Stock Exchange, for instance, closed at 90, against 91 on Friday of last week; German Imperial 3s at 77½ showed an advance of ½ point. Money in London closed at 3¾@4¼%, comparing with 3¼@3½% a week ago.

Discount rates at the official European banks were without change, and private market rates were, as a rule, irregular. The Bank of Bengal on Thursday advanced its rate from 6% to 7%, and on the same day the Bank of Bombay's rate was advanced to 6% from 5%. In Lombard Street at the close yesterday short bills as quoted by cable were 4⅞@4 15-16% and long bills were 4 11-16@4¾% for both spot and to arrive. A week ago the quotations were 4⅞@4 15-16% for 60-day bankers' acceptances and 4¾@4 13-16% for 90 days spot, with bills to arrive 1-16% below these figures. In Paris the open market rate, which was 3¾% for both spot bills and those to arrive last week, was quoted by cable last evening as unchanged for spot and at 3¾@3⅞% for bills to arrive. In Berlin money closed at 6@7% and the private discount rate was

5 $\frac{3}{4}$ % for spot 60-day bills and 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ @6% for 60-day bills to arrive, while 90-day acceptances were 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ % for spot and 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ % to arrive. A week ago all maturities were 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ % for spot and 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ % for bills to arrive. Brussels closed unchanged for the week at 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ @4 $\frac{7}{8}$ %; Amsterdam still remains unchanged at 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, and Vienna is also without alteration at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %. The official Bank rates at the leading foreign centres are: London, 5%; Paris, 4%; Berlin, 6%; Vienna, 6%; Brussels, 5%; Amsterdam, 4%; Bombay, 6%, and Bank of Bengal, 7%.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England on Thursday presented a strong showing. It registered an increase of £321,116 in gold and bullion holdings and an improvement of £286,000 in the reserve which made the proportion to liability 50.81%, comparing with 50.67% a week ago and 51.31% a year ago. The market increased its borrowing at the Bank £90,000, while £704,000 in public deposits were released. Other deposits increased £1,118,000. The bullion holdings now amount to £37,786,270, which compares with £37,465,154 a week ago and £37,357,243 a year ago. The loans (other securities) aggregate £31,760,000, which compares with £31,670,000 one week ago and £28,911,031 one year ago. Our special correspondent furnished the following details of the gold movement into and out of the Bank for the Bank week: Imports, £417,000 (of which £24,000 from South America, £60,000 from Bucharest and £333,000 bought in the open market); exports, £50,000 to Antwerp and shipments of £46,000 *net* to the interior of Great Britain.

The Bank of France reported on Thursday a decrease of 2,467,000 francs in gold and of 9,942,000 francs in silver. There was an increase of 14,960,000 francs in discounts but a decrease of 18,225,000 francs in the Bank's advances. Notes in circulation increased 20,625,000 francs, treasury deposits increased 6,900,000 francs and general deposits showed the large expansion of 129,225,000 francs. Comparing with the figures of last year the gold item showed an increase to 3,220,324,000 francs from 3,210,550,000 francs, while silver indicates a reduction to 741,335,000 francs from 806,175,000 francs. Note circulation in the same time increased to 5,687,750,000 francs from 5,449,729,810 francs and discounts to 1,586,364,000 francs from 1,592,785,225 francs. General deposits are largely ahead of last year's figures, amounting to 808,971,000 francs, comparing with 550,686,362 francs in 1911 and 612,161,747 francs in 1910.

The weekly statement of the Imperial German Bank issued on Tuesday was favorable in all its principal items. The gold stock registered an increase of 12,280,000 marks and gold and silver combined an increase of 25,248,000 marks. Meanwhile there was a curtailment in note circulation of 69,009,000 marks, of 19,565,000 marks in loans and of the large sum of 98,240,000 marks in discounts. Treasury bills showed a reduction from the preceding week's total of 20,902,000 marks, and deposits were reduced 17,297,000 marks. The Bank, however, is still in a more extended position than a year ago, its cash being but slightly higher, while loans, discounts and circulation are much greater. Thus the stock of gold and silver combined is 1,162,898,000

marks. In 1911 it was 1,147,500,000 marks and in 1910 1,059,880,000 marks. Loans and discounts now aggregate 1,365,300,000 marks, against 1,168,840,000 marks in 1911 and 1,083,120,000 marks in 1910. The outstanding circulation is 1,795,730,000 marks, comparing with 1,653,700,000 marks at this date a year ago and 1,513,500,000 marks in 1910.

The closing week of November has witnessed a distinct flurry in the 'oca money situation, the rate for demand loans yesterday (Friday) reaching 20%. No confirmation has become available of the report current a week ago that \$1,250,000 in gold had been engaged in Germany for shipment to this country. However, \$1,000,000 additional to the \$1,250,000 in gold which was engaged in London last week has been purchased for New York account and was shipped on the White Star Line steamer Cedric, which sailed on Thursday. New York was not a bidder at the weekly auction of Cape gold in London on Monday. On the other hand, \$2,250,000 in gold has left New York for Montreal this week. The extent of the flurry will be appreciated when it is stated that a considerable part of the call loans on Stock Exchange business on Monday was made at 12%, and that this figure was the renewal basis for all outstanding call loans on Tuesday; and after a rather easier tone on Wednesday, a 20% rate, as a ready noted, was reached on Friday. The money situation in New York has been affected by quite an unusual combination of influences. In the first place, Canadian banks have been calling home their funds very freely and the \$2,250,000 in gold shipments already referred to represents but a partial indication of the movement to the Dominion. New York exchange in Montreal during the earlier days of the week commanded a premium of 78 $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢. per \$1,000, which is an unusually high figure. The recent statement of the Canadian banks shows that there has been a steady decline the last few months in their bank balances and call loans held in London and New York. Their demand loans held abroad on June 30 amounted to \$120,569,812. On Sept. 30 this amount had been reduced to \$112,767,036 and on Oct. 31 to \$101,186,983, representing a contraction of \$19,382,829 in four months. During the same period—June 30 to Oct. 31—the balances carried "in banks elsewhere than Canada and the United Kingdom"—meaning almost exclusively New York—showed a reduction of \$6,547,847. The high money rates abroad have not unnaturally retarded the movement of funds from London to Canada, and have caused the Dominion banks to call upon New York for probably not far from \$25,000,000, of which less than \$7,500,000 has gone forward in gold, including shipments in July and August of about \$5,000,000 and the additional \$2,250,000 that has gone forward this week. The remainder of the transfer has been accomplished by means of routine sterling exchange transactions and of the transfer of funds by New York banks on behalf of Canadian banks to the accounts of American manufacturers and exporters who have been sending goods into Canada. The Canadian banks have been purchasing sterling exchange in New York during the last few months, paying for the same from their New York bank balances.

Aside from the Canadian demand New York banks have this week been compelled to remit large sums to interior institutions. In addition, they have been called upon to make preparations for the De-

December dividend and interest disbursements and have also been obliged to prepare for the final payments of New York City taxes for the second half of the year, as all tax payments must be made before the close of business at noon to-day, or the owner will incur penalty in the form of interest charges. There have been revivals this week of the report that the Treasury Department was contemplating coming to the relief of the market with deposits of Government funds at the national banks of New York and the interior. Secretary MacVeagh has denied, however, that he contemplates taking such a step. The immediate strain in the local situation should show some degree of relaxation as soon as the new month opens. The \$1,250,000 in gold that was engaged in London last week will be available in bank reserves on Monday, and it is possible that the \$1,000,000 in gold that is coming by the Cedric may reach the banks next Friday. Meanwhile the December dividend and coupon money will not unlikely be promptly returned to circulation under the stimulus of the current high rates, and the stock market seems to have entered such a deep rut of dulness that its demands are not at all probable to become excessive. However, it is certainly not time to expect any return to really cheap money. Preparations for the new year payments will have to be promptly made, and this also involves remittances about the middle of December for the payment of dividends and interest on American securities that are specifically payable on Jan. 1 in sterling, francs and marks.

Referring to call money rates in detail, the range on Monday was 6@12%, with the lower figure the renewal basis; on Tuesday 12% was again the highest and 3% was the lowest, though very little business was transacted at this figure, and the ruling rate was 11%; Wednesday's highest and ruling rate was 9%, with 3% again the lowest; Thursday was a holiday; on Friday the range was 6@20%, with renewals at 7%. Time money sympathized with the firmness in demand loans. Closing quotations were 6% for 60 days and 90 days, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ @6% for four and five months and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % for six months. Mercantile paper is not offered freely and is on a 6% basis for 60 and 90-day endorsed bills receivable and also for choice four to six months' single names; names not so well known still require 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

With call money showing such strength at home and time money also distinctly firmer, it is not surprising that sterling exchange should have responded with a sharp break. Rates have this week gone to a new low level for the year and engagements have been made in London of \$1,000,000 in gold for New York, the metal being shipped on the White Star steamer Cedric, which sailed on Thursday. The news of the shipment of \$1,000,000 is contained in London cable advices; however, only \$500,000 seems to be definitely acknowledged here. This \$500,000 comes to the Guaranty Trust Co. American bankers, as already stated, were not bidders at Monday's weekly auction of Cape gold in London. The gold that was engaged was obtained in the open market and not from the Bank of England. London has been a buyer this week net in the arbitrage dealings in securities between the New York and London markets. There seems no present promise of much easier money in the British centre or, for that matter, in any of the world's markets for some considerable time. Cable advices from London

state that a large mass of underwritings has been withheld from that market as a result of the war in Southeastern Europe. This is a feature that has tied up resources which bankers will endeavor to release by distributing their commitments by formal offerings of securities. In addition, Turkey and all the Balkan States will undoubtedly become urgent borrowers as soon as peace is declared. Italy already is sounding London bankers with a view of raising a large loan. If, therefore, money is to be held at high rates abroad, it is quite natural to expect that correspondingly profitable returns on capital must be available on this side if we are to draw a considerable volume of gold to this market. Our bankers are still paying off maturing drafts held abroad, and the immediate future of the sterling exchange market will be governed largely by money rates at home. The supply of commercial bills is large. On the other hand, large remittances will be necessary in the course of the next few weeks to pay not only the dividends and interest on American securities that are specifically payable in the foreign markets, but also the large amounts that are payable in New York on American securities held abroad, and are remitted when collected. These latter require a considerable annual supply of exchange at this centre. Foreign exchange houses here are rather expecting a reduced movement of merchandise imports as the date approaches for tariff legislation, though there is no present indication of a reduction in exports. This is a prospect that, of course, is in favor of New York.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Saturday moved up quite sharply on apprehensions of fresh complications abroad and the expectation of gold imports here; demand advanced to 4 8505@4 8515, cable transfers to 4 8550@4 8560 and 60 days to 4 8075@4 8085. There was a break of about 20 points in rates on Monday, due in part to the rise in call money (which went as high as 12%) and a good supply of commercial bills; the decline was to 4 8485@4 8495 for demand, 4 8530@4 8540 for cable transfers and 4 8060@4 8070 for 60 days. On Tuesday sterling touched the lowest level for the year, when demand dropped to 4 8455 and cable transfers to 4 8510 on the continued flurry in call money; later there was a partial rally and demand closed at 4 8465@4 8475, cable transfers to 4 8515@4 8525 and 60 days to 4 8050@4 8060. The market ruled weak on Wednesday and extremely dull; rates were practically unchanged from Tuesday's low figures at 4 8455@4 8465 for demand, 4 8515@4 8525 for cable transfers and 4 8050@4 8060 for 60 days. Thursday was a holiday. On Friday the market was nervous and closed without important change. Closing quotations were 4 8045@4 8055 for 60 days, 4 8455@4 8465 for demand and 4 8515@4 8525 for cable transfers. Commercial on banks closed at 4 78 $\frac{5}{8}$ @4 80 $\frac{3}{8}$ and documents for payment at 4 79 $\frac{7}{8}$ @4 80 $\frac{3}{4}$. Cotton for payment ranged from 4 80 to 4 80 $\frac{1}{4}$; grain for payment from 4 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 81.

The New York Clearing-House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have lost \$837,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Nov. 29. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$9,055,000, while the shipments have reached \$9,892,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury operations and the gold shipments to Canada, which together occasioned a loss of \$9,100,000, the combined result

of the flow of money into and out of the New York banks for the week appears to have been a loss of \$9,937,000, as follows:

Week ending Nov. 29 1912.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$9,055,000	\$9,892,000	Loss \$837,000
Sub-Treasury operations.....	15,300,000	24,400,000	Loss 9,100,000
Total.....	\$24,355,000	\$34,292,000	Loss \$9,937,000

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

Banks of	Nov. 28 1912.			Nov. 30 1911.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England..	£ 37,786,270	£ -----	£ 37,786,270	£ 37,357,243	£ -----	£ 37,357,243
France ..	128,812,560	29,653,120	158,465,680	128,421,640	32,247,240	160,668,880
Germany ..	41,799,000	15,400,000	57,199,000	42,490,600	14,884,650	57,375,250
Russia ..	157,518,000	6,459,000	163,977,000	142,073,000	6,044,000	148,116,000
Aus-Hun ..	51,725,000	10,588,000	62,393,000	63,737,000	11,720,000	65,466,000
Spain ..	17,352,000	29,602,000	46,954,000	16,702,000	30,308,000	47,010,000
Italy ..	42,673,000	3,550,000	46,223,000	40,702,000	3,579,000	44,281,000
Netherl'ds ..	13,872,000	591,200	14,463,200	11,534,000	1,173,300	12,707,300
Nat. Belg. ..	7,588,000	3,794,000	11,382,000	6,630,667	3,340,333	10,021,000
Sweden ..	5,583,000	-----	5,583,000	4,734,000	-----	4,734,000
Switzerl'd ..	7,125,000	-----	7,125,000	6,466,000	-----	6,466,000
Norway ..	2,281,000	-----	2,281,000	2,276,000	-----	2,276,000
Tot. week ..	514,144,830	99,917,320	614,062,150	493,173,150	103,305,523	596,478,673
Prev. week ..	513,309,544	99,932,060	613,242,204	491,164,248	102,586,217	593,750,465

THE ELEMENTS OF OUR INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

The psychology underlying the present industrial situation of the United States will no doubt puzzle the future historian. We see everything in a roseate hue. All through the calendar year trade activity has been proceeding on a steadily ascending scale. Orders in the iron and steel industry have been pouring in at such a rate that what is called the "leading interest" in the trade, namely the United States Steel Corporation, reports 95% of its capacity employed. Its books are so filled with business that in execution of contracts now on hand the mills and furnaces of the Corporation will be employed for a very large part of 1913. The wonderful expansion of the steel industry is nevertheless not difficult to understand. It is readily explained by the concurrent presence of several circumstances.

For the origin of the revival in the iron trade we must go back to the great break in prices which occurred in the middle of last year. Up to that time it had been the policy of all the producers not to permit any serious collapse in prices, notwithstanding the growing trade reaction which had become so evident during the first half of 1911. That this policy appealed to the weaker sisters in the trade will be perfectly plain when it is realized that it meant the staving off of financial difficulties that might result from the dropping of prices below cost levels. The plan had, however, a distinct disadvantage, as it gave to quoted values an artificial character and served to raise doubts as to whether these prices could be or would be maintained. The result was that intending consumers refrained from making contracts to supply their needs. In such a situation trade reaction became steadily more pronounced.

When, however, chiefly out of political considerations, efforts to maintain price stability for the products of iron and steel were abandoned and values were allowed to take a normal course, even though that involved in some instances the acceptance of figures that did not repay cost, it quickly developed that the change did not harbor the serious consequences that had been apprehended. Not alone that, but the drop had offsetting advantages of great import. At the new price levels, confidence at once returned, buying orders were now placed with the utmost freedom, and depression gave way to steadily widening

activity. From that day on, progress in the iron and steel trade has been uninterrupted. The movement was later accelerated by the fact that the railroads, which, owing to political repression, have for a number of years suffered great trials, and been obliged to curtail purchases of equipment and motive power and omit the spending of much money for increasing their facilities in other directions, now found that further delay was out of the question, and the managers accordingly began giving liberal orders. While the railroads were thus undertaking to provide additional equipment and facilities, the agricultural yield, by reason of its bounteous character, came in as an additional stimulating agency. This clinched the need for more rolling stock and equipment, and also furnished assurance of general trade activity in which every industry in the land was sure to share.

At the bottom, therefore, existing trade revival, so broadly based, must be regarded as fundamentally sound. Perhaps in the same circumstance is to be found the explanation of the apparently inexplicable phenomenon, that trade in its onward march has been proceeding in entire disregard of certain drawbacks which on past occasions have exerted a decided retarding effect. It has been said, with much truth, that such is the indifference to unfavorable developments and unfavorable probabilities, that war, politics, the possibilities involved in tariff revision and the prospects of other disturbing legislation are all alike without influence. So far as surface indications go, no one, apparently, is restraining his operations on account of any of these things, though doubtless if we could penetrate the minds of those who direct our great enterprises, it would be found that these matters are at length arousing some thought. As far as the mass of the public is concerned, we are riding on a wave of optimism and buoyancy, where every one feels entirely satisfied with prevailing conditions and evil forebodings are not entertained by any large number of persons.

No doubt most men, if they could be induced to reflect, would admit that the situation embodies a number of influences which may have important bearing of an unsettling character upon the nearer and remote future. But when the country is on the crest of a wave of business activity, it is not the fashion to peep very deeply into underlying movements whose influence for the time being may remain hidden. We are all being carried along on the upward tide and no one wants to think of the possibility of having to turn back. It is at just such a period, however, that most occasion exists for an inward study of things.

One of our readers recalls to our attention an article on Speculative Optimism, published in these columns just about three years ago (Nov. 13 1909) and sees many points of analogy between the situation then existing and that now prevailing. Before the end of that year the rise in the stock market had culminated, while the zenith of the trade revival of that period was reached not a very long time after. That article was written with a view to restraining speculative operations that seemed likely to do much harm if allowed to continue unchecked. There is no such speculation at the present time, and that, of course, constitutes an additional element of strength. There are, however, other elements in the situation which suggest caution on the present occasion as they did three years ago. In the stock market, while specula-

tion is absent, prices are substantially higher than they were earlier in 1912 or twelve months ago. And it is a suggestion worthy the consideration of stock market leaders (who are carrying the stocks, the general public having shown no disposition to take the shares off their hands) whether it will not be well to rest content with the present range of values until it becomes possible to determine what is likely to be the effect of some prominent prevailing tendencies in the economic and industrial world.

Taking the industrial and economic situation as a whole, it may well be doubted whether certain events and certain movements, which during the last twelve months of industrial recuperation have been treated as of no account, can be wholly ignored in the future. It is a most remarkable circumstance that a Presidential campaign of unusual moment has exerted no retarding effect whatever upon trade, though in the past it has been an almost invariable rule for business to slacken in Presidential years. Tariff discussions and tariff legislation in a session of Congress prolonged until unusually late in the year have been entirely disregarded, though this may have been because it was felt (and was proved true) that with the President and the lower branch of Congress at loggerheads there was no chance of the completion of any piece of tariff revision. But now that the Presidential contest has been settled, and it is known that there is to be a complete change of government and a new political element is to be in absolute control, it would appear to be the height of folly to go ahead, with the instinct of a fatalist, and chase doubts away by pretending to believe that the country is going to come out all right, no matter what happens, no matter what is done.

The Democratic party is pledged to tariff revision and to many other doctrines by its platform and by the utterances of the President-elect, and in three months more will succeed to the control of the government. In less than five months it will proceed to carry out its legislative program, for Mr. Wilson has already announced that he will call the new Congress together not later than April 15. It is quite within the bounds of probabilities that the new Congress will legislate wisely, and, in the matter of tariff legislation at least, will move cautiously. But in any event there will be change of some kind, radical or moderate, in a tariff policy under which the country has lived for half a century. This change, whatever its nature, will involve a process of readjustment, and during the period of readjustment it will be more than ordinarily risky to conduct business in a reckless fashion. Every consideration of prudence suggests going slow and proceeding with great caution and deliberation. It is quite common to hear it urged by those who advocate the lowering of tariff duties that in this country we are no longer dealing with infant industries, that these industries are now full grown and hence able to cope with foreign competition of any sort; accordingly, that the effect of lowering or eliminating tariff duties will be absolutely nil. But it must not be forgotten that the single object of tariff legislation is to reduce prices. If that is not the purpose, then it is a fraud and a sham. And if prices are to be reduced, who is to bear the burden of the reduction—the owners of the factories or the wage-earners, or both?

As regards the ownership of our mills and factories, there has been much talk about the supposed benefits conferred by the tariff upon "special interests" and

"privileged classes," and no one has had the courage, even in the party committed to a protective tariff, to rise and deny the allegations. Now, however, that we are face to face with the new tariff policy, it behooves our legislators to probe carefully into the matter and see if there is any basis of truth in the assertions so freely made in that respect. As far as the facts are known, or can be ascertained, there seems to be no good ground for the theory advanced in that regard. Carnegie's millions testify to the fact that at one time in the past history of the country profits in the iron and steel trade were large, if not excessive, the high tariff duties imposed being an important contributing element; but even in the steel trade producers are now obliged to content themselves with relatively small margins of profits.

In more recent years the real beneficiaries of the tariff have been the farmers who, through a failure to increase the fertility of the soil, have kept production unchanged in face of a tremendous growth in population, and thus have been able to bring about an advance in the prices of the agricultural products (and in the cost of living) of 50 to 60%. Tariff revision that would remove the duties from foodstuffs would be entirely justified and could be effected without harm to the farmers, because these could easily and with little exertion increase their product per acre and thus make up for the loss in price. But the tariff revision, of which we hear so much, does not concern itself with the agricultural schedule, except that it speaks of abolishing the duty on sugar, the one article of general consumption on which duties could justifiably be retained because of the large revenue derived from the same, the uniform application of the same, and the fact that the tax imposed thereby on consumers is relatively so slight per head of population. What those arguing in favor of tariff revision lay much stress on is the need of lowering duties on cottons, on woollens, &c., &c. As to the profits in cotton manufacturing, we gave some figures last week which should prove an eye-opener to those who declaim against the large benefits supposed to be conferred on that trade by the tariff. We showed that, owing to the enactment of the fifty-four-hour law in Massachusetts and the granting of increased wages, stockholders in the cotton mills at Fall River for the calendar year 1912 would receive aggregate dividends averaging only 4.07% on their shares, an average below that of all but four of the preceding twenty-five years; and even this small return of 4% per annum was possible only in a number of cases by encroaching on surplus. It therefore seems pertinent to ask again if lower prices be the aim and object of tariff revision, how the reduction is to be brought about—by lowering wages or by cutting further into profits already so meagre?

It cannot be denied that general tariff revision could not be undertaken under more favorable auspices than those at present existing. In the two leading manufacturing countries of Europe, namely Great Britain and Germany, business activity is as pronounced as it is in this country. Moreover, the level of prices there is high, just as it is in this country. If European manufacturers were encountering business depression and were receiving only low prices for their goods, the first effect of the lowering of the tariff wall in the United States might be to cause an influx of foreign goods, the American market being used as a dumping-ground for the surplus of Europe, with the effect of precipitating an almost

immediate decline in American prices. No such danger seems likely to confront the country in any tariff revision that may be undertaken in the immediate future. As a consequence the disturbances likely to result from tariff changes will be reduced to a minimum, especially if the revision is carried on in a conservative way. That, however, does not alter the fact that, whatever the changes or their nature, allowance for the same will have to be made in all calculations bearing upon the future. It is also to be remembered that all tariff changes will have to be considered in their relation to the longer future. Duty reductions that might not be at all radical under present conditions, when the demand for goods and wares is urgent in both Europe and the United States, might assume a wholly different aspect when the trade situation was reversed. Therefore, until the effects of any new tariff law can be more or less accurately gauged by the test of experience, it will be the part of prudence for business men to go slow, awaiting the outcome as shown by the actual developments.

And as bearing upon the possibilities involved, it is to be remembered that Europe is just now passing through an unusually critical period by reason of the complications resulting from the war between the Balkan allies and Turkey. Supposing the war localized within its present area, the loss of lives and the waste of capital incurred, with the demands upon the European money markets for funds to repair the waste, might easily bring on general business depression in Europe. On the other hand, should the area of conflict be widened and one or more of the larger European Powers become involved, the resulting withdrawal of enormous numbers of able-bodied men from reproductive enterprises might cause a greatly increased demand upon the manufacturing capacity of the United States. Here, again, there is great uncertainty, and uncertainty always suggests going slow. There are some other influences and conditions which impose caution against overconfidence. To these we shall hope to refer another week.

PENSIONS FOR EX-PRESIDENTS.

A question somewhat new for aggressive general discussion was suddenly brought up by Mr. Andrew Carnegie's proposal, on Thursday of last week, to offer a pension of \$25,000 a year to each future ex-President of the United States, and to his widow so long as she should remain unmarried. It was prescribed in this announcement, which was made at the second annual meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation, that the pension should be offered promptly to an ex-President without awaiting solicitation by him, but that it should only be offered so long as no such pension was provided by the nation. It is not impossible that Mr. Carnegie's offer was suggested by the semi-humorous speech of President Taft at the Lotus Club, two weeks ago, in which he referred to the possible expedient of chloroforming our ex-Presidents, after the fashion supposed to have been suggested by Dr. Osler.

On the part of the general public, Mr. Carnegie's plan has been received with virtually unanimous disapproval. The consensus of opinion, promptly and vigorously expressed, was that it would be in the highest degree undignified for an ex-President of the United States to accept such private bounty, even when proffered with a view to legitimate public

purposes. Furthermore, there was a plain underlying sentiment that it would be improper on the part of Congress to countenance an ex-President in accepting it. But this second consideration brings up at once the question whether Congress itself ought not to do something in this same matter, and if so, what it ought to do. It is possible that Mr. Carnegie had in view the stimulating of our national legislators to action on the question; otherwise he must have known the reception which his proposal would encounter.

The plan for pensioning ex-Presidents through a general Act of Congress is not new. We believe that a measure to that purpose is even now pending on the calendar of Congress. As a rule, the proposal has taken the shape of assuming that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is entitled *ipso facto* to a pension on the same lines as regular officers of the army. At times another notion has come into vogue in Congressional discussion, to the effect that ex-Presidents might profitably be allowed a permanent seat in the United States Senate, presumably with a Senatorial salary. No favor, so far as we are aware, has ever been shown to the latter proposition. In the nature of the case, with the Senate distinctly representing the States from which its members come, and with Senatorial majorities determined by that fact, a complimentary membership thus allowed to ex-Presidents could scarcely involve the right to vote. He might take a hand in Senatorial debate, and on this idea the vague proposal seems somehow to have been founded. We think, however, that Mr. Taft, in the speech already referred to, disposed of this particular argument in his good-natured remark that he could not see the necessity for "adding to the discussions in the Senate the lucubrations of ex-Presidents." "I cannot conceive for any reform in the Senate." t President added, "which does not lead to a limit of debate."

The chief objection to the plan of formally pensioning ex-Presidents seems to arise from the old Jeffersonian idea that our Executive rulers come from the people to their high office and should return again to the people. It is frequently pointed out, when the matter is seriously discussed, that in the past our Presidents have generally ended their lives, after retirement from public affairs, in ease and comfort. They have sometimes resumed active business, as in the case of the law practice of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Arthur. General Grant made something of a fortune for his family through his memoirs; Mr. Roosevelt is winning a handsome private income through his activities in journalism. Why, therefore, it is intimated, should we disturb this happy and democratic position of affairs?

We cannot say that we have much sympathy with this argument. In the first place, it will not do to judge a question of this sort by the most favored cases. It is the least favorable case in point which must be considered in saying what is right and necessary. Otherwise the whole argument falls to the ground; for actual need and poverty on the part of a man who had occupied the Presidency of the United States would be a disgrace to the nation, and a pension granted by special Act, in direct acknowledgment of such poverty, would be public announcement of his indigence, and therefore a left-handed insult. If it be asked whether such a situation may arise, it is, we believe, a matter of history

that ex-President John Tyler did die in something like want. General Grant's position, after his unfortunate makeshifts to earn a competency in Wall Street, will scarcely have been forgotten. Neither of these two incidents was creditable to the country, and neither ought to be possible of repetition.

On general principles, the argument is forcible that our ex-Presidents are in most cases well on in years, and, therefore, not suited for engaging again in the struggle to earn a living. The ordinary age of retirement from that office is the age at which most men who have lived a busy and exacting life wish for the comfort of retirement. Often, as in the case of President McKinley, the American Chief Executive will be a man who has spent his active life in politics and has saved practically nothing from his salary. Mr. McKinley, it will be remembered, had to be helped in a pecuniary way when he ran for Governor of Ohio in 1894—simply because his meagre private fortune had been swept away in the panic of the preceding year. It is no final answer to say that an ex-President may resume his business or his law practice after four or eight years in the White House. The experience of the average man is that connections of that sort are not readily resumed after so long an interruption; and even if this were not a conclusive argument, an ex-President, especially if a lawyer, would constantly be embarrassed, through the peculiar delicacy of his position, from accepting certain kinds of business. The very fact that clients might want to retain an ex-President simply in order to bolster up their case with his official prestige, is something which the nation must keep in mind as well as the ex-President.

Under the present law the President receives a salary of \$75,000. From this he may possibly save something, though the expenses of his office are necessarily very heavy, and we greatly doubt if the people as a whole would approve anything which looked like a policy of personal parsimony and economy. The case of an English Prime Minister is very different. It is true that the separate Cabinet offices, one of which the Premier himself always holds, yield only \$25,000 apiece to their occupants. We believe, however, that a Premier may hold two of such offices simultaneously—Mr. Gladstone, for instance, if we are not mistaken, occupied at once the positions of Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury. But quite aside from this, the position of things in England is that both the chief of a party and his principal associates, when they go out of office, expect, in the natural order of events, again to hold the same or similar offices within a relatively short space of time, when their party returns to power. Whatever may be said as to the general tradition regarding a third term for our Presidents, it is plain that our system differs radically from England's, and that the difference has a decided bearing on the question which we are discussing. In the case of the President of France, a salary of \$120,000 per annum is allowed him, in addition to which he receives \$120,000 more for the general expenses of his office. Here, it will be observed, is a plain and obvious provision for the future of the incumbent.

But to our mind the final and conclusive consideration is that which affects the dignity of the Republic. We have no sympathy whatever with such arguments—even when urged in favor of a pension for ex-Presidents—as the plea that it would rarely in the past have cost our Treasury more than \$100,000

per annum. There is something humiliating even in the presentation of an argument of the sort. Still less sympathy do we entertain with such comments as those which Mr. Roosevelt made this week on the Carnegie proposition, to the effect that pensions for Government bureau employees, and old-age pensions for citizens in general, should be attended to before provision is made for the Chief Executive. This strikes us not only as a bit of cheap demagoguery, but as wholly outside the question, since provision for those other cases, if they are to stand at all, must stand on their own merits.

The real question is whether the United States shall permit its Chief Executive, after giving to his country years in which the average man of standing and position in private life is amassing a competency to provide for his ease in his subsequent retirement, to go empty-handed and unprovided for, out of the public service; that it should, in other words, refuse to its highest public servant the recognition which it grants as a matter of right to its army officers, and which a well-ordered city bestows even on its retired policemen. The argument against such a policy is, in our view, overwhelming. If, as is probable enough, Mr. Carnegie's plan turns out to have stirred up a sluggish Congress to action, through stimulus of the public conscience, it will have performed a public service.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIALISM.

"Socialism seems to me like all other interesting and important things—destined to help something else. Christianity begins with the poor and division of goods—it becomes the great bulwark of property and the feudal State. The Crusades, they set out to recover the tomb of the Lord—what they did was to increase trade and knowledge. And so with Socialism. It talks of a new order—what it will do is to help to make the old sound."—*Mrs. Humphrey Ward.*

The characteristic of conservatism is its sobriety. The typical American is a man of sound mind. He is excitable and capable of enthusiasm. He takes up fads for a time with interest, but he is very sure not to be permanently carried away by unsound theories, however attractive. Socialism is not likely to flourish long with us. It is an alien product, and it is undergoing changes which already indicate its dissolution. The older Socialism of Marx and Lasalle has not only been greatly modified in recent times, but new truths which it has had to face and which, in one way or another, it has been compelled to take into itself, are, like the strange bug which, burrowing under the bark, is destroying our chestnut trees, attacking its vitals and fast sapping its strength.

It no longer teaches that labor is the sole source of property, and it is finding radical difficulty in discovering any theory of distribution of earnings which will escape the inevitable development of Capitalism; while it has awakened to the discovery that the concentration of all property in the hands of the State means the creation of a monopoly more resistless and oppressive than any from which the Socialists now hope to escape. A recent contributor to an English Socialistic journal has declared that "Life under State Socialism would be hell."

The Socialist thinkers have also awakened to the discovery that they have no definite scheme by which production under their system of economic administration could be maintained. A theory of distribution, however perfect and benevolent it may appear, is of small value if there be little or nothing

to distribute. When the familiar motives for individual activity and enterprise are removed, it is inevitable that these sources of wealth will fail. As a consequence, the leaders of the movement have come to a practical *impasse*. They have committed themselves to a theory which has no practical application to any existing or possible constitution of human affairs. They find themselves crowded into a new position in which they would have us believe that every man is a creature of his own heredity and surroundings, and that, therefore, whatever differences exist in the individual capacity are due not to anything in the man himself but to those things which have come to him out of the community as a whole, so that he should demand no larger share of any given product than any one else, because equitably he deserves no more. He may be more productive than another, but it is only because he has received more than another, and therefore he is not properly entitled to any larger share of the product. This is a theory which will not only invalidate individual gifts but would destroy individuality itself. It is sinking the one in the all—a conclusion so absurd as to be everywhere recognized as futile.

Furthermore, Syndicalism, although it is being taken up by Labor, and even by Socialists themselves, is fundamentally antagonistic to all that the Socialists have held. The new doctrine would transfer from the owner to the workman the ownership and control of the raw material and the machinery with which his labor is employed. The coal miners, for example, would own and control the mines; the railroad men, the road; the woodchopper, the forest; each group having concern only for its own interests and being left free to sell its product at its own price and exploit the community for its own benefit. To bring on this day as rapidly as possible *sabotage* is advocated, which means the destruction of machinery and property with the object of so depreciating all values that the present owners can be quickly squeezed out or driven away, and Labor left in final control. The I. W. W., which represents the new doctrine, is gaining some vogue in this country, and Syndicalism has been openly advocated by Socialist leaders in recent labor strikes; but it is so directly opposed to the fundamental theories of the Socialist that its support may be recognized as a mark of the decay into which Socialism is falling, and the desire of those who have taken it up to find some new theory and some new organization to take its place.

As a passing movement, therefore, which has had a wide vogue and which has influenced a great number of working people, not to say a good many others belonging to the more intellectual class, Socialism is no longer to be feared, and may be calmly reviewed, as we ask what permanent contribution it has made, or is making, to the economic and social world. Some years ago Mr. Charles Booth, in his prolonged and accurate study of London, brought out the fact that economic unrest, which from time to time produces upheavals in labor, does not arise in the "submerged tenth." On the contrary, it begins and finds its strength always in those classes of the working people who are at the top of their group and are closest to those whose condition is visibly much better than their own. In other words, it is a mark of intellectual activity and of individual ambition, which is in itself laudable and a sign of the wholesome life of the community. Socialism has set the mass of laboring men not only

at discussion, but also at thinking along lines to which otherwise they are little accustomed. It has been so far an intellectual awakening. Such awakening, even when it is ill-guided, is beneficial. It stimulates inquiry. It brings information. It develops a better class of leadership, and, though it may be marked with violent eruptions, it inevitably leads to a wider intellectual horizon and to sounder judgments. In short, it means increased mentality and growing manhood.

Socialism has also made a very positive contribution to human brotherhood. It has led multitudes of men who before were wholly self-centred, both in their thought and in their interests, not only to consider the needs of others but to be willing to make sacrifices, often heroic. The brotherhood which Christianity has from the beginning taught is, in consequence, far more real in the world to-day, both as a Christian obligation and as the bond of a universal humanity. Men of the higher classes are certainly being taught the closeness with which their interests are wrapped up with those of their fellow-men, even those in the humblest walks of life; and the obligation of the strong to help the weak is more widely recognized than ever before. The very unrest which Socialism has produced has been no small factor in bringing this to pass. Many a man at the opposite extreme of society has found himself strangely stirred by Socialist orators and Socialist writings to revise his own thinking and to move out of the circle of what often has been a wholly selfish life. The very term Christian Socialist, in itself a misnomer, has been adopted by not a few to mark their interest in the material condition of their fellow-men and their enlistment under a new purpose to devote themselves to bettering the conditions both of labor and of the poor. This has already resulted in the starting of many forms of social investigation, extending not only to the needs of the sick and the suffering but also to an examination of the foundations and status of human society in every state, not necessarily with the purpose of revolutionizing society but of making sure that the foundations upon which it rests are stable and the lines of its present development are what they should be. Socialism is the natural foe of Phariseism. The individual Socialist may feel himself better than others, but his doctrine does not justify it.

All this will inevitably lead to a clearer social atmosphere and also to stability and soberness in the economic world. Of course, this is not primarily due to Socialism. It is due to the many movements which contribute to modern thought, but Socialism has made its specific contribution and is to be credited with its share of the result. No general substitute has yet been found for the wage system, and the Socialistic teaching that the wage system is simply "slavery under another name" will not be accepted. But the Socialists' contention has resulted in a very careful scrutiny of that system, and will lead more and more extensively in the immediate future to such examination of it and modification as will inevitably greatly improve the condition of Labor and at the same time increase its productiveness. The various forms of profit-sharing and co-operative manufacture, while they have not yet led to the discovery of any system that is an accepted basis for a reconstruction, have resulted in not a few successful experiments. These will be carefully studied, and it is quite certain that in the not distant future methods will be

devised by which the wage system can be so modified as to bring contentment to Labor and increased stability and productiveness to Capital. More might be said; and perhaps to many it will seem altogether too soon to take stock of the Socialistic movement as of a thing of the past; but enough can be clearly discerned to-day to show how substantial is its contribution to the movements of modern thought, and to disabuse the minds of those who have from time to time found themselves disturbed by the revolutionary character of its doctrines and the violence with which at times they have been advocated.

IS AMERICAN AGRICULTURE OVERCAPITALIZED?

As has been previously pointed out in these columns, the Census Bureau reports that between 1900 and 1910 the value of the farm property of the Unoted States more than doubled, having grown from \$20,439,901,164 in the earlier to \$40,991,449,090 in the later year, an increase of 100.5%. Three-quarters of this increase was in the value attributed to the land, which grew from \$13,058,007,995 to \$28,475,674,169, or 118.1%. The first significant fact developed in an attempt to analyze these data is that only a small fraction of these increases can have been caused by the extension of the farm area or by reducing to cultivation an increased proportion of the land already in farms. For while the number of farms in the country increased only 10.9%, the total area in farms increased only 4.8%, and the improved acreage in farms only 15.4%. As the income-producing power is that which gives value to all farm property as to other property devoted to productive uses, and as this ability to produce income is confined to the improved area, which has increased more rapidly than total area, it is appropriate to apportion the increases in farm values in aggregates separately representing (a) the increase possibly due to extension of improved acreage and (b) the increase necessarily attributable to a marking up of the values of the area under cultivation at the beginning of the period. Such an apportionment results as follows:

INCREASES IN FARM VALUES FROM 1900 TO 1910:

	All Property.	Land.
Due to additional improved acreage.....	\$3,147,744,779	\$2,010,933,231
Due to marking up former acreage.....	17,403,803,147	13,406,732,943
Total increase.....	\$20,551,547,926	\$15,417,666,174

Leaving out of account, then, the increases due to additional improved acreage, it is seen that the area under actual cultivation in the year 1900 was expected by the farmers of the country, according to the valuations obtained by the Census Bureau, to sustain a total capitalization of \$20,439,901,164, and that they now expect precisely the same cultivated area to sustain a total capitalization of \$37,843,704,311, or 85.1% more. Similarly, they expected the cultivated area of 1900 to sustain a capitalization of \$13,058,007,995 for land alone, and by 1910 had raised their expectations in this respect so as to seem to them to justify a capitalization for this item alone and for the same area of \$26,464,740,938, an increase of 102.7%. From these figures the following averages, showing the average capital value on which each acre of the land cultivated in 1900 was required to produce a return in that year and in 1910, have been calculated.

AVERAGE CAPITAL VALUE PER ACRE ON WHICH INCOME WAS REQUIRED.

Year—	Land Alone.	Other Property.	Total.
1900.....	\$31 50	\$17 81	\$49 31
1910.....	63 85	27 45	91 30

These figures clearly prove that American farmers now ask and expect the consumers of their products to pay prices for these necessities of existence that will permit the owners of farm property to derive interest upon about twice as much capital as the same productive area was held to represent in the year 1900. The significance of these totals and averages would be wholly lost if they were understood to represent anything else than a deliberate marking up of the capital values assigned to the properties involved. The figures based upon land represent no added investment whatever, and it is not believed that any one will claim that the figures for farm property other than land include additional investments in any degree proportionate to the advance in their capitalization. Nor are these figures the results of actual sales. Relatively little of the property thus capitalized has changed hands during the decade, and the figures given represent simply the marking up by the farmers of the valuation of their property.

If the reasoning commonly applied to advances in the capitalization of other industrial property—for example, railway or manufacturing properties—is sound and is generally applicable, *as it must be if it is sound*, these figures point directly and with unerring precision to the cause of the current high prices of farm products, and the search for an explanation of the present high cost of living need go no further. If the prices of manufactured products are made higher whenever manufacturers increase their capitalization; if increases in the aggregate par values of railway stocks and bonds lead inevitably to higher charges for transportation services, it necessarily follows that such figures as these, obtained on the authority of the farmers themselves, conclusively demonstrate why food products have become more costly, and responsibility for the high cost of living is traced immediately to its source—that is, to the farming class, whose members have caused it by assigning higher values to their own property.

But American farmers will not be satisfied with this conclusion and will insist that the explanation is superficial and misleading. They will contend that the rise in the prices of their products is the consequence of economic changes not of their creation, and that the enhancement in farm values which they have reported is the effect, not the cause, of higher prices. They will point to the small increase in agricultural area and the natural limits of farm production, compared with the more rapid growth of urban areas and population, and will urge that the equation of the supply and the demand for their products has been possible only upon a new and higher level of prices. They will assert that their products are sold in competitive markets, not located at their own doors, but in world markets open to all producers of food products wherever located, and that they are powerless to add, by any act of their own, the smallest fraction to the unit price of any product which they sell. In other words, their claim will be that in reporting vastly increased capital values for the same property, they have done nothing save to state accurately and truthfully an actual change, and that the new capitalization is an effect, and not in any degree, however secondary or remote, a cause of the higher prices.

This defense to the charge of overcapitalization and of consequent responsibility for the high cost of living would possess undoubted validity, were

not that the change in the relation of supply and demand to which the farmer refers for justification must be ascribed to his own failure to apply improved methods and increase the fertility of his soil. We have previously published figures to show that, except in the case of cotton, the agricultural yield of the United States in the latest Census period was very little greater than ten years before, though in the same ten years an addition to population of nearly 16 millions occurred—in exact figures, 15,977,691, or 21%. The farmer, certainly, cannot contend that he was justified in doing nothing to increase the productiveness of the soil, and by merely sitting still reap a rich return at the expense of the consumer through the resulting rise in price.

However, the economic principle relied upon by the American farmer as his defense against the charge that he has wilfully raised the cost of living is not, in any event, of such limited application that he can avail himself of its protection, and, safely in his shelter, hurl condemnation at other industries because they, too, have ventured to capitalize earning capacity, but for sounder and more solid reasons.

BANKING, FINANCIAL AND LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

—The public sales of bank stocks this week aggregate only 68 shares, and were all made at the Stock Exchange. No trust company stocks were sold.

Shares.	BANKS—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
*48	Commerce, Nat. Bank of	200	200	200	Nov. 1912—200
*20	Mechan. & Metals Nat. Bank	270	270	270	Nov. 1912—270

* Sold at the Stock Exchange.

—The Committee on Inland Exchange named under a resolution of the New York Clearing-House Association adopted last April, to investigate the subject of inland exchange and collections with a view to a revision of the regulations governing charges for the collection of out-of-town checks, made public its report this week. In the interest of conservative business methods, it is recommended that the main body of the existing rules and regulations of the Association regarding collections outside New York City shall remain unchanged, but the committee also recommends that all banks and trust companies in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York be included in the discretionary class, in which banks are permitted to collect checks without charge. Under the present rules, which were established in 1899, the charge is made discretionary for items collected for the accounts of or dealings with the Government of the United States, the State of New York, and for items payable in Boston, Providence, Albany, Troy, Jersey City, Bayonne, Hoboken, Newark, Philadelphia and Baltimore; for items payable at points other than these in the States of Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, the charge is not less than 1-10 of 1%, while for other States and Canada it is not less than 1/4 of 1%. In submitting its findings, the committee presents figures to show that, contrary to the general belief that the collection charge yields a large revenue, the gross income to members of the New York Clearing House in 1911 was \$2,139,551, while the net income was but \$97,467. In conducting its inquiry, the committee had prepared two forms. A copy of one of these, sent to each bank and trust company member of the Association, was intended to place the committee in possession of information with respect to what, if any, changes should be made in the existing rules; the second form was designed for use in conveying to it certain information for statistical purposes, in respect of the amount, source of receipt, disposition and cost of collection, as well as time consumed in collecting foreign items received by each individual institution during the month of May 1912. A copy of this form was furnished to each member's representative at the time he appeared before the committee. The results obtained therefrom are set out by the committee as follows:

"The figures compiled from the data contained in these reports indicate that the gross income of the members of the Clearing-House Association from collection exchange during the year 1911 was.....\$2,139,551 00
Exchange cost.....\$1,176,162 00
Proportionate share of postage, rent, stationery and salaries for 1911.....569,461 78
Estimated loss of interest on interest-bearing accounts where immediate credit is given for foreign checks, based upon figures submitted by eight of the largest institutions in the Clearing House.....206,460 00 2,012,083 79

Net income.....\$97,467 22

It should be borne in mind that this net income is the result of handling a volume of business, based on the figures gathered for the year 1911, of, approximately, \$4,859,187,900, and when distributed between the sixty-four active members of the Clearing-House Association represents an annual increment of income to each of only about \$1,500.

The figures gathered by your committee for the month of May 1912 show: Daily average amount of foreign checks received.....\$16,284,346 00

As to discretionary and charge points, this volume was distributed as follows:

Discretionary points.....	\$11,404,363 00
1-10 points.....	3,938,198 00
1/4 points.....	865,785 00

It will be observed from these figures that of our daily volume of out-of-town business for May 1912, seventy-one (71) per cent was on the discretionary points, twenty-four (24) per cent was on the 1-10 points and only five (5) per cent was on the 1/4 points.

The daily average amount of cash items outstanding during the same period was \$68,215,328, indicating that the average time consumed in the collection of our country checks was 4.19 days.

The report also contains a table showing the average daily amount, the average time consumed and the average cost of collecting checks on the discretionary points, and also on a number of other important non-discretionary cities of the United States. The conclusions and recommendations are conveyed in the following extract taken from the report:

"Subsequent to the appointment of this Committee on Inland Exchange by the Clearing-House Committee of the New York Clearing-House Association, the bankers' associations of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts took similar action. These committees in due course communicated to your committee their desire to discuss the subject fully with it. Their requests were gladly granted, and at appointed times your committee has had the pleasure of entertaining the representatives of each of these Associations.

In view of the foregoing resume of the scope and detail work of your Committee, and of the facts thus ascertained, and because your Committee is convinced that the operation of the present rules and regulations of the New York Clearing-House Association, in respect of charges on inland exchanges, results in barely making good to the banks and trust companies making their exchanges through the Clearing House their actual outlay in handling such business, including the amounts of exchange charged on or deducted from return remittances, without substantial return for the enormous volume of the business thus undertaken, and its risks, your Committee feels itself compelled, in the interest of the conservative business methods which are required in good banking, respectfully to recommend that the main body of the existing rules and regulations of the New York Clearing-House Association, regarding collections outside of the City of New York, shall remain unchanged.

In the judgment of your Committee, however, within certain restricted territories, and for reasons which are in each instance peculiar to the areas involved, the rules should be modified with advantage alike to ourselves and to the inland banks and business interests affected by them.

After a careful consideration of all the questions involved, it furthermore respectfully recommends that all banks and trust companies in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, which will engage themselves in writing to the Manager of the New York Clearing House, over the signature of the President, Cashier or Treasurer, to remit to the members of the New York Clearing-House Association at par, in New York funds, on the day of receipt, the charge shall in all cases be discretionary with the collecting bank.

It is not proposed that the foregoing recommendations shall in any way disturb the relations now existing between our members and the banks located in the present discretionary cities.

In the opinion of your Committee, this proposed modification of the rule respecting discretionary places, so as to include the entire region mentioned, provided the local banks themselves in any community wish it, rather than extending the privilege to a few specially designated cities or towns in that territory, will, if adopted, do much towards relieving the irritation and dissatisfaction which have heretofore existed among many near-by banks not situated in a discretionary city. This proposal affords opportunity to the banks in each locality to determine for themselves and for their customers whether or not they wish to enjoy the benefits and share the burdens of a discretionary or free-collection point.

The committee consisted of James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; Joseph T. Talbert, Vice-President of the National City Bank; Edward Townsend, President of the Importers' & Traders' National Bank, and John W. Platten, President of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

—Last Friday night's banquet of the Investment Bankers' Association of America—the concluding feature of the first annual convention of that organization, of which extended mention was made in these columns in our issue of a week ago—was made especially interesting by reason of the address of Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Board of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. and of the Board of the Missouri Kansas & Texas Ry. Mr. Trumbull's topic was "The Evolution of Business Methods," his remarks having special reference to Governmental regulation, which, he said, is a conspicuous event of this generation. We quote a part of his address herewith:

"Regulation is in the air. Many are asking, what form shall it take? Many who have not been accustomed to it admit in a vague way that some

method of regulation would be beneficial, but they have not thought it out. Why not first clarify our definitions? Do we want regulation, or shall we start with supervision? Should we not have knowledge first? Do we not all know that regulation will not satisfy a large part of the public, if it does not deal with prices, and if prices are to be regulated, of course wages and profits must be. On the other hand, if we want to start with supervision only, we must at least favor publicity. If publicity ought to be defined, why not help define it? Shall we get into the wagon and help drive, or shall we let it run over us?

"Some very wise railroad men predict that we shall in a few years have Governmental ownership of railroads. They think there is no other logical way out. Whether you believe that or not, no one can deny that mere regulation does not satisfy everybody, and you may rely upon another thing, namely, that if the railroads of this country are ever purchased by the Government, that act will be followed inevitably by the nationalizing of other industries which are thought to deal with the necessities of life. The temper of our people is not hospitable as yet to such suggestions, but if regulation fails, they will be more ready to entertain alternative suggestions, notwithstanding the great menace to business and the still deeper peril to republican institutions which Governmental ownership would involve. The anti-trust law has been abused, but, my friends, have you noticed that it is from mouth to mouth being clarified and that there is less and less talk against it?"

"Nearly 300,000 corporations now report to Washington under the Federal Income Tax Law, but in twenty-two years only about 120 suits have been brought by the Federal Government under the anti-trust law. Now, if the Government at Washington has done its duty, clearly the bulk of the business in this country is within the law. Nor is that all. All of us sitting here to-night know that hundreds of thousands of corporations would have been formed if it had not been for the anti-trust law and for the prosecutions under it. If there were no anti-trust law the movement toward State Socialism would be much accelerated. Many say that modern business requires great combinations. The anti-trust law declares a policy for this country which does not assent to that proposition, and the fact is there is a point beyond which combinations are not economical and are a menace, and there is nothing in the anti-trust law to prevent your enlarging a single business indefinitely by fair methods. If you think that promotion of new enterprises is halted by it, at least it may be said that existing enterprises will in the interval be protected from new competition.

"One thing that will help bridge over the problem will be to peopleize our industries; that is, to make a wider and wider distribution of securities. There are four billions of dollars in the savings banks of this country. Think what effect on legislation and on the attitude of the people in all these matters if even one-quarter of that amount could be directly in the hands of individuals in the shape of investments. Why do we go, hat in hand, to peasants of France to get money for our railroads? If the savings bank depositors of America are satisfied with two or three per cent, can you not satisfy them with five or six per cent? Perhaps your Association can devise ways of increasing from year to year the distribution of securities in smaller denominations. Why not try it? If you can help increase the savings of the people, will you not be widening the opportunities for your own business?"

Under a resolution which carried at the business session on Friday afternoon, the President of the Association is authorized to appoint a committee to investigate the subject of proposed legislation bearing on the currency system. This resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, it is considered to be to the interests of the members of this Association to encourage and assist in any good measure that may appear to have for its purpose changes in our currency system that will be beneficial to the business interests of the country; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Association be authorized to appoint within thirty days from this date a committee of five, composed of members of this Association, whose duty it shall be to investigate the matter of the proposed legislation on that subject, and report to the Board of Governors the results of said investigation, with a recommendation as to what action, if any, shall be taken.

There was also an interesting discussion of "The Railway Situation" by Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the "Railway Age Gazette."

—Speaking before the Agricultural and Conservation Congress at Minneapolis on the 19th inst., James J. Hill made some trite remarks as to the duties incumbent upon the farmers to increase agricultural efficiency. Mr. Hill argued that the first business of real conservation is to lift agriculture to the rank of a science well understood and practically applied. During the course of his comments on the subject he said:

Big crop years have their disadvantages as well as their compensations. People read returns from the harvest fields this fall and conclude that soil fertility cannot have been impaired where the yield per acre is so far above the average. Worse yet, the farmer himself, lulled into false security by the large crop of 1912, unconsciously assumes that this year's experience is likely to be repeated without any special effort on his part. He must be convinced, instead, that seasons like the present are only breathing spaces for rectifying the errors of the past. The lean years will come again. They will be leaner than ever unless the lessons of experience are accepted. No time can be more opportune than the present for a study of the actual situation of agriculture, in Minnesota especially, and the best means of raising it to a higher level of efficiency.

It is neither desirable nor possible to aid the farmer by the same method applied to build up manufacturing. All pretense of that is the foolish talk of politicians straining their consciences for a vote. What, then, can be done? Conservation will amply justify itself if it shows how the profits of agriculture may be so increased that it will attract enterprising and ambitious young men and women, and hold men on the farm instead of driving them away in discouragement. Exactly what remedies will effect this change in status, and how are they to be applied?

Some minor suggestions have been made and pressed upon the public which may first be noted and disposed of. President Taft advised, in a letter to the Governors of the States, and has since simplified and emphasized the idea, that land credit be enlarged and made more available. The idea has much to commend it. He estimates the annual interest charge carried by the farm at \$510,000,000, and the average rate of interest at 8½%, as compared with rates of from 4½ to 3½ in Germany and France. But, accepting these figures as a fair measure of the situation, they still represent merely one symptom of a disease. It is the disease, and not the

symptom, with which we must contend. When the things have been done that should be done, this evil will correct itself. Capital moves surely toward the safest and most remunerative fields for investment. That rates on farm loans are still too high is not due so much to a deficiency of provision for farm credit as to the bad management of the industry itself, which makes it a poor credit risk. If a man is so using his acres that he is able to eke from them only a bare living, what basis has he for credit, though billions of capital were available? Realized or prospective profits and ability to pay are the builders of easy credit and low rates. The argument for artificial enlargement of credit runs in a circle and returns to its starting point. When the value of the collateral—which is the land and what it produces—reaches a proper figure, no artificial encouragement will be needed. Assistance by State or nation will do less to extend the farmer's credit than an increase of farm profits.

I have stated many times and to many audiences, within this State and outside it, the essential things that must be done to conserve the soil and at the same time give to its cultivator a large and increasing return. I shall therefore only recapitulate on this occasion the practical steps which I hope will soon be as familiar and as well accepted everywhere as the multiplication table. They are all summed up in the term, "Intelligent, modern agriculture." This means rotation of crops; thorough and repeated cultivation; chemical soil analysis to discover in what elements of fertility, if any, it is deficient, and supplying them; the keeping of live stock and the liberal use of barnyard manure; the selection of only the best products for use as seed, and a careful test for germination before planting; then always more and better cultivation. In this way the yield may be made sure and profitable beyond our past experience in this country.

Edmund D. Fisher, Deputy Comptroller of the City of New York, likewise addressed the Conservation Congress, his remarks centering on "Banking Reform and the Farmer." The subject of his remarks, he stated, might readily be regarded as one of little or no interest to farmers, but whether interesting or not, he added, it nevertheless is a subject of the utmost importance to them, as well as to every business man in the country. In advancing his ideas in the matter, he said:

The farmer of to-day is in every sense a business man. His prosperity and his progress are interlocked with every form of industry, and the orderly continuity and development of sound business enterprise in every section of the country has a direct bearing upon the life and welfare of each individual, whether he spend that life on a farm or in the city.

The farmers of the United States are rapidly approaching, if they are not already in, a new period in the history of agricultural development, during which methods of production must be altered, the principles of business efficiency established and broader credit relations developed with the capitalist and the banker. The modern farmer is not merely a producer of crops, but also, through the great development of labor-saving machinery, he has in a sense become a manufacturer; through the necessity of marketing his enlarged production he has become a merchant and with the enormous profits of recent years he has in many sections become a capitalist, and thus more interested than ever before in sound banking.

It may now be said with confidence that the American people are at last able to discern the causes of the financial difficulty, but it remains to be seen whether the farmers of the country, in co-operation with its merchants, manufacturers and bankers, will have the decision to remove these causes. Financial difficulties under our present banking system have a bearing upon the individual to the extent that his business is connected with the vast movements of banking enterprise, and it is safe to assert that most farmers are directly in touch with the financial and business world through the medium of their bank deposits and the prices at which they buy or sell.

Up to the present time this country has developed but one money market, the one where men and banks borrow and loan on stocks and bonds, and there is no free money market where banks can sell their commercial paper in order to make new advances to their depositors when they are needed. In other words, our banks have no systematic method of expanding and contracting their credit and currency to meet the varying needs of business. Banking reform, then, means the establishment of such a market through the development of a central banking organization which will at all times stand behind the banking world, and through it safeguard the interests of the merchants and farmers of the United States.

During the past twenty-five years of discussion on this subject, it has been the common and ignorant habit of individuals to cry out against any plan involving "centralization." But you farmers must know from your own experience that the best results are attained only by co-operation with a central control. You have it in your agricultural associations. You have it in your co-operative creameries and storehouses. When the rural delivery postman daily stops at your door, or places a letter in the nearest cross-road letter box, he is the product of a co-operative system made effective only by centralization at Washington. The very basis upon which you receive your mail is the "currency" of communication—the postage stamp. The stamp is purchased, used and canceled, and it is needless to say that it efficiently performs its work. So, in a somewhat similar fashion, you need a "currency" of exchange that will bring your crops into communication with other centres and which, after performing its function, may likewise be canceled. Any co-operative system for the benefit of all the people needs a wise central governing power. We suffer at the present time more from the extreme of "decentralization" than from "centralization."

Properly speaking, agricultural credit may be divided into three classes: First, agricultural-commercial credits that are acceptable by banks because paid at maturity and which represent value already created. These should readily be rediscounted in a central institution.

Second, that class of paper whose payment is not so certain and which it is desired to give the quality of commercial credit through some principle of co-operation such as is used by the Mutual Credit Associations of Europe.

Third, credits that are based upon mortgages and available for general investment, more particularly through the co-operative principle of bond issues.

The fear of central control under law is the fear of the ignorant mind. It is distrust of American manhood and of the management that has made our nation great. Money needs and must have direction and guidance. As water under control flows through the large and the small channels to keep green the growing crops of the farm, so should the reserve supply of money be ever ready to flow through the channels of currency and credit to promote the prosperity and develop the wealth of all the people.

—“Mortgage Banks” was also discussed at the Conservation Congress, this subject being handled by George Woodruff, President of the First National Bank of Joliet, Ill. Referring to the investigations which have been made of the subject of agricultural credit in foreign countries, and the possible adaptation in this country of some of the European forms of farm finance, Mr. Woodruff said that out of these researches there has grown a quite general conviction that in the field of agricultural credit in America the paramount need is not for a new system of credit banks, but for a modern system of mortgage banks. In his further comments he said:

“So far, there have been suggested three plans for American mortgage bank organizations. First, a haphazard development of independent mortgage banks to be organized under our existing laws and to grow up at random in various parts of the country, the controlling interests in the stronger and more successful of which are to be eventually taken over by a large and powerful parent concern located in one of our large cities; second, a co-operative system of rural land credit associations to be organized under new State laws and to be based upon the principles of the American Loan & Homestead Association and the German Landschaft organization; and third, a great decentralized system of national mortgage banks to be organized under a National Mortgage Bank Act and to be based upon the general principles of our present national credit banks.

“Regardless of which form of organization may eventually be adopted in this country, the general plan for successful mortgage bank operation will be the same, and it is to this general plan that we should first give careful thought and study before finally determining upon which form of organization we are to adopt.

“A mortgage bank, whether national or State, privately owned or co-operatively owned, should be subject to the supervision and examination of either State or national authorities, should be organized with ample capital or responsibility, should loan money exclusively upon real estate, and, in order to secure the money to loan, should issue and sell its bonds secured by mortgages as collateral.

“The success of the bank will depend largely upon the two things that have contributed most to the success of foreign mortgage banks. First, amortization provisions in the mortgages, and second, restrictions around the bonds.

“In America such loans as are made on farm lands should be made for not to exceed 50% of the value of the land and preferably for a period of thirty years, each loan to be paid back to the bank in small semi-annual payments, and this system of small payments constitutes what is known as the amortization plan of operation. As under this plan the loan will never have to be renewed but will continue to run until the semi-annual payments have cleared the farm of debt, the farmer will never be compelled to pay the frequent commissions, expenses of bringing down abstracts, and legal charges which he is now compelled to pay every few years when the loan is renewed, and, more important still, he will be largely relieved of any anxiety lest he fail to meet the mortgage when due and lose the farm, for under this plan of amortization loan it will be practically impossible for an honest farmer to lose his farm.

“In many parts of our country the interest alone on farm mortgages amounts to at least 8% per annum, but a mortgage bank located in such a section could easily afford to loan money on farms for thirty years requiring an annual payment or annuity of but 8%, which would cover not only the interest but also the payment of the principal and the expenses and profits of the bank. The payments made each year would always be the same in amount and would equal 8% on the principal of the loan, viz. 6% for interest, 1.227% for amortization or payments on the principal, .773% for expenses and profits—total, 8%.

Mr. Woodruff gives a table showing that the amount required for interest would diminish with each successive payment on the principal of the loan, but the sum saved in this way would go to increase the contribution for amortization purposes, so that the sixtieth semi-annual payment on a loan of \$1,000 (calling for \$40 each six months) would be made up of only \$1.319 for interest and \$3.865 for expenses but \$34.816 for amortization.

As to the security behind the bonds, Mr. Woodruff has the following to say:

“The mortgage bank would obtain the capital to finance the farmer by the issue of its bonds as is done by modern mortgage organizations throughout Europe. These bonds should pay around 5% interest, should be the direct obligation of the mortgage bank, and should be secured by the deposit of mortgages as collateral with a trustee to an amount in excess of the bonds outstanding. These bonds would then furnish for the American investor a new type of investment combining the underlying security of the farm mortgage, the full liability of a bank under State or national supervision, and the advantage of a comparatively broad market. The restrictions, which should be compulsory upon the bank, should be those that have been worked out by the world's most successful mortgage banks” (which Mr. Woodruff then proceeds to enumerate.)

—The Court of Appeals at Albany decided on the 19th inst. that State funds on deposit in a defunct banking institution must be preferred over those of ordinary creditors. This affirms a similar ruling made by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court in June last, after the State's claims to a preference had been denied by a referee, and the State Supreme Court had sustained him in his view. The decision concerns in particular the Carnegie Trust Co. of New York, in which the State had deposits aggregating over \$135,000 at the time of the institution's suspension, part of which belonged to the general fund and part to the State Barge Canal fund. A surety company is said to have reimbursed the State for the general fund deposits, but canal funds to its credit in the company still remain due to the State. In offering to pay the State on the same basis as the individual creditors, State Superintendent Van Tuyl contended that the provision in the statutes with reference to a depositary was intended only to include moneys brought

into Court and deposited by order of the Court. The Court of Appeals, however, holds that under the first subdivision of the provision of the constitution of 1777, such preference became a part of the common law of the State and it so continued under our present constitution. It makes no difference, the Court, says, whether the moneys were part of the canal or general fund. They belonged to the people of the State, and as the sovereign power of the King devolves upon the people, the people have the right to have the public funds preferred over those of the common creditors. According to State Attorney-General Carmody, the decision will have a far-reaching effect. At times the amount of State funds on deposit has totaled \$37,000,000, and recently for a short time the State had \$25,000,000 deposited in a New York City bank. Speaking of the Court's conclusions, Mr. Carmody said:

The importance of this decision arises from the enormous amount of deposits of State funds in the depositary banks. It is required that security for these deposits shall be given by the banks, but the amounts are usually so large that no one surety company can cover the whole amount, and therefore each undertaking is usually executed by a number of surety companies.

The largest bond that has yet been given was for \$3,200,000 and was executed by 21 companies, and the amount of this bond is often equaled by the deposits which it secures.

In some of the States the rule, now for the first time established in New York, has been followed by an application such as is here made of a very ancient English rule preferring debts due to the King over those due to any of his subjects. While in other States, notably New Jersey and South Carolina, the opposite rule has been followed.

—On the 19th inst. the Court of Appeals at Albany declared unconstitutional Section 142 of the Insurance Law of the State, requiring the issuance of licenses to insurance brokers. Under this section it is provided that:

No person, partnership, association or corporation shall act as broker in the solicitation or procurement of applications for insurance, or receive for services in obtaining or placing such insurance any commission or other compensation from any underwriter authorized or permitted to do an insurance business in this State, or agent thereof, without first procuring a certificate of authority so to act from the Superintendent of Insurance, which must be renewed annually on the first day of January, or within six months thereafter.

There is a further stipulation in this section to the effect that:

Before any broker's certificate of authority shall be issued by the Superintendent of Insurance, there must be filed in his office a written application which must set forth (. . .) that the applicant is engaged or intends to engage in good faith principally in the insurance brokerage business, or that he conducts or intends to conduct such business in connection with a real-estate agency or real-estate brokerage business.

We learn from the New York “Times” that the opinion was given in the action of William Hauser, a lawyer, against the North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. It appears that the defendant had issued to the plaintiff in February and March of this year two fire insurance policies, which had been applied for by Mr. Hauser in the interest of individual property owners. The company, however, refused to pay the usual brokers' commission demanded by the defendant on the ground that he had failed to secure a broker's certificate of authority from the State Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Hauser is said to have been denied this certificate because his business (law) was of a different nature from that which an insurance broker may carry on under the section in question. In the suit which Mr. Hauser brought to compel the payment to him of the commission claimed, the lower Courts handed down a verdict in his favor, and this decree is affirmed by last week's decision of the Court of Appeals, Justice Gray, who wrote the opinion of the court in this last instance, asserts that the section of the law contested is clearly unconstitutional inasmuch as the Legislature had overstepped the limits within which it may regulate and restrict the business of a citizen. Justice Gray, in his decision, said:

“We may readily concede that as a measure regulative of a business pursuit which, from the extent to which it is carried on, is presumably affected with a public interest, the requirement by the Legislature of a license would not be an unreasonable exercise of power. That would afford an opportunity for inquiry into antecedents and fitness of character, and be a reasonable enough precaution in the public interest. But the Legislature has prescribed in this statute a condition for the issuance of the license which is a purely arbitrary restriction. There is no good reason and no public interest can conceivably be subserved in prohibiting persons from conducting the business of an insurance agent or broker in connection with any other lawful business or occupation in which they may be engaged.”

The New York “Times” also contains the following with respect to the Court's finding:

John J. Hoey, Deputy Superintendent of Insurance for New York City, explained last night that on Jan. 1 1913 a new brokerage law would take effect, but inasmuch as it contained a similar section to that which the Court of Appeals has declared unconstitutional, the Department will seek to have this section stricken from the law, leaving “trustworthiness and competency” necessary qualifications in order to get a certificate from the State Insurance Department. In the meantime, under the opinion of Justice Gray, such certificates are not needed, inasmuch as the entire section providing for them has been declared invalid.

—The special committee of the Merchants' Association of New York, which was directed under a resolution adopted

on May 28 to conduct an investigation into the advance in the price of anthracite coal, has submitted a report to the Association. The committee is made up of Henry Dalley, Chairman; Abram I. Elkus, William Fellowes Morgan, Edward D. Page and Frederick B. De Berard, Secretary. After its appointment the Inter-State Commerce Committee ordered a general inquiry into anthracite coal mining and the rates, practices, rules and regulations governing transportation of coal, as a result of which the committee representing the Merchants' Association was requested by the executive committee of the latter to discontinue for the time being its investigation into the cost of production and transportation of coal. The committee was continued, however, first, that it might follow the course of the official investigation and fully inform itself in relation thereto, with a view to such further action as might seem expedient; and, second, that it might pursue its study of the broader question of the coal supply of New York. In the report just furnished by it, its conclusions are set out as follows:

1. That if the present maximum production is maintained during the winter months the supply of coal will be sufficient to meet the normal needs of consumers.

2. That the present shortage has been exaggerated, the shortage being only about one-sixth of the quantity usually in store as of Oct. 1.

3. That the quantities of coal actually delivered month by month are sufficient to meet the current demands of each month if distributed with reasonable uniformity with regard to immediate consumption.

4. That the quantities which will be available in the future are not sufficiently great to warrant the delivery by retailers of considerable quantities in bulk for the future use of consumers.

5. That no conditions have yet arisen which warrant the demand by retailers of a price materially in excess of that based upon the regular prices of the price circular issued by the railroad coal companies.

The report states, the "Journal of Commerce" says, that a considerable number of retail dealers had been interviewed on behalf of the committee and it was found that with but few exceptions retail dealers are obtaining from the producers moderate supplies of coal sufficient to meet demands of their customers for immediate consumption, and that their customers are being served in small lots at the prices hitherto prevailing at this season of the year, plus an addition of 25 cents due to the increase in the wholesale price imposed by the railroad companies. In some instances, however, an additional 25 cents, it is said, is exacted from consumers because of the extra cost of delivering in small lots.

—Announcement that the Duluth Stock Exchange would go out of business to-day (Nov. 30) was made by the executive committee of the organization this week. Its failure is attributed to lack of public interest. The Exchange was organized about three years ago.

—Roger W. Babson, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., is sailing to-day on the Adriatic for Europe to confer with the International Institute at Rome relative to the compilation of world statistics on business conditions which can be used by our own and other governments for a basis of solving certain industrial questions which are now troubling all of the nations. The special questions which Mr. Babson will study are taxation, tariffs, railroad rates, wages and currency reforms. Before returning, Mr. Babson will give a course of lectures at the London University and make a very thorough study of business conditions abroad, especially noting the probable effect of the Balkan War.

—H. P. Howell has been elected a Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. Mr. Howell has for many years been connected with the Carnegie Steel Co. in charge of credits, with offices at Pittsburgh. He will take up his active connection with the bank the first of the year.

—J. Hertert Case, Vice-President of both the Franklin Trust Co. of Brooklyn and the Plainfield Trust Co. of Plainfield, N. J., has been elected a Vice-President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New York in charge of commercial credits. The office to which Mr. Case has just been chosen is a new one, especially created for him. Mr. Case has been a Vice-President of the Franklin Trust since January 1910, and he has been officially connected with the Plainfield Trust Co. since its inception in 1902.

—S. D. Scudder has tendered his resignation as Vice-President and a director of the Century Bank of this city, to take effect Dec. 1, to become Vice-President, Treasurer and a director of the new million-dollar trust company in Richmond, Va.—the Richmond Trust & Savings Co. The latter began business on Nov. 1 under the presidency of John Skelton Williams.

—The Liberty Trust Co. of Newark, N. J., which was incorporated some six months ago, began business on the 20th inst. at Fourth Street and Central Avenue. The in-

stitution has a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$25,000. A. Howard Watson is President, and he has the assistance in the management of William B. Powell and Albert H. Peal, Vice-Presidents; Howard S. Kinney, Secretary, and Warren C. Biggin, Treasurer.

—The 1,200 shares of stock of the Hartford National Bank of Hartford, Conn., held by the Travelers' Insurance Co., have been purchased by the Aetna Life Insurance Co. at \$185 a share, or \$222,000. The bank has a capital of \$1,200,000.

—The stockholders of the Second National Bank of New Haven will hold a special meeting on Dec. 16 to consider the question of increasing the capital of the bank from \$500,000 to \$750,000. The shares are to be sold at \$175 per \$100 share. The new capital will become effective on Jan. 1.

—A dividend to the depositors of the Windsor Locks Savings Bank of Windsor Locks, Conn., based on the amount due after the scaling of deposits last spring, was distributed by the receivers on the 25th inst. The affairs of the bank are being wound up by the State Bank Commissioners under a court order issued last May. In response to our query as to what the present distribution represents, Commissioner Holt writes us as follows:

I have yours of Nov. 20 regarding the Windsor Locks Savings Bank. Your information was correct that a large number of the depositors availed themselves of the opportunity to withdraw the 50% allowed by the Court after a scale of 26%.

As soon as the receivers were appointed they asked permission to pay the 50% to all those who had not already drawn such proportion. This permission was granted and the depositors were thus all put upon an equality, and each had received 50% of the 74% remaining; this left the total amount of deposits, after the 26% scale and after the 50% payment to all, approximately \$220,000, and the Superior Court has now authorized a payment of 50% of this amount.

Suits for the recovery of \$390,000 have been begun against directors of the bank.

—Robert Knight, a big owner of cotton mills and an officer and director in several Providence, R. I., banking institutions, died on the 26th inst. According to the Providence "Journal," 12,000 looms and 500,000 spindles are represented in the Knight mill property, which in all includes, through ownership or controlling interest, 21 factories with 6,000 employees. Mr. Knight is said to have begun work at eight years of age in the Cranston print works. At the time of his death he was President of the National Bank of Commerce of Providence, and a director of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. and the New York Providence & Boston RR.; he also formerly officiated as President of the People's Savings Bank of Providence. He was eighty-six years of age.

—Samuel D. Jordan, Cashier of the Bank of North America of Philadelphia, was the recipient of many congratulatory messages on the 19th inst.—the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the institution. Mr. Jordan entered the bank as a clerk on November 19 1862. He became Assistant Cashier in 1900 and in 1909 was made Cashier.

—An important step in banking circles in Baltimore, since it provides for the creation in that city of a bank with resources of approximately \$25,000,000, has been taken by the interests in the Merchants' National Bank and the National Mechanics' Bank, in the perfection of plans for a union of the two. No intimation of the contemplated movement was given until last Saturday, when the details had been consummated and the plans approved by the directors. In endorsing the proposal, the directors in their resolutions pointed out that the prospects offered by the plan for increased dividends by reason of economies to be effected and new business to be reasonably expected by an institution of the conservative character and large resources contemplated, were such as to unqualifiedly recommend it. Action on the proposition is to be taken by the respective stockholders on Saturday December 28. To insure the success of the plan a syndicate is to be formed by the banking firm of Alexander Brown & Sons, which prepared the plan of merger, and which was represented in the negotiations by one of its members, B. Howell Griswold Jr. Through the syndicate the holders of stock in both banks will be enabled to exercise their option of receiving securities in the new bank or of taking cash for their present holdings. The consolidated bank is to be known as the Merchants' & Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore, and it is to have a capital and surplus of \$2,000,000 each. Douglas H. Thomas, President of the Merchants' National, is to be President of the new organization, and John B. Ramsay, President of the National Mechanics' Bank, will be Chairman of the Board of directors and Vice-President. A state-

ment on behalf of the uniting institutions was issued last Saturday as follows:

The directors of the Merchants' National Bank and of the National Mechanics' Bank, at meetings held to-day, have unanimously approved a plan of merger of the two banks under the name of the Merchants' & Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore. The directors of both banks have strongly recommended prompt and favorable action on the part of stockholders. The plan of merger is substantially as follows:

The Merchants' National Bank has a total capital of \$1,500,000, with surplus of \$900,000. The National Mechanics' has a capital of \$1,000,000 and surplus of \$1,000,000. The aggregate capital and surplus of the Merchants' National Bank is \$2,400,000 and of the National Mechanics' \$2,000,000. After a distribution of \$400,000 to the Merchants' National Bank stockholders, in order to place the two on a parity, the banks will merge on equal terms. Under the proposed plan of merger the new bank will have a capital of \$2,000,000 and surplus of \$2,000,000. The aggregate deposits of the two banks is approximately \$18,000,000. It is assumed, of course, that the "book values" of the two banks as given in reports to the Comptroller are entirely correct, but an impartial schedule of assets will be made and such adjustments as may be deemed necessary will follow.

The officers and directors have made a careful analysis of the economies to be effected by the merger, and have taken into consideration the increased business which experience has demonstrated is naturally attracted to a bank of the aggregate resources of the proposed new bank.

They are strongly impressed with the prospective benefits, not only to the stockholders of both institutions, but to the business interests of Baltimore and to the depositors of the two banks. The new bank, having resources of approximately \$25,000,000, should be able at all times to extend to its depositors a very full line of credit on most favorable terms.

To insure the success of the plan a syndicate will be formed by Alexander Brown & Sons at the request of the directors of the interested banks to take over all stock not assenting to the proposed merger. This syndicate will be managed by Alexander Brown & Sons, who prepared the plan, and all of the shareholders in both institutions will be given the opportunity to participate pro rata in the underwriting should they so desire.

It is not to be understood, however, that the directors recommend the acceptance of the cash offer. On the contrary, they strongly recommend to stockholders that they convert their holdings.

Mr. Thomas will be the President of the new bank, and Mr. Ramsay will be the Chairman of the board of directors and Vice-President. Mr. Ramsay will also actively participate in the management of the new bank. The offices will be the present banking offices of the Merchants' National Bank.

DOUGLAS H. THOMAS,

President Merchants' National Bank;

JOHN B. RAMSAY,

President National Mechanics' Bank.

In an announcement of the proceedings entered into, Alexander Brown & Sons said:

The prices at which the syndicate will offer to take stock of those stockholders who do not elect to go into the merger are \$30 a share for National Mechanics' Bank stock and \$226 67 a share for Merchants' National Bank stock, the par value of National Mechanics' Bank stock being \$10 a share and that of the Merchants' National Bank \$100 a share. On the same par values this would mean \$300 a share for Mechanics' and \$226 67 for Merchants'.

At the same time the directors will all strongly recommend to stockholders that they exchange their present holdings of stock for stock in the new bank, the purpose of the syndicate being to offer an opportunity to stockholders to receive cash at the present time, if they so elect, at figures in substantial advance of market prices.

The present market prices of the two stocks are approximately 29 for Mechanics' and 190 for Merchants', so that the margin of difference between the syndicate price and market price is quite favorable to the Merchants' Bank stockholder. This is due to the fact, however, that the negotiators upon examination agreed that while the Mechanics' National Bank stock was selling at approximately its value, the Merchants' National Bank stock was far below its intrinsic value. Further, the Merchants' National Bank had in immediate contemplation an increase of dividends which was shown to be entirely conservative, and was therefore taken into consideration in determining a fair basis for merger.

The Merchants' National Bank was established in 1835. Its deposits on September 4 totaled \$11,613,698. William Ingle, Vice-President and Cashier of the Merchants', will, it is understood, be retained in the management of the consolidated bank in an important capacity. The National Mechanics' Bank dates from 1806. Under the September call its deposits were \$6,773,030.

—The stockholders of the new First National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, have just received checks for their regular semi-annual dividend of 5%, together with an extra payment of 5%, making the fourth consecutive dividend of this amount. This is the thirty-fifth semi-annual dividend of the institution and the second extra dividend of 5% this year, the other one having been paid in May, making a return of 20% on the shares of the bank during the present year. Total dividends of \$804,000 have been paid to its stockholders by the bank since its organization. The institution has a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus and undivided profit account of \$400,000. The New First National paid an extra dividend of 5% in May and in November of last year. In 1910 the shareholders of the institution received two extra dividends of 2½% each, making 15% paid in that year.

—Briggs S. Cunningham, Chairman of the board of directors of the Citizens' National Bank of Cincinnati, died suddenly on the 24th inst. Mr. Cunningham had been President of the institution from the time of its organization in 1880 until last January, when he retired from that office and was made Chairman of the board. He had also been well known as a partner in the pork-packing concern of Evans, Lippincott & Cunningham. He was affiliated as

director with a number of important organizations, being a member of the boards of some of the subsidiary lines of the Pennsylvania RR., a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Procter & Gamble Co., the Ohio Traction Co., the Cincinnati Street Ry. Co., the City & Suburban Bell Telephone Co., the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., &c. Mr. Cunningham was seventy-three years of age.

—Conrad Stolzenbach, President of the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, and Vice-President of the National Biscuit Co., died on the 18th inst. He was seventy-six years of age.

—Sheldon C. Reynolds, Chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Toledo, and reported to be the largest stockholder in the First National, the Second National and the Toledo Savings Bank & Trust Co., died on the 21st inst. He was seventy-seven years of age. Mr. Reynolds had likewise been prominent in the grain trade, and is said to have been the first grain merchant to bring grain to Toledo from west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. For a number of years Mr. Reynolds was President of the Lake Erie Transportation Co., and he had also served as a director of the Wabash RR., the Hoeking Valley, the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Kanawha & Michigan railroad companies. Mr. Reynolds' son, F. J. Reynolds, is President of the First National Bank.

—William Little, until a few months ago President of the West Side Savings Bank Co. of Toledo, committed suicide on the 20th inst. Mr. Little had recently suffered a nervous breakdown. He was sixty-one years of age. J. F. Andrix, previously Vice-President, succeeded Mr. Little in the presidency.

—W. H. Gunckel has been made an Assistant Cashier of the Merchants' & Clerks' Savings Bank of Toledo. Mr. Gunckel had been a teller in the institution for the last eight years.

—The Bowmanville National Bank, located in the suburbs of Chicago at Lincoln, Lawrence and Western avenues, commenced business on the 23rd inst. The Comptroller of the Currency approved the bank's formation with \$50,000 and it starts with a surplus of \$10,000. The management is in the hands of E. M. Heidkamp, President; Ralph N. Ballou and Henry J. Dieden, Vice-Presidents, and Edward Feldott, Cashier.

—The Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul will move to-day to the quarters of the National German-American Bank of that city, in accordance with the plans to consolidate the two institutions—this consolidation becoming effective on Monday next, December 2. The merger is carried through under the name of the Merchants' National, which increases its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The bank will have a surplus of \$2,000,000. As we reported in our issue of November 16, the stockholders of the National German American Bank (capital \$1,000,000) receive one share in the Merchants' for each share held in the German-American. The management chosen for the consolidated Merchants' National is as follows: George H. Prince, Chairman of the Board; Donald S. Culver, President; F. Weyerhaeuser, R. C. Lilly and H. Von der Weyer, Vice-Presidents; H. W. Parker, Cashier; H. Van Vleck, Gustav C. Zenius, J. A. Oace and L. Roy Knauft, Assistant Cashiers. J. W. Lusk, who was President of the National German-American Bank, and Kenneth Clark, who had held the presidency of the Merchants' National, retire from official management, but are identified with the directorate of the bank. Of the officers indicated above, Mr. Prince was Vice-President of the Merchants' National, and Messrs. Culver and Weyerhaeuser were Vice-Presidents of the National German-American Bank; Mr. Lilly, one of the new Vice-Presidents, was an Assistant Cashier of the Merchants' National, while Mr. Von der Weyer, now also a Vice-President, was Cashier of the German-American Bank; Mr. Parker occupies the position heretofore held by him, viz., the Cashiership of the Merchants' National. Messrs. Van Vleck and Oace were Assistant Cashiers of the Merchants' and Messrs. Zenius and Knauft were Assistant Cashiers of the National German-American Bank. A new building is to be erected by the consolidated bank on the site of the German-American National; the combining institution, it is understood, have sold their buildings, that of the German-American National having been purchased by the stockholders of the new Merchants' National. It is intimated that plans are under consideration for the formation of a trust company to be operated in connection with the newly created bank.

Monetary and Commercial English News

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

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

Table listing various financial securities and their prices, including London, Week ending Nov. 29, and various companies like Am. Smelt & Refining Co., etc.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1912 is as below:

Table showing exports for the week and since July 1 1912, categorized by Flour, Wheat, and Corn, with columns for Week, Since, and Total.

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Nov. 23 1912 and since July 1 1912 and 1911 are shown in the following:

Table of world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Nov. 23 1912 and since July 1 1912 and 1911, showing exports in bushels.

The quantity of wheat and corn afloat for Europe on dates mentioned was as follows:

Table of wheat and corn afloat for Europe on various dates, showing quantities in bushels for the United Kingdom, Continent, and Total.

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

Table showing foreign trade of New York, including Merchandise Movement to New York and Customs Receipts at New York, with monthly data.

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

Table of gold and silver imports and exports for the nine months, showing monthly movement and net results.

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

- List of National Banks including applications to convert approved, voluntary liquidations, and national banks under liquidation.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending Nov. 23 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week of 1911, shows an increase in the aggregate of 16.8%.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Breadstuffs Figures brought from page 1483.—The statements below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since August 1 for each of the last three years have been:

Table of breadstuff receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since August 1 for the last three years.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Nov. 23 1912 follow:

Table of total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Nov. 23 1912, broken down by port and commodity.

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports, on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Nov. 23 are shown in the annexed statement:

Table of exports from several seaboard ports for the week ending Nov. 23, showing quantities for various commodities.

Table with columns: Clearings at—, 1912., 1911., Inc. of Dec., 1910., 1909., Total Canada.

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.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent, When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive.

*At first reported erroneously to us by the company as 1%. a Transfer books not closed for this dividend. b Less income tax. c Correction. f Payable in common stock on Dec. 5 or as near as possible to that date. g Declared out of surplus and not to be paid in cash but credited as part payment of cash call on stock. h Payable in common stock at par. i Payable in scrip & payable in stock. j At rate of 6% per annum for period from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31 1912.

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

Table listing auction sales of various securities such as 147 Madison Safe Dep. Co. of N.Y., 600 Tusville (Pa.) Elec. Trac. Co., etc., with columns for Shares, Per Cent., and Bonds.

By Messrs. Francis Henshaw & Co., Boston:

Table listing securities sold by Francis Henshaw & Co., including 1 Contoocook Mills, pref., 15 Androscoggin Mills, etc.

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

Table listing securities sold by R. L. Day & Co., including 2 Pacific Mills (\$1,000 each), 4 Lawrence Mfg. Co., etc.

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Table listing securities sold by Barnes & Lofland, including 8 Sixth National Bank, 40 Mechanics' Ins. Co., etc.

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

Table listing securities sold by Samuel T. Freeman & Co., including 10 Reading Traction Co., 25 Amer. Pipe & Constr. Co., etc.

Statement of New York City Clearing-House Banks and Trust Companies.—The detailed statement below shows the condition of the New York City Clearing-House members for the week ending Nov. 23. 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.

Large table showing detailed returns of banks with columns for Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Net Deposits, and Reserve. Includes a 'Totals, Ave' row and 'Actual figures' row.

DETAILED RETURNS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Table showing detailed returns of trust companies with columns for Trust Cos., Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, On Dep. with C.H. Banks, Net Deposits, and Reserve. Includes 'Actual figures' for Nov. 23.

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, \$5,000,000; Guaranty, \$10,000,000; Fidelity, \$1,000,000; Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust, \$4,000,000; Columbia-Knickerbocker, \$2,000,000; People's, \$1,000,000; New York, \$3,000,000; Franklin, \$1,000,000; Lincoln, \$1,000,000; Metropolitan, \$2,000,000; Broadway, \$1,000,000; total, \$45,250,000.

SUMMARY COVERING BOTH BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Summary table covering both banks and trust companies with columns for Week ending Nov. 23, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, On Dep. with C.H. Banks, and Net Deposits. Includes 'Actual figures' for Nov. 23.

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

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

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table showing returns for State Banks and Trust Companies, comparing Greater N. Y. and Greater N. Y. with columns for State Banks in Greater N. Y., Trust Cos. in Greater N. Y., State Banks outside of Greater N. Y., and Trust Cos. outside of Greater N. Y.

Note.—"Surplus" includes all undivided profits. "Reserve on deposits" includes for both trust companies and State banks, not only cash items but amounts due from reserve agents. Trust companies in New York State are required by law to keep a reserve proportionate to their deposits, the ratio varying according to location as shown below. The percentage of reserve required is computed on the aggregate of deposits, exclusive of time deposits held in trust and not payable within thirty days, and also exclusive of time deposits not payable within thirty days represented by certificates, and also exclusive of obligations of the State or City of New York, and exclusive of an amount equal to the market value (not exceeding par) of bonds or obligations of the State or City of New York owned by the bank or held in trust for it by any public department. The State banks are likewise required to keep a reserve varying according to location, the reserve being computed on the whole amount of deposits exclusive of time deposits not payable within thirty days, represented by certificates (according to the amendment of 1910), and exclusive of deposits secured (according to amendment of 1911) by bonds or obligations of the City or State of New York, and exclusive of an amount equal to the market value (not exceeding par) of bonds or obligations of the State or City of New York owned by the company or held in trust for it by any public department.

Table showing Reserve Required for Trust Companies and State Banks, with columns for Location, Total Reserve, and Reserve in Cash. Includes entries for Manhattan Borough, Brooklyn Borough, etc.

The Banking Department also undertakes to present separate figures indicating the totals for the State Banks and trust companies in Greater New York not in the Clearing House. These figures are shown in the table below, as are also the results (both actual and average) for the Clearing

Circulation.—On the basis of averages, circulation of national banks in the Clearing House amounted to \$46,766,000, and according to actual figures was \$46,800,000.

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

NEW YORK CITY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table with 6 columns: Week ended Nov. 23, Clear-House Members (Actual Figures), Clear-House Members (Average), State Banks & Trust Cos. (Not in C.-H. Aeer.), Total of all Banks & Trust Cos. (Average), Capital and Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Circulation, Clearings.

+ 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 \$629,392,200, a decrease of \$4,880,800 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 corresponding periods of weeks past:

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

We omit two ciphers in all these figures.

Table with 7 columns: Week Ended, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specie, Legals, Total Money Holdings, Entires Res. on Deposits.

Reports of Clearing Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the clearing non-member banks for week ending Nov. 23, based on average daily results:

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

Table with 7 columns: Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Discts and Investments, Specie, Legal Tender and Bank Notes, On Deposit with C.-H. Banks, Net Deposits.

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

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

Table with 8 columns: Banks, Capital and Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Circulation, Clearings.

a Includes Government deposits and the item "due to other banks." At Boston Government deposits amounted to \$924,000 on November 23, against \$874,000 on November 16.

b "Deposits" now includes the item of "Exchanges for Clearing House," which were reported on November 23 as \$15,054,000.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending Nov. 23; 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.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 23 and from Jan. 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Table with 5 columns: For Week, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909.

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 23 and since Jan. 1 1912, and for the corresponding periods in 1911 and 1910:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Table with 4 columns: Gold, Silver, Week, Since Jan. 1.

Of the above imports for the week in 1912, \$76,361 were American gold coin and \$625 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, Nov. 29 1912.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The burden of influence in Wall Street has this week been shifted from the Eastern war scare to money market conditions, local and international. The opinion seems to prevail that no other European Power will become involved in the Turkish war. At the same time call-loan rates in this market have advanced to 20 per cent, foreign exchange has declined to the lowest figures recorded during several years past, which is, of course, to a point where gold might be freely imported except for the peculiar situation abroad, and business at the Stock Exchange has shrunk to mid-summer proportions. The local financial situation has been accentuated by the fact that out-of-town banks which have recently been lending money freely in this market are calling these loans, the burden of providing for which falls upon the Clearing-house banks at a time when, as every one knows, the demand from the interior is heavy. The present strain may, and doubtless will, be relieved, to some extent at least, after the Comptroller's call for a statement of the condition of national banks, now about due, has been issued. No one well-informed in such matters expects, however, that money will be easy in this market until after the year-end settlements have been effected.

Other events of the week are generally of a favorable character. They include a report of the Board of Arbitration to which was referred the Engineer's wage scale matter and statements of railway earnings for October. The latter show, in some cases, an enormous volume of traffic, notably those of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific lines, whose gross earnings were, in each case, larger than for any month in the history of the road.

The open market rates for call loans at the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 3@20%. To-day's rates on call were 6@20%. Commercial paper quoted 6% nom. for 60 to 90-day endorsements and for prime 4 to 6 months' single names and 6 1/2% for good single names.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £321,116 and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 50.81, against 50.67 last week. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 5%, as fixed Oct. 17. The Bank of France shows a decrease of 2,467,000 francs gold and 9,942,000 francs silver.

NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS.

(Not Including Trust Companies.)

Table with columns: 1912, 1911, 1910. 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 has ruled weak and quotations were steadily lowered. London cables reported \$1,000,000 engaged for export to this country, but only half of this amount has been definitely announced by the New York consignees.

To-day's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange were 4 81 1/2 for sixty-day and 4 85 1/2 for sight. To-day's actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 80 1/2 @ 4 80 5/8 for sixty days, 4 84 5/8 @ 4 84 5/8 for cheques and 4 85 1/2 @ 4 85 1/2 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 78 5/8 @ 4 80 1/2 and documents for payment 4 79 3/8 @ 4 80 3/8. Cotton for payment 4 80 @ 4 80 1/2 and grain for payment 4 80 1/2 @ 4 81.

The posted rates for sterling, as quoted by a representative house, were lowered on Tuesday to 4 81 1/2 for 60 days and 4 85 1/2 for sight and continued at the reduced figures during the remainder of the week.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 23 1/2 @ 5 23 1/2, plus 1-16, for long, and 5 20 less 1-16 @ 5 20 less 1-32 for short. Germany bankers' marks were 93 13-16 @ 93 1/2 for long and 94 11-16 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40 1/2 less 1-16 @ 40 1/2 less 1-32 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 25f. 22 1/2 c.; week's range, 25f. 23 1/2 c. high and 25f. 21 1/2 c. low.

Exchange at Berlin on London, 20m. 48pf.; week's range, 20m. 50 1/2 pf. high and 20m. 47 1/2 pf. low.

The rates for foreign exchange for the week follows:

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

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, 5c. per \$1,000 discount. Boston, par. St. Louis, 10c. per \$1,000 premium. San Francisco, 10c. per \$1,000 premium. Savannah, buying, 3-16% discount, selling, par. St. Paul, 5c. per \$1,000 premium. Montreal, 16 1/2 c. discount. Charleston, buying, par, selling, 1-10% premium. Minneapolis, 15c. per \$1,000 premium.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board include \$1,000 N. Y. 4s, 1958, reg., at 100, and \$8,000 Virginia 6s, deferred trust receipts, at 55 to 56.

Transactions in railway and industrial bonds have averaged about \$1,750,000 par value per day and offerings have evidently been in excess of the demand. Of a list of 24 active issues only one is fractionally higher, one is unchanged and 22 are lower.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. & conv. 4s are the exceptional feature, having advanced in sympathy with the stock. Third Ave. ref. 4s are unchanged. Rock Island 4s, on the other hand, have declined a full point and other active bonds have declined.

United States Bonds.—Sales of Government bonds at the Board include \$1,000 3s, coup., at 102 1/2; \$6,000 3s, reg., at 102 1/2, and \$1,000 4s coup., at 113 7/8. For to-day's prices of all the different issues and for yearly range see the third page following.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has again been dull and weak. The volume of business steadily diminished until on Wednesday only 152,418 shares were traded in, this being the smallest day's business since last summer. The tendency of prices was also steadily downward until the early hours to-day, when there was a firmer tone. This tone was not maintained, however, except in the case of two or three issues, and of a list of 30 active stocks, only five show a net gain within the week. These are Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, General Electric and United State Rubber. The last-named stock has advanced 4 points to-day and closes nearly 6 points higher than last week. General Electric has been notably strong throughout the week and shows an advance of 2 points notwithstanding the dividend came off to-day. Union Pacific and So. Pacific have been strong to-day on the report of earnings for October noted above.

For daily volume of business see page 1463. The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

Table with columns: STOCKS, Week ending Nov. 29, Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), Range since Jan. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Lists various stocks like Affix-Chal tr rets 2d pd., Am Brake Shoe & Frr., etc.

Outside Market.—The volume of business in outside securities was restricted this week on account of the Thanksgiving holiday, most issues showing fractional recessions in price. The Tobacco issues, though by far the most active, were also affected. United Cigar Stores com. lost 4 points to 113 1/4, rallied to 115 1/2 and closed to-day at 114 1/4. An initial dividend of 1 3/4% was declared on the pref. stock this week, but no action was taken as to a distribution on the com. stock. Tobacco Products pref. also suffered a sharp reaction, dropping from 103 3/4 to 99 3/4, with a final recovery to 100%. British-Amer. Tobacco, after weakening half a point to 23, rose to 23 3/4 and to-day jumped to 24 1/4. Deere & Co. declined from 101 1/2 to 101 1/4, recovered all the loss, and ends the week at 101 3/4. Emerson-Brantingham com. moved down from 75 1/4 to 74 and closed to-day at 74 3/4; the pref. ranged between 100 1/2 and 99 1/2, resting finally at 99 3/4. Houston Oil com., which sprang into activity recently, sold down almost 3 points to 22, moved up to 25 1/2 and ends the week at 24; the pref. was traded in up from 69 to 69 1/2. Manhattan Shirt com. improved from 72 to 72 1/2, the pref. gaining a point to 104. Standard Oil of N. J. fell from 391 to 389, the final figure to-day being 390. Bonds were quiet. N. Y. N. H. & Hartford 5% notes were off from 99 3/4 to 99 9-16 and closed to-day at 99 3/4. Braden Copper 6s advanced from 181 to 187 1/2 and sold finally at 185. New York City 4 1/8 of 1962 weakened from 99 3/4 to 99 5/8. Among copper shares Braden Copper ruled firm, fluctuating between 87 1/2 and 9 1/4, with the close to-day at 9. British Columbia moved down from 4 5/8 to 4 3/8 and back to 4 5/8. Giroux fell from 4 5/8 to 4 3/8 and Greene Cananea from 9 3/4 to 9 3/8. Mason Valley receded from 12 3/4 to 12.

Outside quotations will be found on page 1463.

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.

Table with columns for Stock Name, Sales of the Week, Range since January 1, and Range for Previous Year. Includes sub-sections for STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES, NEW STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, and THANKSGIVING DAY.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table listing various banks and trust companies with columns for Bank Name, Bid, Ask, and other financial details.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales were made on this day. † Ex-rights. ‡ Less than 100 shares. § State banks. ¶ Ex-dividend and rights. ** New stock. †† Sale at Stock Exchange or at auction this week. ††† First installment paid. †††† Sold at private sale at this price. ††††† Ex-dividend. †††††† Full paid.

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

Jan. 1 1930 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed, and prices are now all—"and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds.

Main table containing bond records for U.S. Government, Foreign Government, State and City Securities, and Chesapeake & Ohio. Columns include bond name, interest rate, price, weekly range, and range since Jan 1.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

Miscellaneous bonds table listing various street railway and utility bonds with columns for name, interest, price, and range.

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

Table with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ending Nov 29, Interest Period, Price Friday Nov 29, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan 1. Contains various bond listings such as St L & San Fran (Gen), K C Pt S & M con g 6s, etc.

Table with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ending Nov 29, Interest Period, Price Friday Nov 29, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan 1. Contains various bond listings such as Wash 1st gold 5s, Wash 2d gold 5s, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Concluded.

Table listing various bonds under the heading 'Coal & Iron', including Buft & Susn Iron s f 5s, Debenure 5s, etc.

Table listing various bonds under the heading 'Miscellaneous', including Adams Ex coll tr g 4s, Armour & Co 1st real est 4 1/2s, etc.

*No price Friday; interest bid and asked a Due Jan d Due April e Due May g Due June h Due July i Due Aug j Due Oct k Due Nov l Due Dec m Option sale

Main table containing 'STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES.' and 'STOCKS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE'. It includes columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday), price ranges, and lists of various stock categories like Railroads, Miscellaneous, and Bonded.

Chicago Bond Record

Table titled 'CHICAGO BOND STOCK EXCHANGE' showing bond details such as Issuer, Maturity, Price, and Range for Year 1912.

Chicago Banks and Trust Companies

Table titled 'CHICAGO BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES' showing financial data for various institutions, including Outstanding Stock, Surplus and Profits, and Dividend Records.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales were made on this day. † Sept. 4 (close of business) for national banks and Sept. 5 (opening of business) for State institutions. ‡ No price for Friday; latest price this week. § Sept. 1 1911. || Dividends not published. ¶ Stock all acquired by the Cont. & Comm. Nat. Bank. * Do not price for Friday; latest price this week. † Sept. 1 1911. ‡ No price for Friday; latest price this week. § Sept. 1 1911. || Dividends not published. ¶ Stock all acquired by the Cont. & Comm. Nat. Bank. ** Dividend of 50% was paid in 1911 on Security Bank stock, to provide capital for the new Second Security Bank. V. 93, p. 1235. † Aug. 31 1912. ‡ Sales reported beginning April 13. § La Salle Street Nat. Bank converted into the La Salle Street Trust & Savings Bank. See V. 95, p. 1094. ¶ Ex 50% stock dividend.

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 Shares, Par value, Railroad, State Bonds, and U.S. Bonds.

Table showing sales at New York Stock Exchange, categorized by Stocks, Bonds, Government bonds, State bonds, and RR. and misc. bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges, including columns for Listed shares, Unlisted shares, and Bond sales.

Inactive and Unlisted Securities

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

Large table listing various securities including Street Railways, New York City, and other regional stocks, with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

Large table listing various securities including Telegraph and Telephone, American Toleg & Cable, and other national and international stocks, with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

* For share a And accrued dividend. b Basis. c Listed on Stock Exchange but usually inactive. f Flat price. n Nominal. s Sale price. t New stock. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. z Includes all new stock dividends and subscriptions. e Listed on Stock Exchange but infrequently dealt in record of sales. i Any work found on a preceding page.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ending Nov 29. Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Low, High, No., Range Since Jan 1. Includes various bond types like Am Agricul Chem, Am Telep & Tel coll tr, etc.

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

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

Table with columns: Saturday Nov. 23, Monday Nov. 25, Tuesday Nov. 26, Wednesday Nov. 27, Thursday Nov. 28, Friday Nov. 29. Includes sub-sections for Philadelphia and Baltimore active stocks.

Table with columns: PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE. Includes sub-sections for Inactive Stocks, Bonds, and Active Stocks with Bid/Ask prices.

* Bid and asked; no sales on this day. † Ex-div. & rights. ‡ \$15 paid. § 13 3/4 paid. ¶ \$17 3/4 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 Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Includes sub-tables for 'Various Fiscal Years' and 'AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS'.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Table with columns: Weekly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %), Monthly Summaries (Cur. Yr., Prev. Yr., Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %).

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

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the third week of November. The table covers 35 roads and shows 13.26% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with 5 columns: Road, 1912, 1911, Increase, Decrease. Lists 35 roads including Alabama Great Southern, Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh, Canadian Northern, etc.

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 5 columns: Road, Current Year, Previous Year, Current Year, Previous Year. Lists various railroads and industrial companies with their monthly earnings data.

c After allowing for outside operations and taxes, operating income for Oct. 1912 was \$493,516; against \$539,292; from July 1 to Oct. 31, was \$1,263,161 in 1912, against \$1,368,913 last year.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with 5 columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c., Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earnings, Current Year, Previous Year. Lists roads like Buffalo Roch & Pitts, Chicago Great Western, etc.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table with 5 columns: Company, Current Year, Previous Year, Current Year, Previous Year. Lists Southern Cal Edison and Jan 1 to Oct 31.

x After allowing for other income received.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

Table with 5 columns: Name of Road, Latest Gross Earnings, Jan. 1 to latest date. Lists companies like Atlantic Shore Ry, aAr Elgin & Chic Ry, etc.

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

c These figures are for consolidated company.

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

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include August-Alken Ry & El a Sep, Brazilian Trac Lt & P, Hudson Valley Ry, etc.

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

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c. (Current Year, Previous Year), Bal. of Net Earns. (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include August-Alken Ry&El, Hudson Valley Ry, Lehigh Valley Transit, etc.

x After allowing for other income received.

New York State Railways.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include Hudson & Manhattan, Interb Rap Tran (Sub), Interb Rap Tran (Elec), etc.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes. In 1912 other income was \$86,492, against \$82,577.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Table with columns: United States Express Co., August 1912, August 1911, July 1 to Aug. 31, 1912, July 1 to Aug. 31, 1911. Rows include Gross receipts from operations, Express privileges, Total operating revenues, etc.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Annual Reports.—The following is an index to all annual reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies which have been published since Oct. 26.

This index, which is given monthly, does not include reports in to-day's "Chronicle."

Table with columns: Railroads, Page, Electric Railways, Page. Rows include Alabama Great Southern RR, Alabama & Vicksburg Ry, Ann Arbor RR, etc.

Florida East Coast Railway Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

Pres. J. R. Parrott Nov. 1 1912 wrote in substance:

Results.—The gross operating revenue was \$4,426,935, being an increase of \$245,657. The gross passenger earnings show an increase of \$284,743, but the gross freight earnings decreased \$51,218, due to smaller vegetable and citrus fruit tonnage, the revenue from the former falling off \$107,464 and from the latter \$13,864. The classification of freight revenue, however, shows a general increase from other classes of freight. The gross earnings per mile of road operated were \$7.314. Operating expense was \$3,117,081, an increase of \$513,371. Nearly two-thirds of this is due to increase in wages and incidents thereto. The remainder is from the increase in operation of 45 miles of main line between Knights Key and Key West, and from increased cost of materials. The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings was 70.41%. The expense of operation includes \$62,491 set aside as a reserve for depreciation of equipment, as required by rules of Inter-State Commerce Commission, above mentioned, and expenditures for repairs and renewal of equipment. There was expended in maintenance of way and structures \$695,835, against \$514,245 for 1910-11, and in maintenance of equipment \$588,595, against \$579,329. Transportation expenses, in which are included employees' wages, increased \$291,078. The taxes for the year were \$186,560, as compared with \$173,641, and the hire of equipment amounted to \$134,282, agst. \$97,481. Out of the surplus net earnings, amounting to \$551,220 over and above the interest on the 1st M. bonds, there will be payable on Nov. 1 1912 interest for the year ended June 30 1912 at the rate of 2 1/2% (\$500,000) on the outstanding \$20,000,000 general mortgage income bonds (contracting with 4% in 1910-11 and 3 1/4% in 1909-10). The balance of the net earnings, \$51,220, has been credited to profit and loss. Bonds, &c.—In accordance with plan for financing the construction of the Key West extension, \$1,000,000 additional 1st M. bonds were issued and disposed of under date of Jan. 30 1912. The total amount outstanding is now \$11,000,000 of the \$12,000,000 authorized. (V. 94, p. 1185.) The current liabilities and advances made by H. M. Flagler amount to \$5,175,992, which will be liquidated in pursuance of the plan for financing the completion of the Key West extension. Key West Extension.—This extension was opened for operation into Key West Jan. 22 1912, and the construction of the necessary docks, wharf facilities and car ferries to provide for a car ferry line to Havana is now under way. Upon the completion of this line, freight business should increase quite extensively over the entire line. Passenger earnings have been materially increased as a result of the extension, and it will improve very materially the mail earnings, as well as the passenger earnings for the coming year. Freight revenue will not be affected to any great extent until such time as the car ferry line to Cuba is inaugurated. Physical Condition.—Additions, &c.—The rail in the main line is comparatively new, 62.16 miles having been relaid this year. There are 35.5 miles of 90-lb. rail in the main line and the remainder is 70-lb. The roadbed has been well maintained, as have the bridges. Extensive improvements were made on the Jacksonville bridge and the bridge over Lake Worth. During the fiscal year 15 single-expansion locomotives were purchased, 17.39 miles of side tracks laid and 303,939 cross-ties used, of which 263,972 were for repairs and 39,966 in new sidings. Of the more important improvements, new station buildings, freight yards and stand pipes were constructed at New Smyrna and Fort Pierce. The station at Daytona was considerably enlarged. New water-softener plants were installed at East Palatka and Homestead, the latter with 50,000-gallon tank and complete pumping outfit. At Enterprise Junction an interchange yard and joint station building was constructed in conjunction with the Atlantic Coast Line; in addition, our own storage tracks were laid

p. 1031). Payments for the year on account of equipment trust obligations amounted to \$294,000.

Additional Facilities.—The 12.40 miles of second main track between Lansing and Oakdale, Tenn., was put in service Sept. 1912, providing 52.97 miles of double track between Cincinnati and Chattanooga. (Contracts have been authorized for additional second main track between Edinger and Williamson, Ky., 29.8 miles, and Boyce to Clifton, Tenn., 2 miles.)

Outlook.—The territory adjacent served is developing in a very gratifying way. The operations of hydro-electric power companies in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, Tenn., are expected to stimulate the already rapid development of manufacturing in that city. The company is aiding in securing the location of farm settlers within the territory traversed by the lines, and, in association with the Southern Ry. Co. and other companies, has participated in the organization of a department of farm improvement work, with special reference to securing for the farmers increased yields per acre of staple farm crops.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Table with columns: Operations, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Miles operated, No. passengers carried, Pass. carried 1 mile, Rev. per pass. per mile, Tons rev. freight moved, Tons fr't moved 1 mile, Rev. per ton per mile, Av. train-load (rev.) tons, Earnings, per pass. tr. mile, Earnings, per fr't tr. mile, Gross earnings per mile.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Table with columns: Operating Revenues, Freight, Passenger, Mail, exp. and miscell., Other rev. from oper., Total oper. revenue, Operating Expenses, Maint. of way & struc., Maint. of equipment, Transportation expenses, Traffic expenses, General expenses, Total oper. expenses, Net operating revenue, Outside oper.—net def., Total net revenue, Taxes accrued.

Table with columns: Operating Income, Hire of equip. balance, Income from invest., &c., Total gross income, Deductions, Rental to Cincinnati, Miscell. int. & rentals, Permanent improv'ts, Divs. on pref. stock (5%), Divs. on com. stk. (11%), Total deductions, Balance, surplus.

*Deducted by the company from profit and loss, but here shown for the sake of simplicity.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with columns: Assets, 1912, 1911, Liabilities, 1912, 1911. Rows include Road & equip't, Misc. securities, Physical property, Supplies & mat'ls, Cash, Secura. in treasury, Marketable secur., Agts. & conductors, Bills receivable, Traffic, &c., bal., Misc. accounts, Special deposits, Other def. debit items, Common stock, Preferred stock, Vouchers & wages, Misc. accounts, Equip. obligations, Rent & int. acc'd, Oper. reserves, Oth. def. cred. items, Approp. surpluses, Profit and loss.

a After deducting \$2,334,700 reserved for accrued depreciation of equipment.—V. 95, p. 1402, 1273.

Guantanamo & Western R.R., Cuba.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

The report, signed by Pres. M. H. Lewis, 82 Beaver St., New York, Oct. 24, says in substance:

Expenditures for capital account amounted to \$57,233, and appropriations for further betterments and additions now in hand aggregate about \$50,000, exclusive of additional rolling stock. These expenditures should enable us to handle an increase in the freight traffic equal to that of last year and also materially to reduce operating expenses and increase net earnings. The latter will be further increased by a substantial revenue from various charges not heretofore collected, particularly for wharfage and storage of sugar, car rentals and demurrage.

Weather conditions were not entirely favorable for the sugar industry, and the mills practically had to suspend grinding during the negro revolution of last May. Nevertheless, by reason of new cane plantings, the road carried 283,293 bags of sugar, as compared with 248,873 bags in the year 1910-11. Since June 30 last 43,339 bags have been carried, making a total for the season of 326,632 bags, contrasting with 261,107 bags for the previous season. Weather conditions to date have been favorable for planters and a normal cane crop and sugar output are anticipated.

There have been no additions to the equipment, and it is not the intention to acquire more freight cars this year, but without doubt considerable new rolling stock will be needed next year, and if so it will be acquired under equipment lease contracts. The passenger traffic is steadily growing and at present exceeds the capacity of the equipment. Three more coaches and one combination baggage express and mail car will be provided shortly; also one 65-ton Baldwin locomotive.

The condition of main line and branches is not what it should be, but both are being improved as rapidly as possible to meet requirements. All accounts are now kept in accordance with the requirements of the Cuban R.R. Commission, which, with few exceptions, are identical with those of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Pursuant thereto the earnings and expenses of the railroad proper during the year under review have been segregated from those of the Boqueron docks and warehouses and other outside operations.

By reason of the changes in accounting, comparison is not made in detail with previous years, though accurate for the main features.

The gross railroad earnings were \$5,028 per mile, an increase of 18% on the same mileage (75 miles of main line and branches). Net railroad earnings were \$721 per mile, an increase of 73%. Net earnings, after deducting losses from Boqueron warehouse and dock operations of \$13,671 (which losses decreased 34%), amounted to \$40,402, as compared with \$14,504 in 1910-11, showing an increase of 178%. The deficit for the year (\$14,645), after deducting interest charges, included payments aggregating \$5,634 for legal and other expenses and losses and adjustment of claims incurred prior to June 30 1911, so that the deficit from the actual operations of the year was \$9,011, or approximately one-third that of the preceding year. This, with \$8,251 carried forward from the year before, makes the debit balance to income account \$22,266, as shown in the balance sheet.

This deficit did not have to be financed, however, for bond interest of \$6,000 was paid out of the special deposit of \$108,000 for the payments of

three years' interest made at the time the bonds were sold, and of which \$18,000 remains to pay coupons Nov. 15 (V. 89, p. 1069; V. 88, p. 294).

The political disturbance previously referred to caused a brief but complete stoppage of business in the territory of the railroad and some damage to its property. The latter and various expenses incurred in connection therewith amounted to approximately \$13,000, of which amount \$8,673 was charged to the Cuban Government previous to June 30 last. This entire claim will doubtless be paid in due time, as was the case with similar claims in consequence of the revolution in 1906.

INCOME STATEMENT FOR YEARS END, JUNE 30 (75 miles oper. in both years).

Table with columns: 1911-12, 1910-11. Rows include Gross (railroad) earnings: Passenger, \$110,726; baggage, mail and express, \$10,050; freight, \$251,137; special trays, \$4,320; misc., \$3,049. Expenses: Maint. of way and structures, \$99,026; maint. of equip., \$67,662; conducting transportation, \$122,778; general expenses, \$38,804. Net railroad earnings (14.2% of gross), \$54,073. Loss on Boqueron warehouses and docks (maintenances and other charges, \$23,773, less collections for storage and wharfage, \$10,102), 13,671. Net operating earnings, \$40,402. Miscellaneous, net gain, 979. Net earnings from all sources, \$41,381. Interest on (a) 1st M. bonds, \$36,000; (b) car-trust notes, \$11,110; (c) floating debt, \$8,916, 56,026.

Income account, deficit for the year (actually \$9,011; see text), \$14,645.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30 1912 (Total each side, \$6,805,631).

Table with columns: Road, equip., docks, &c., Equip. under trust agree't, Cash, Current freight bills, &c., Bills receivable (Cuban Govt.), Materials and supplies, Income account, deficit, Capital stock, First M. bonds, Equip. trust notes, Accounts payable, Bills payable, New York, Interest accrued, Employees' hospital fund, Reserve fund.

x First pref., \$2,750,000; 2d pref., \$250,000; common, \$2,750,000, including amounts in treasury, namely \$242,300 1st pref., \$153,000 2d pref. and \$241,500 common.

y Paid off July 1912, \$25,172.—V. 93, p. 1725.

Georgia Southern & Florida Railway.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

Pres. W. W. Finley Oct. 17 wrote in substance:

Results.—Gross operating revenues increased \$48,131, but as operating expenses also increased \$69,328, the net operating revenue decreased \$21,197. Taxes increased \$16,539, while other income decreased \$38,933 (due principally to smaller receipts from the per diem rental of the company's freight-train cars on foreign lines), and interest and other deductions from income increased \$5,366. The result is that, after paying the usual dividends on 1st and 2d pref. stock and \$445 for additions and betterments, against \$5,626 in 1910-11, the balance carried to credit of profit and loss was \$86,145, being a decrease of \$73,853 compared with 1910-11.

Maintenance charges increased \$6,648, or 2.62%, due chiefly to the renewal of rail and repairs to roadway and station buildings; 99,434 cross-ties were renewed in main line, 7,672 cubic yards of ballast were distributed and 1,228 tons of new steel rail were laid, renewing 9.17 miles of track. Transportation expenses increased \$28,956, or 5.90%, partially due to enlarged terminal facilities at Macon, Ga., but principally to higher wages.

Property Investment.—For "road" this increased \$210,055, chiefly for terminal yards and station buildings. For equipment there was a decrease of \$139,606, there having been retired 8 locomotives and 170 cars.

Since the close of the year a new equipment trust has been created, designated as Series D, dated Aug. 1 1912, covering the purchase of 6 consolidation freight locomotives, 4 switching locomotives, 5 steel-frame passenger coaches, 2 steel combination mail and baggage cars, 4 steel baggage-express cars, 208 steel underframe ventilated box cars and 50 steel flat cars. This equipment will be received during the coming autumn.

Financed Debt.—During the year \$200,000 1st consolidated M. 4% bonds and \$112,000 1st M. 5% bonds were taken over for improvements and betterments, increasing the amounts of such bonds owned by the company as of June 30 1912 to: First consol. M. 4s, \$800,000; 1st M. 5s, \$112,000. There was no change in the amount of bonds held by the public.

Equipment trust obligations decreased during the year \$124,000.

Terminals.—The work of improving the freight terminals at Macon, Ga., was completed and the additional facilities are now in use.

General.—Traffic was retarded during a large portion of the year by unusual weather conditions and by the conservative attitude of many merchants in reducing stocks. An increased number of people visited the territory traversed by our lines, for the purpose of buying and developing lands, and gratifying results have been obtained in this direction; 170 new business houses were constructed and eight new hotels opened along the line; and two fertilizer, one sewer pipe, one metal and two ice plants were erected during the year. From these industries an increased business is confidently expected.

The cotton-culture department has met with marked success, and further material progress will be accomplished through the establishment of the department of farm improvement work, which, as successor of the cotton-culture department, will cooperate with State commissioners of agriculture, State agricultural colleges and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

OPERATIONS, EARNINGS, ETC.

Table with columns: Operations, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Miles operated, Passengers carried, Pass. carried 1 mile, Rev. per pass. per mile, Tons freight carried, Tons fr't carried 1 mile, Rate per ton per mile, Gross earnings per mile, Operating revenues, Freight, Passenger, Mail, express & miscell., Other rev. from oper., Total oper. revenue, Operating Expenses, Maint. of way & struc., Maint. of equipment, Traffic expenses, Transportation expenses, General expenses, Total oper. expenses, Net operating revenue, Outside oper.—Net rev., Total net revenue, Taxes accrued, Operating Income, Other income, Total gross income, Deduct, Interest on bonds, Int. on equip. obligns., Addn. to betterments, Other deductions, Divs. on 1st pf. stk. (5%), Divs. on 2d pf. stk. (6%), Total deductions, Balance, surplus.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Balance sheet table with columns for 1912 and 1911, and sections for Assets and Liabilities. Total 1912: 13,087,745; Total 1911: 12,602,375.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co.—Rumor.—See American Cities Co. above.—V. 95, p. 617. American Cities Co., New York.—Sale of Common Stock at 47.50%—Option on a Further Block at 65%—All Common Shareholders May Participate.—Bertron, Griseom & Co., 40 Wall St., have received from an English syndicate an offer for a large block of the (\$16,264,700) common stock, 40% of such block to be purchased on or before Dec. 1 1912 at \$47.50 a share in cash, and the remaining 60% to be optioned for six, nine and twelve months, respectively, at \$65 per share flat. The same terms are offered to all the common shareholders, a circular letter sent out by Bertron, Griseom & Co. saying in substance:

We have been endeavoring for some time, in the interests of the company and yourselves, to establish a market in England for the common stock. In connection with our efforts we have received an offer from bankers abroad for a large block of the common stock, 40% of the stock to be purchased to be paid for before Dec. 1 1912 at \$47.50 a share, and, in consideration of this cash purchase, 60% to be optioned for six, nine and twelve months from 1 1912, at the option price of \$65 per share flat. If you care to participate will you kindly designate the amount of your stock which you desire to be included in the aforesaid proportions. We and a few of the large shareholders have accepted the above offer and we reserve the right to accept in whole or in part the subscription of any stockholder hereto.

American Public Utilities Co., Grand Rapids.—Earnings.—For October and 4 months ending Oct. 31:

Table of earnings for American Public Utilities Co. showing Gross, Op. exp., Net, and Estimated Results for Year ending June 30 1913.

Net earnings equal to 8.27% on \$2,150,000 com. stk. Am. P. U. Co. \$177,839.—V. 94, p. 1766; V. 95, p. 50, 237, 681.

Arizona Eastern Ry.—Bonds Authorized.—The Arizona Corporation Commission has authorized the issuance of \$600,000 bonds for improvements.

The Commission reserved decision on the application to issue \$1,750,000 bonds to pay off present indebtedness.—V. 95, p. 1330, 1206.

Bartlesville (Okla.) Interurban Ry.—Successor Company.—See Bartlesville Gas, El. & Ry. in V. 95, p. 1402.—V. 95, p. 749.

Birmingham & Gulf Railway & Navigation Co.—Sale. This property is advertised to be sold under foreclosure at Tuscaloosa on Dec. 30, under mortgage of Oct. 1 1907 (and subject as to portion of property to mortgage of Tuscaloosa Belt Ry., total auth. \$100,000, ss. due June 1 1913; Knick, Tr. Co., trustee), to satisfy a lien of \$690,792 pursuant to decree rendered in suit of Bankers Trust Co., trustee, by the Federal Court for the Western District of Northern Alabama. The sale will include, besides 11 miles of road between Tuscaloosa and Holt, seven steamboats, a number of barges and a cash trust fund of \$4,885. Upset price, \$75,000.—V. 86, p. 793.

Bridge Operating Co., N. Y.—Accepts 2-Cent Fare Order. The New York Railways Co. and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., which together control the company, have decided to accept the order of the P. S. Commission reducing the fare over the Williamsburgh Bridge to 2 cents, or 4 tickets for 5 cents, without further appeal to the courts. The new rates will go into effect at midnight to-day. Compare V. 95, p. 1402.

Brooklyn & North River RR.—Decisions.—Operation.—See Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Fare Line, V. 95, p. 1331, 749.

Buffalo & Lackawanna Traction Co.—Bonds Authorized.—The P. S. Commission has authorized the issue of \$160,000 20-year 5% gold bonds, to be sold at not less than 80.

The proceeds are to be used to pay the company's proportion of the cost of reconstructing a bridge and viaduct over the ship canal and tracks of the Buffalo Creek RR. and improving the Hamburg turnpike; to construct a bridge over the Erie R.R. tracks on Louisiana St., Buffalo, and an additional feeder line on the Hamburg turnpike between Blackwell canal and the Buffalo city line.—V. 90, p. 235.

Canadian Northern Quebec Ry.—Statutory Stk. Offered. W. A. Faulkner & Co., Winnipeg, are offering at 13% (\$13 per \$100 share) \$100,000 of the issue of \$3,000,000 "statutory" 5% income stock, ranking ahead of the \$9,500,000 common stock and immediately following the £1,038,855 4% guaranteed debenture stock quoted on the London Stock Exchange at about 93.

The bankers say: Incorporated under Act of Parliament of Canada (Chap. 68, 1899; Chap. 99, 1905; Chap. 104, 1906; Chap. 73, 1907). In June 1910 the Canadian Northern Ry. (V. 90, p. 1674) gave notice of its intention to amalgamate the railways of the Canadian Northern System into one great corporation which will unify and increase the earning power of the system and at the same time increase its capital stock. An extract from the legal opinion of Watson, Smoke, Chisholm & Smith, barristers, Toronto, regarding the standing of this security (the \$3,000,000 statutory stock) is as follows: "In the event of such a consolidation taking place, or of an amalgamation of this railway company with other railway companies being had, the ordinary and natural course to be pursued with reference to the so-called statutory stock which has the rank of debenture stock would be to preserve that rank, and its present priority over any common or preferred stock that might be issued as a part of the total capitalization." (See also last report of Can. Nor. Ry., V. 95, p. 1394)—V. 95, p. 1402.

Chicago & Western Indiana RR.—Readjusted Lease.—The company, in pursuance of the arrangements recently made for the enlargement of the enterprise, has made a new 50-year lease dated Nov. 1 1912 to the Belt Ry. of the property (including the Chicago Union Transfer Ry., which was lately acquired).

The lease provides that the Belt Ry. will pay a rental of \$5 a year and will also pay to the trustee a sum of money which shall be equal to one-twelfth of \$225,000, being the annual interest at the rate of 4½% per annum upon \$14,000,000, the valuation placed upon the Belt division of the lessor as it existed May 11 1911, plus \$4,400,000, the cost of the lessor acquiring said property of the Chicago Union Transfer Ry. Co.; also \$39,840, being the annual interest at the rate of 4% per annum which the lessor is required to pay upon \$996,000 of the consolidated M. bonds issued and used for additions and improvements to the Belt Ry. made or acquired May 1 1911.

The Owens Bottle Machine Co., Toledo.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30 1912.)

Pres. E. D. Libbey, Toledo, Nov. 12 1912, wrote in subst.:

Consolidation.—Pursuant to action of the stockholders at their last annual meeting, we have taken over the Northwestern Ohio Bottle Co. plant at West Toledo, O., and the Owens West Virginia Bottle Co. plant at Fairmont, W. Va., and said companies have been dissolved. Your three plants are now designated as No. 1, Libbey St., Toledo; No. 2, West Toledo; No. 3, Fairmont, W. Va.

Properties.—Plant No. 1 was in February last totally destroyed by fire, the loss being covered by insurance placed on an 80% co-insurance basis. In its stead a greatly improved, modern fireproof plant, equipped with two machines where but one was formerly operated, was put in operation early in September and is now working to its full capacity. Factory No. 2 was practically rebuilt in 1911, the capacity being materially increased. At factory No. 3, considered the finest automatically equipped bottle factory in the world, one additional furnace and two additional iron-arm machines were installed, making five furnaces and ten machines in operation; an additional furnace with two machines should be installed during 1912-13, thus completing the plant as originally projected.

Output.—The production from plant No. 3 the past year amounted to 451,130 gross of bottles of all kinds, and from your company's three plants amounted to 561,140 gross.

Improvements.—The improvements noted in the last annual report have continued, and a number of manufacturers have installed latest type machines in place of those previously furnished, greatly adding to their production. The three types of machine referred to (1) for bottles 1/2 oz. to 6 ozs., (2) for bottles 6 ozs. to 32 ozs., and (3) for gallon pack ers, water bottles, &c., have all been completed and have been installed in several plants with marked success. Types (1) and (2) will probably supplant present equipments, the production being upwards of 40 bottles per minute, an average of 400 gross per day, or 100% above the capacity of the machines previously constructed. The development of automatic lehrs has kept pace with the machines in order to handle increased production.

New Licenses.—During the year two new licenses have been added: (1) The Owens Eastern Bottle Co. to manufacture prescription and druggists' wares, with a plant to be equipped with a capacity of 600,000 gross per annum, now being constructed at Clarksville, W. Va., which is expected to be in operation by the spring of 1913, and (2) the D. C. Jenkins Glass Co. of Kokomo, Ind., to manufacture display jars, fish globes and other ware, whose plant is to be in operation in the early part of 1913.

All manufacturers using Owens machines have added to their installations, the demand for the Owens bottles having constantly increased. The coming year will tax the capacity to fill orders for additional equipment.

In Dec. 1910 the licensees other than those now merged with the company as above stated, with the number of their machines and the total minimum yearly capacity of same: (1) American Bottle Co., at Newark, O., 27, capacity 710,000 gross, and at Streator, Ill., 12, capacity 860,000 gross; Thatcher Mfg. Co., at Streator, Ill., 2, capacity 60,000, and at Kane, Pa., 4, capacity 120,000; Greenfield Fruit Jar & Bottle Co. at Muncie, Ind., 3, capacity 150,000; Charles Boldt Co. at Cincinnati, 7, capacity 210,000; Hards Atlas Glass Co. at Clarksville, W. Va., 2, capacity 100,000, and at Washington, Pa., 3, capacity 150,000; works H. J. Heinz Co., Sharpsburg, Pa., 2, capacity 100,000; Whitney Glass Works at Glassboro, N. J., 1, capacity 30,000; Illinois Glass Co. at Alton, Ill., 3, capacity 90,000.—Ed.]

Total Machines Installed and Ordered in United States—Aggregate Annual Capacity of Same.

Table showing Total installed and ready for operation, and Total ordered, for years 1910, 1911, and 1912.

Total installed and ordered, Capacity yearly, No. of gross, about 3,770,000. The production of Owens bottles the past year is the greatest in the company's history.

Trade Conditions.—Business conditions have been satisfactory, although there is a tendency towards gradual reduction in prices of bottles, those now in effect being the lowest, so far as known, in the history of the bottle business. The superiority of the Owens bottles, however, both as regards quality and approach to accurate weight and capacity, has produced a continually growing demand, especially among those subject to the pure food laws, your product having maintained its pre-eminence in the trade.

Patents.—All improvements in connection with your company's inventions are carefully covered by applications for letters patent, and all United States patents relating to the manufacture of glass are investigated for the protection of your company's patents against infringements.

Increase of Capital Stock and Stock Dividends.—In pursuance of the policy recommended by the directors in 1908 and approved by the shareholders, your company's reserves have been largely invested in manufacturing plants. To meet its own obligations thus incurred and for other purposes the entire amount of the authorized pref. capital stock has been subscribed, and the entire authorized capital stock (\$500,000 pref. and \$2,500,000 common) is now issued and outstanding. The surplus, instead of being distributed among shareholders, is now largely represented by investments yielding additional earning power. To maintain that policy will require further investment, which ultimately should be capitalized.

To that end it has been considered that the authorized capital stock should now be increased to \$15,500,000, of which \$500,000 shall be pref. and \$15,000,000 common stock; that a common stock dividend of 50% per share shall be declared and issued to the holders of the common stock of record Dec. 24 1912, and that the remainder of the authorized increased common capital stock shall remain subject to issue as conditions may require or justify. The matter will be submitted at a special meeting of the shareholders to be held Dec. 17 1912. In the opinion of your directors, the condition of your company is such that the same rate of dividends (7% on pref. and 12% common) should be maintained, including the increased common stock to be outstanding Dec. 31 1912.

INCOME ACCOUNT YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30.

Income account table showing Revenues, Expenses, Total expenses, Net earnings, Preferred dividends (7%), Common dividends, Balance, surplus for years 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1909-10.

—V. 95, p. 1406.

and Sept. 2 1912; finally, the annual interest on all obligations of the lessor for construction or acquisition of Sept. 2 1912.—V. 95, p. 1273, 1036.

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.—Listed.—The N. Y. Stock Exch. has authorized to be listed on and after Dec. 2 \$34,893,500 20-year 4 1/2% conv. gold bonds, due 1932, with authority to add \$15,106,500 on notice of sale, making the total auth. \$50,000,000 (V. 94, p. 1056; V. 95, p. 744).

Earnings.—For 2 months ending Aug. 31:

Two Months—	Gross Earnings	Net (after Taxes)	Other Income	Fixed Charges	Balance, Surplus
1912	\$12,020,684	\$3,869,242	\$998,726	\$1,931,005	\$2,936,963
1911	10,539,998	2,213,028			

Fixed charges as above listed accrued interest on funded debt, \$1,654,352; hire of equip., \$207,153; rents (debit), \$69,500. The engraved convertible bonds will be ready for delivery on and after Dec. 2 at the company's office, in exchange for receipts.—V. 95, p. 889, 744.

Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry.—Merger, &c.—The shareholders at the special meeting on Nov. 25 approved the proposed merger of subsidiary lines, &c., as indicated in V. 95, p. 817, 890.—V. 95, p. 1206, 1039.

Columbus (O.) Delaware & Marion Ry.—Decision.—

The Circuit Court at Columbus, Ohio, affirming Judge Kinkead of the Franklin County Common Pleas Court, on November 19th, held the loan of \$72,753 by Newton J. Catrow must be returned, with interest, within the next 4 months, or the road sold at Sheriff's sale to satisfy the claim. Eli M. West is continued as receiver. It was further held that the Marion County Common Pleas Court never had jurisdiction in the case. Mr. Catrow on Aug. 3 1909 brought the suit on the claim that he had loaned John G. Webb, former President, \$72,963, who, it was stated, gave him a company note for \$300,000 as security for the loan. Eli M. West was thereafter appointed receiver by Judge Kinkead of the Franklin County Court, and George M. Whysall (former Superintendent) by the Marion County Court. Judge Kinkead then appointed Whysall joint receiver, but removed him Sept. 29 1909.

The Circuit Court throws out all action by the Marion County court and confirms the jurisdiction of Judge Kinkead.—V. 95, p. 1331, 480.

Dallas (Tex.) Electric Corporation.—Suit.—

The Dallas Consolidated Electric Street Ry. on Nov. 19 filed a petition in the Fourteenth District Court to enjoin the enforcement of the initiative ordinance passed at the special election on April 2, providing for the sale of 7 tickets for 25 cents and for only 3-cent fares where passengers have to stand. The petition is different from that upon which Judge Fore issued a restraining order on April 4 last, chiefly in that it sets forth that the result of the ordinance has already been declared, while the former petition stated that it was threatened to be declared. The State Supreme Court in an order several weeks ago, in the earlier proceedings, held with the plaintiff upon the principal grounds alleged, viz., that the ordinance was illegal and confiscatory, but declared that the injunction should not have been issued because it was premature, and that no action should have been taken until after the result of the election had been officially declared. The City Commission about three weeks ago passed an order declaring the ordinance null and void and the new petition is intended to prevent any further attempt to enforce the same.—V. 95, p. 113.

Denver & Rio Grande RR.—Indictments.—

The Federal grand jury at Denver before Judge Lewis on Nov. 23 returned indictments of 7 counts each against the company and the Colorado & Southern, on the charge of rebating and issuing passes to influence business, in violation of the Elkins Law. Among the corporations involved with them are Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. and Victor-American Fuel Co., 4 counts each, on each charge, Colorado Portland Cement Co., U. S. Portland Cement Co., one count on each charge, and Great Western Sugar Co., accepting passes, one count, and accepting rebates, 3 counts.—V. 95, p. 1402, 1273.

Denver (Colo.) City Tramway Co.—Franchise Decision.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul, Minn., on Nov. 11 handed down a decision in the suit brought by the Mercantile Trust Co. of New York (now merged in the Bankers Trust Co.) as mortgage trustee against the city to settle the controversy over the franchise granted on Feb. 5 1885 (known as ordinance No. 3 of 1885). The trust company sought to have the franchise adjudged to be theirs. The dispute is in regard to the effect of a repealing ordinance known as No. 76 of 1889. The Appellate Court holds that the ordinance of 1885 is a valid contract, but orders the lower Federal Court to modify its decree, which adjudged that franchise to be valid until 1935, to the extent of not determining the rights under it at this time subsequent to 1926. The company, it is noted, has an undisputed right under a franchise granted in 1906 to use the streets of Denver until 1926, hence it is not necessary to decide that question now. All other points in the controversy which were urged by the city as invalidating the franchise of 1885 have been, we are informed, decided in favor of the company, leaving only one question, that of the duration of the franchise, to be determined.—V. 94, p. 1382.

Duluth-Superior Traction Co.—Ticket Sales Ordered.—

The Wisconsin RR. Comm. has issued an order to the Duluth St. Ry. Co. to establish a rate of 6 tickets for 25 cents on its lines in Superior, in addition to the 5-cent cash fare now in force. The company contended that the rate of return upon the alleged valuation of the property was not excessive, and that, furthermore, the 5-cent fare was the usual rate on traction lines. The Commission says that more than one-third of all the operating companies in the country offer fares of less than 5 cents and that 25% offer fares of slightly less than 4 cents. The sale of 6 tickets for 25 cents was shown to be common in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The rates filed with the Commission by the urban companies in Wisconsin show that out of 18 companies operating in the large cities of the State, 15, or 83%, have rates below 5 cents.

The City Council of Duluth on Nov. 18, with two dissenting votes, decided to test the validity of the franchise under which the Duluth St. Ry. is operating, and voted an appropriation of \$15,000 to carry the investigation to the Supreme Court of Minnesota.—V. 95, p. 1331, 1206.

Gary & Interurban Ry.—No Such Financing.—

Referring to the report of proposed financing by this corporation in England or abroad involving the sale of some three or four million dollars of securities, Charles W. Chase of Chicago, Secretary and counsel for the company, writes: My client has never taken any steps nor does it contemplate taking any steps to sell abroad or in this country the securities mentioned. All the necessary financing has been taken care of in the United States by its regular bankers.—V. 95, p. 1331, 890.

Georgia & Florida Ry.—Bonds Offered in London.—

Shillard-Smith, Daniel & Co. of Philadelphia offered in London on Nov. 20, through Parr's Bank, at 86%, (including English revenue stamp and also the half-year's interest due May 1 1913) \$1,000,000 1st M. 5% 50-year gold bonds, total auth. \$12,000,000; issued and outstanding \$5,595,000. Followed by income bonds, \$2,000,000, and pref. stock, \$3,500,000, ordinary stock \$5,250,000. A prospectus says:

The Georgia & Florida Ry., which is now fully completed and in operation, is an amalgamation and reorganization of a number of small lines, to connect and extend which about 125 miles of additional lines have been constructed. The railway consists of a compact and well-arranged system of 352 miles, of which 322 miles are owned and about 30 miles operated under leasehold or trackage arrangements, running from Augusta, Ga., to Madison, Fla., through a productive and rapidly growing country.

Data from Letter of Pres. J. Skelton Williams, Richmond, Va., Oct. 21.

This system was organized to supply an urgent demand for additional railroad facilities in a fertile and thriving section, and does not, to any considerable extent, parallel existing roads, but crosses at right angles practi-

cally every important railroad system in Georgia, including the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southern Ry., the Central of Georgia Ry. and the Georgia Southern & Florida, with all of which it interchanges business on a mutually advantageous basis. The growth and development of the country traversed has gone on steadily during the past year, and the outlook for further development and growth is very bright. The bonded debt amounts to only \$17,000 per mile on 324 miles of road owned, and these bonds, together with \$127,000 of car trust bonds, represent the only cash fixed interest charges. In order to meet interest on the 1st M. bonds, it will be only necessary to earn, gross, \$2,700 per mile, if operating expenses and taxes be kept at 66 2/3% of the gross. (A press report says that the offering was a success.—V. 94, p. 1118; V. 95, p. 1207.)

Georgia Railway & Power Co., Atlanta.—Suit.—

The Attorney-General of Georgia (attorneys for the Tallulah Falls Preservation Association joining in) on Nov. 16 brought suit in the Rabun County Superior Court to eject the company from the property along the Tallulah River. The suit is based on the contention that 258.4 acres of land lying along the gorge of the Tallulah River, where the power development is under way, has never been surveyed, granted or sold by the State of Georgia, and that the fee simple title thereto is in the State.—V. 94, p. 1765.

Georgia Southern & Florida Ry.—Equipment 4 1/2%—

Potter, Choate & Prentice, N. Y., sold privately some months ago \$425,000 4 1/2% gold equipment bonds, series D, dated Aug. 1 1912, and due \$21,000 or \$22,000 semi-annually from Feb. 1 1913 to Aug. 1 1922, both incl. Par \$1,000. Int. F. & A. at Bankers Tr. Co., N. Y., trustees. These bonds cover the equipment described in the annual report on a preceding page, cost price, \$504,150.—V. 95, p. 1403, 1122.

Havana Electric Ry., Lt. & Power Co.—Correction.—

The initial semi-annual dividend on the \$15,000,000 6% cumulative preferred stock paid on Nov. 16 was 3%, as shown in the dividend list in V. 95, p. 946 (not 3 1/2%, as stated through a typographical error on p. 968).

Interborough Rapid Transit Co., New York.—Record-Breaking Traffic.—

President Shonts on Nov. 27 said: For the 6 days ending Sat. Nov. 23 the subway carried the greatest number of passengers for any like period since its opening. Every day of the week the traffic passed the million mark excepting Friday, on which day there were carried 994,398 passengers, Monday, Nov. 18, being the greatest day of the six, with 1,159,152 passengers. The total for the 6 days was 6,262,262, an average of 1,043,710. This was an increase over the same week of last year of 962,747 passengers. The company on Nov. 18 completed the installation of the Tungsten lamps in the subway cars. The order of the Commission for this installation was on a gradual scale, the cars to be equipped by Dec. 1. The company has been ahead of the order, finally completing the installation, as above, being twelve days in advance of the final date.—V. 95, p. 1331, 677.

Kansas City Outer Belt & Electric RR.—Receivers' Certfs.—

The receivers on Nov. 23 applied to Judge Pollock of the U. S. District Court in Kansas City, Kan., for permission to issue receivers' certificates to pay current expenses. The yearly expenses for taxes and interest are stated to be between \$5,000 and \$10,000.—V. 95, p. 968, 480.

Kansas City Southern Ry.—Listed.—

The New York Stock Exchange has listed \$1,000,000 additional refunding and improvement M. 5% bonds due 1950, making the total listed \$16,000,000. Of the bonds \$300,000 were issued to reduce grades, \$200,000 to purchase additional equipment and \$500,000 to lay heavier rails, ballast road, improve track and other purposes.

Earnings.—For 3 months ending Sept. 30:

Three Months—	Operating Revenues	Net Operating Revenue	Taxes Accrued	Income	Int. and Rents	Balance, Surplus
1912	\$2,689,446	\$1,047,542	\$107,525	\$44,494	\$494,516	\$489,995
1911	2,223,504	789,750	103,835			

Kenosha (Wis.) Electric Ry.—Consolidation.—

See Wisconsin Gas & Electric Co., V. 95, p. 1124.—V. 94, p. 1249.

Kentucky Traction & Terminal Co., Lexington, Ky.—

Bonds Offered.—Claude Ashbrook of Cincinnati offers at a price to yield 5 1/4% \$100,000 Georgetown & Lexington Traction Co. 1st M. 5% bonds, guaranteed, prin. & int., by the Kentucky Securities Corporation. An advertisement says: "An absolute first mortgage on 12 miles of road, part of a system comprising 94 miles of city street railway and interurban electric railways, serving a densely populated and highly prosperous agricultural community. Underlying (1) an issue of 2d M. bonds, (2) also an issue of consolidated mtge. bonds of the parent company. Earnings, \$5,000 per single mile of track per year. The issue constitutes an indebtedness of \$16,666 per single mile of track. Property in operation 11 years. Interest has always been paid promptly. Earnings of consolidated company show a \$100,000 surplus over interest charges, sinking fund and taxes for last fiscal year." (V. 76, p. 479.)—V. 94, p. 1119, 826.

Louisville Henderson & St. Louis Ry.—Equip. Mtge.—

The company has filed a mortgage to the Central Trust Co., as trustee, to secure an issue of \$1,000 series "A" 4 1/2% equipment notes, maturing \$30,000 Sept. 1 yearly from 1913 to 1922 incl. The equipment covered consists of 225 box cars, 3 parlor cars, 6 locomotives and tenders and 2 baggage cars, costing \$332,452.—V. 95, p. 1270, 1274, 1040.

Marion & Rye Valley Ry. Co.—Bonds.—

H. C. Spiller & Co., Inc., Boston, recently offered at 95 and int., to net about 6 3/4%, a small block of 1st M. 6s dated July 1 1902 and due July 1 1922. Int. J. & J. A circular reports:

Part of an issue of \$175,000 secured by first mortgage on about 20 miles of standard-gauge track, forming a connecting link between the Norfolk & Western RR. at Marion, Va., and the Virginia Southern at Sugar Grove, Va.; also 3 locomotives and 60 cars. Bonded debt per mile, \$9,500. Outstanding since July 1 1902 and never in default. Interest charge, \$10,500.

June 30 Years—

1908-09	\$65,454	\$67,109	\$67,591
Gross income		23,700	19,473
Net earnings (after taxes)	19,121	2,878	595
Other income			30

Total net income for interest... \$21,999 \$24,295 \$19,503 \$27,624

Midland Valley RR. (Arkansas).—Default Expected.—

Deposits Called.—"In anticipation of the probable default in payment of the principal and interest of the (\$1,796,500) coupon notes due Dec. 1 1912" (V. 90, p. 1676), the holders of these notes are asked by a committee to deposit the same under an agreement dated Nov. 27 1912. Because of the aforesaid anticipated default, deposits are also asked of the \$5,985,100 prior lien bonds (with coupons of Jan. 1 1913) under agreement to be dated Dec. 2 1912.

The depositary in each case is Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. The committee for each issue also consists of Edward T. Stotesbury, Chairman, Rudolph Ellis, Effingham B. Morris, Sidney E. Tyler, Edward B. Smith, J. B. McAllister and W. Barldie Henry. Compare V. 95, p. 1271, 1274.

Missouri Pacific Ry.—New Director.—

Edwin G. Merrill, Pres. of the Union Trust Co. of N. Y., has been elected a director and also as a member of the executive committee, to succeed Frederick T. Gates, who resigned.—

Issued Capitalization.

Common stock auth., \$2,000,000; reserved for extensions, betterments, purchase of new properties, and exchange for sub company stock as above, \$1,622,400; issued \$477,600

Subsidiary companies: (1) Staunton Ltg. Co. furnishes all electric light and power for commercial and residence purposes in Staunton, a flourishing city in heart of a great fruit district of Virginia, with 3 large schools well known in the South, 2 important State institutions and considerable manufacturing; pop. about 12,000; liberal franchise until Aug. 1 1938; business increasing rapidly; recently signed contracts will add about \$5,000 per annum to the gross receipts; no competition except from gas at \$1.25 (population 2,000).

Table with 2 columns: Year ending, and Earnings. Rows include 1911-12, 1910-11, and Net earnings.

Properties are in excellent physical condition, plant capacity two to three times maximum requirement, total outlay for extensions and betterments last 2 1/2 years, over \$322,000.

Officers: Herbert T. Hartman, Pres., Land Title Bldg., Phila. Pa.; George B. Baker, V.-Pres., Boston; William W. Brooks, Sec. & Treas., Boston; Charles D. Booth, Clerk, Portland, Me.; Gen. offices, Phila.

Muskogee (Okla.) Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings, Etc.—

Table with 5 columns: Year ending, Gross Earnings, Net (after taxes), Bond Interest, and General Div. Balance. Rows include 1911-12, 1910-11, and Business (showing growth).

There is now outstanding: \$1,428,709 7/8 cum. pref. stock (\$3,500,000 auth., callable at par, dividends 9%); \$765,500 com. stock (\$1,500,000 auth.); \$1,078,000 1st & ref. M., 5% of 1907, due Dec. 1 1924, callable at 105 & int. (\$1,500,000 auth.); Muskogee 1st M., 6%, \$60,000, due Oct. 1 1917; Muskogee El. & Gas 1st debenture 5% due Mch. 1 1924, \$510,000.

The population of Muskogee increased from 4,254 in 1900 to 25,278 in 1910, or 494.2%.—V. 93, p. 1469; V. 90, p. 1681.

Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.—10% Extra Dividend.

An extra dividend of 50 cents per share (par \$5) has been declared on the \$9,906,970 stock (the greater part of which is owned by the Utah Copper Co.), payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 6, along with the usual quarterly disbursement of 37 1/2 cents (7 1/2%), which has been paid since Dec. 1909.

New River Coal Co., W. Va.—Tow Boat Co.—

This company has purchased a majority of the \$220,000 capital stock of the Commercial Tow Boat Co. of Boston at a price stated as \$129 per share (par \$100). The Commercial has always paid dividends of 6% p. a.

(Geo. B.) Newton Coal Co., Phila.—Officers, Etc.—

Officers: President, Samuel V. Crowell; Vice-Presidents, George Spesse, Howard W. White and J. P. Edwards; Treas., Raymond Y. Warner; Sec., Chas. A. Johnson.

New York Dock Co.—Subsidiary to Issue Stock.—

The P. S. Commission on Nov. 22 ordered a hearing to be held Dec. 6 on the application of the New York Dock Ry. for permission to issue \$500,000 capital stock, of which \$150,000 is to be 6% cumulative pref. and \$350,000 common. Of the stock, \$350,000 is to be used to purchase locomotives, cars, lighters and other equipment, and \$50,000 retained for working capital, the remaining \$100,000 being reserved for other purposes.

New York Tanning Extract Co.—Bonds—Earnings.—

Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering at a price to yield 6% a block of the 6% sinking fund convertible gold bonds guaranteed by Argentine Quebracho Co. and secured by a first mortgage on the property of that company.

Tons of Quebracho Wood Consumed in Company's Brooklyn Factory.

Table with 6 columns: Year, 1897, 1900, 1903, 1906, 1909, 1910, 1911.

The new plant of the Argentine Quebracho Co. in Argentina was placed in successful operation during 1911, increasing the combined productive capacity to approximately 120,000 tons per annum.

Earnings after Ample Allowance for Depreciation.

Table with 5 columns: Not earnings, Bond interest charges, Surplus, and Total.

The net earnings above stated are after writing off for depreciation, amortization, &c., \$48,612 in 1908, \$102,153 in 1909, \$173,846 in 1910 and \$158,318 in 1911.

There has been deposited with the trustee \$150,688 to pay off the \$111,269 1st M. 7s of the Argentine Quebracho Co., due 1914. The total annual bond interest charges are, therefore: \$400,000 N. Y. Tanning Extract Co. 1st 6s, \$24,000; \$1,500,000 conv. 6s, \$90,000; total, \$114,000.

North Butte Mining Co.—New President.—

Thomas F. Cole has been elected President to succeed Capt. James Hoatson, who resigned in order to have more leisure to travel. In reply to an inquiry regarding the rumor that an issue of stock was pending for the purchase of additional property, an official says: "The company has ample funds in the treasury to buy additional property if the directors elect so to do."—V. 95, p. 43.

Northeast Electric Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Stock.—

The stockholders will vote Dec. 12 on increasing the stock from \$400,000 to \$600,000, consisting of \$100,000 common stock now outstanding and \$500,000 preferred stock. James J. Stafford is Secretary.

Northern Ontario Light & Power Co.—Full Preferred Dividend Payment.—

Holders of the pref. stock outstanding Jan. 1 1912 (\$1,800,000) will receive on Dec. 31 a dividend of 6% in payment of all cumulative dividends up to that date. There will also be paid on the same date a dividend at the rate of 6% from Sept. 1 1912 on the remaining pref. stock (\$600,000), which was issued in Sept. 1912. Dividends apply to stock of record Dec. 17. See advertisement on a preceding page.—V. 95, p. 1406, 970.

North Platte Valley Irrigation Co.—Receivership.—

A press report from Cheyenne, Wyo., says that Judge Riner in the U. S. District Court has appointed C. C. Carlisle as receiver for the company, on request by the holders of \$994,000 of the bonds. Creditors holding claims of \$95,000, it is said, asked that the concern be put into bankruptcy. See V. 89, p. 998; V. 90, p. 506.

Oberlin (O.) Gas & Electric Co.—New Mortgage, &c.—

This company, which recently passed under the control of the Light & Development Co. of St. Louis (V. 95, p. 625), has made a first consol. mtge. covering all its property and franchises, to secure a total auth. issue of \$250,000 6% gold bonds. Dated July 1 1912, due July 1 1932, but callable on or after July 1 1915 at par (\$500 each) and int. Interest payable J. & J. at Guardian Savings & Trust Co., trustee, Cleveland. Of these bonds the trustee holds \$115,000 with which to retire the \$115,000 old 1st M. 6% bond s., dated July 1 1905, subject to call at par in 1915, and \$50,000 is reserved for 85% of the cost of future improvements and extensions. This issue of first consols (\$85,000, it appears, in hands of public) has been "approved" by the P. S. Commission of Ohio.

The total auth. capital stock is \$250,000, all outstanding, of which \$50,000 is 7% cum. pref. (p. & d.) stock, callable at any time after 1915 at \$115 a share and accumulated dividends. The company operates, without competition, gas, electric and central-station heating plants. Pres., H. Wurdack; Sec., Albert E. Hay; Treas., Horace W. Beck.—V. 95, p. 622.

Occidental Steel Corp., Portland, Ore.—Successor Co.—

See Western Steel Corporation below.

O'Gara Coal Co.—Indictment.—

See N. Y. Central & Hudson River under "Railroads."—V. 95, p. 43.

Ontario Power Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.—First Div.—

An initial dividend of 1 1/2% has been declared on the \$8,628,000 stock, payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 30.—V. 95, p. 1212.

Ottawa (Ont.) Light, Heat & Power Co.—Stock Increases.

This corporation and its controlled companies have given notice of their intention to apply to the Parliament of Canada for amendments to their Acts of incorporation to provide for increases as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Authorized Capital Stock, From, To. Rows include Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co., Ottawa Electric Co., and Ottawa Gas Co.

These changes are supposed to foreshadow some sort of a merger for the shareholders, but the amount and date thereof, it is stated, has not as yet been determined. The Ottawa Electric Ry. Co., controlled by the same interests, is also increasing its stock, see "Railroads" above.—V. 95, p. 54; V. 94, p. 284.

Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. (of Ariz.), Phoenix.—Control.—

See Western Cities Gas & Electric Corp., V. 95, p. 1213; V. 94, p. 830.

Peerless Motor Car Co., Cleveland, O.—Stock, &c.—

Regarding the report that five stockholders identified with the National Electric Lamp Co. had largely increased their interest in this company, we have the following authorized statement dated Nov. 6: "On Aug. 29 1912 the entire unissued treasury stock, \$1,155,100, was offered for subscription to the stockholders at par for cash and was all subscribed, payable 50% Nov. 1 and 50% Dec. 1. The largest portion was taken by H. J. Tremaine, B. G. Tremaine, J. B. Crouse, J. R. Crouse and F. S. Terry, who had been the holders of a substantial amount of the old stock. When the new stock is all paid for, the company will have an outstanding capital stock of \$3,000,000 and 1st M. 6% bonds of \$1,100,000. The annual meeting, fixed by the by-laws for the second Tuesday in October, was adjourned and will be held next January. It is probable that at this meeting Messrs. Tremaine, Crouse and Terry will have representation upon the board, but no change in the management is contemplated." [The directors are: L. H. Kittredge, Pres.; E. H. Parkhurst, V.-Pres.; F. I. Harding, Treas.; and George B. Siddall, Sec.; M. I. Blanchard, L. H. Treadway, A. B. McNairy, Samuel Scovill and C. E. Sullivan.—V. 95, p. 622.]

Realty Associates of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Earnings.—

Table with 6 columns: Year, Total Income, Real Est. & Gen. Exp., Int. on Profit-share Bonds, &c., Res. (6%), and Balance, Surplus. Rows include 1911-12, 1910-11, and Total surplus Oct. 31 1912.

Richmond Radiator Co., N. Y.—Reorganized Company.

This company was incorp. in Dela. Nov. 25 with \$4,725,000 auth. capita stock (\$1,575,000 being 7% cum. pref.), as successor of McCrum-Howell Co., sold and to be reorganized, per plan in V. 95, p. 893, 1211, 1334, 1406.

Seashipt Oyster System.—Earnings.—

Table with 6 columns: Period Covered, Net from Oper., Other Ings., Interest Divs., Preferred Dividends, and Balance. Rows include Yr. end. Sep. 30 1912, 1911, and Total deficit Sept. 30 1912.

Silk Finishing Co. of America.—Merger.—

This company was incorporated at Albany, N. Y., on April 9 1912 with \$1,003,000 capital stock in \$100 shares (as shown by the records of the Corporation Trust Co. of N. J.) as a merger. It is stated, of the H. W. Boettger Silk Finishing Co., Charavay & Bodwin and the Zurich Silk Finishing Co. A mortgage dated April 15 1912 was thereupon filed to Henry W. Boettger Jr. and Napoleon F. Bodwin of N. Y. City, and Robert Wyder of Jersey City, as trustees, to secure an issue of \$1,000,000 6% purchase-money mortgage bonds, due in 1931. This mortgage covers real estate fronting 22 ft. on Washington St., 66 ft. on Bethune St. and 149 ft. on Brook Ave. (Nos. 481-91), N. Y. City; also machinery, &c., in store at Nos. 174 to 182 Worth St. The directors at incorporation were: David Brandler, Harry S. Brandler and Harry L. Hass, all of 42 Bway, N. Y.; Henry W. Boettger, and Theodore Boettger, 125 Prince St., N. Y.

Standard Heat & Ventilation Co., N. Y.—New Name.

See Ward Equipment Co. below.

Standard Oil Co. of California.—2% Quar. Dividend.—The company under date of Nov. 12 sent out a corrected notice, stating that the dividend of 2½% recently declared on the stock (practically \$45,000,000, having been recently increased from \$25,000,000) is payable Dec. 16 (not 18) to holders of record Dec. 2, from the earnings of the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1912. This is the first dividend paid since the disintegration of the Standard Oil Co. of N. J., but the 16th paid by the company.

Ackermann & Coles, specialists in Standard Oil stocks, said in a circular dated Oct. 11:

The company has probably the most promising future of all the Standard Oil subsidiary companies. Until recently, the capitalization was \$25,000,000, but to take care of its floating indebtedness and to improve and enlarge its plants, &c., the capitalization was increased to \$50,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 was offered to stockholders of record Aug. 31 at par, being equivalent to 80% of their holdings. The liquidation of all the floating debt, which amounts to about \$10,000,000 [through the \$20,000,000 new stock issue.—Ed.] means a saving to the company of \$600,000 per annum.

The company owns large oil territories, and of the present visible supply of crude oil in California, amounting on Aug. 1, 1912 to 45,022,460 bbls., the company owned about 28,000,000 bbls., and we are furthermore advised that this has been increased by 300,000. They are the owners, also, of the pipe lines from the oil fields to San Pablo and also innumerable feeder pipe lines. The company is, therefore, able to lay down its crude oil at its refineries at a very low cost. The company is a large refiner of oils, and in addition supplies large quantities of oil for fuel purposes, which profits will be considerably increased as soon as the Panama Canal is opened. The company's largest refinery is situated at Point Richmond, not far from San Francisco, and another near Los Angeles; the latter has now a small capacity, but will be increased so as to take care of its constantly growing business. The company also markets its own products and owns a vast number of distributing stations in San Francisco and adjoining States, which will be increased as necessarily demands. A large business is also done with the Far East and South America.

The company is earning at present between 12 and 14%, and with its enlarged capitalization and increased business, we believe that within a few years it will show 18 to 20% on its new capital. We therefore unhesitatingly recommend the purchase of the shares of the company at the present level of prices, say 150. [The stock is now selling at about 165½-166½.—Ed.—V. 95, p. 1335, 125.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J.—Germany's Proposed Monopoly.—The "Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter" of N. Y. on Nov. 18 gave considerable space to the plan of the German Government for acquiring a petroleum monopoly, and for that purpose to oust the Deutsche-American Petroleum Co. of Hamburg, the subsidiary through which the Standard Oil Co. is said to be doing about 65% of the Empire's illuminating oil traffic. (V. 85, p. 372.) A translation from a pamphlet issued by said subsidiary regarding the aforesaid proposition will be found on p. 33 of said publication. The German company had outstanding on Dec. 31, 1906 about \$7,140,000 capital stock, practically all owned by the Standard Oil Co., the dividends received thereon in 1906 aggregating \$711,663. (V. 85, p. 790; V. 88, p. 373.)—V. 95, p. 548.

Staunton (Va.) Lighting Co.—New Control—Status.—See Municipal Service Co. above.—V. 81, p. 844.

Union Carbide Co.—Dividend Rumors.—The directors, it is rumored, are expecting to raise the regular dividend rate from 10% to 12% annually after the close of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31 and may possibly declare also a small stock dividend. The company's earnings are, it is stated, at the rate of between 30 and 35% on the present capitalization.—V. 95, p. 685.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.—Sale.—Treasurer Robert Watchorn in a letter to Pres. Lyman Stewart, given out in Los Angeles on Nov. 18, says:

I beg to say that I have exercised the option which you gave me on the control of the United Petroleum and Union Provident companies [which control the Union Oil Co.—Ed.] respectively, subject to the rights of Messrs. Halgarten & Co. in the premises, and to ratification Dec. 1 next, at the price of \$130 per share gross, subject to commissions.

The purchaser has the right to make final payment on or before Jan. 1, 1913, during which time the management will remain undisturbed. It is the intention of the purchaser to maintain the policy hitherto pursued by the Union Oil Co., and the strong probability is that the shares of the Union Oil Co. will increase in value as they have increased during preceding years.

The purchase is made by the General Petroleum Co. of California on and in behalf of itself and a coterie of independent financiers, and it is not allied with any other oil corporation.

In a later communication Mr. Watchorn stated: "All the shares of the United Petroleum and of the Union Provident Co. as of Nov. 7, 1912 are included in the transaction, and the sale will net the stockholders of these companies about \$122,500." The agreement calls for the transfer of 150,000 shares of Union Provident and United Petroleum stock at \$130 a share, which means practically a \$20,000,000 deal.—V. 95, p. 1407.

United Cigar Stores Co. of America.—First Div. on Pf. An initial quarterly dividend of 1¼% has been declared on the \$4,527,000 7% cumulative pref. stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 2. Action on the dividend on the \$27,162,000 common stock will be declared at the December meeting of the board.—V. 95, p. 822, 754.

United States Steel Corporation.—New Director.—Robert Bacon has been elected a director to succeed the late Clement A. Griscom.—V. 95, p. 1335, 1203.

Utah Copper Co.—Increase in Other Income.—See Nevada Consolidated Copper Co. above.—V. 95, p. 1277, 366.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Water Works Co.—City Purchase.—See item in "State and City" department on page 1421 in last week's "Chronicle."—V. 95, p. 1129, 117.

Virginia (Minn.) Electric Power & Water Co.—Agreement to Sell.—See "State and City" depart. in V. 95 p. 1421.

Vulcan Detinning Co.—Decision by Highest Court Assures Payment of Overdue Preferred Dividends.—

The Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey on Nov. 18 affirmed in most particulars the decision of the Chancery Court and the report of the Special Master, ex-Chancellor Magre, who, in the action for an accounting, awarded the Vulcan company \$677,352 for infringement of patents and the use of its detinning process by the American Can Co. (V. 95, p. 475, 233).

The Court dissented from the decision of the lower Court only in the matter of allowing the American company credit for the value of its detinning plants that became useless and of money for repairs, insurance and taxation expended, which the Court of Chancery had refused to allow. The Court also ordered the Vulcan company interest compounded at 6% on the amount of its claims, which the lower Court had not permitted.

Counsel for the Vulcan company estimates that there will probably be credited to the American company about \$150,000 for the depreciation of its useless detinning plants, \$55,000 for the repairs and \$9,887 for insurance and taxation, leaving the Vulcan company about \$612,000, with possibly \$100,000 to be allowed as leeway for final adjustment.

The Court advised counsel for both parties to agree on the amounts to be paid in the extra awards it had made which were not fixed in the report of the Special Master. In case they are not able to agree, the matter will be referred back to a new special master.

The amount of overdue dividends on the \$1,500,000 7% cumulative preferred stock is \$1,500,000, calling for \$315,000. The settlement when arranged will, therefore, leave an amount available for other purposes.

The American Can Co. has been carrying a special reserve to meet the judgment.—V. 94, p. 558.

Walpole Tire & Rubber Co.—Constituent Properties.—In December 1911 a circular said: "The Walpole Rubber Co. is a holding company and holds all the stock, assets and other property of every description in the following subsidiary companies: The Massachusetts Chemical Co., Walpole Varnish Works, Walpole Shoe Supply Co., Walpole Rub-

ber Co., Ltd., Pearl Economy Pad Co. and Union Horse Shoe Pad Co. The Walpole Rubber Co. as a holding company was incorporated in 1910 to take over the assets and good-will of the above companies; prior to that time the business was mainly conducted by the Massachusetts Chemical Co., a corporation which has been well and favorably known for the past twenty years." See also V. 95, p. 894.

Ward Equipment Co., New York.—New Stock—New Name.—The shareholders, it is understood, voted Sept. 30—

(1) To increase the number of directors from 5 to 9; (2) to increase the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 by raising the common stock from \$700,000 to \$1,400,000 and the 7% cum. pref. stock (div. J. & D.) from \$300,000 to \$600,000 (par of all shares \$100); (3) to change the name of the corporation to Standard Heat & Ventilation Co., John E. Deems is Pres. and Walter B. Van Beuren, Sec., N. Y. office, 141 Cedar St., Incorp. in N. Y., State June 29 1911 as successor. It is understood, to company of the same name which in 1908, with John E. Ward as Pres., was reported to be successfully engaged in both car heating and ventilating departments. A dividend of 3% was paid on the common stock in Dec. 1911.

Watauga Power Co., Elizabethton, Tenn.—Bonds Offered.—Lawrence Barnum & Co., N. Y., Phila., Boston and Wash., are placing at 101 and int. the entire present issue of \$300,000 1st M. 6% sinking fund gold bonds dated Dec. 1 1912 and due Dec. 1 1952, but callable for sinking fund at 106 and int. Par \$1,000 and \$500 (c* & r). Int. J. & D. at New York Trust Co., N. Y., trustee.

Digest of Letter from Pres. W. F. Hunter, Elizabethton, Nov. 16 1912.

Organized in Tenn. in 1910 and owns a water-power development on the Watauga River, a small development on the Doe River, electric-light plant in Elizabethton, Tenn., and transmission lines extending to Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia; also two other valuable water-power sites which, located near present developments, are to be developed later.

Capitalization.—Capital stock, \$300,000. First M. bonds auth., \$400,000; issued, \$300,000; remaining \$100,000 issuable only at 85% of cost of additional development.

The property actually cost about \$300,000, and is worth, I believe, about \$600,000. The water-power is derived from a plant of 3,200 h. p. rated capacity, located near Elizabethton, Tenn., operating under head of 55 ft.; dam solid reinforced concrete; modern machinery, connected with Elizabethton and Bristol, Tenn.-Va., by transmission lines aggregating 22 miles. Now being connected with Johnson City, Tenn., where contract has already been signed for the sale of secondary power at not less than \$1,200 a month. Population served is about 30,000. Began distributing power in Jan. 1912 and has contracted to sell 60% of its present power for 20 years to Bristol Gas & Electric Co. (H. L. Doherty & Co. interests), and has other long-term contracts, assuring a steady and permanent income sufficient to meet the interest, sinking fund, taxes, depreciation, and pay dividends on the capital stock. An aggressive selling campaign is meeting with an increasing demand.

The net earnings for the 3 months ending Nov. 16 1912 were 1½ times the interest charges. The power is sold at fixed prices under a contract which calls for an increasing amount each year at Bristol, and contracts have been signed for additional power after Jan. 15 1913 in Elizabethton and Johnson City.

Estimated Income from the Operation of Present Contracts in Near Future.

	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14
Gross	\$52,000	\$62,000	Interest	\$18,000
Net	\$40,000	\$49,500	Surplus	\$15,000
The net earnings after completion of additional development should be about four times the interest charges. Managed by competent men directly under board of directors who own the entire capital stock. W. E. Hunter, Pres.; Lee F. Miller, V.-Pres.; F. E. Hunter, Sec. and Treas.				

The net earnings after completion of additional development should be about four times the interest charges. Managed by competent men directly under board of directors who own the entire capital stock. W. E. Hunter, Pres.; Lee F. Miller, V.-Pres.; F. E. Hunter, Sec. and Treas.

Western Steel Corp., Irondale, Wash.—Property Sold.—

All of the company's property was bid in last March by the Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York for \$720,000 (the amount due on a defaulted \$600,000 note secured by \$2,000,000 bonds) and has been turned over to the Occidental Steel Co., which was incorporated in Maline on June 12 1912 with \$1,000,000 of auth. cap. stock in \$100 shares. James A. Moore was given an opportunity to buy back the property but failed to do so. Receiver R. A. McLellan, appointed for the Western in June last, was discharged on Sept. 16 1912.

The reorg. plan proposed by the trust company in Jan. 1912 called for the authorization by a new company of \$3,000,000 common stock, \$3,000,000 pref. stock and \$5,000,000 bonds, the creditors to receive 70% of their claims in pref. stock and 30% in common, while \$2,000,000 of the bonds were to be sold to pay off employees, preferred claims, &c. Bankruptcy schedules filed in Dec. 1911 showed liabilities of \$1,493,400, including secured claims of \$810,181. Officers of the Occidental Steel Co.: Pres., Gen. Brayton Ives; V.-Pres., James F. McNamara.

Judge Albertson at Seattle, Wash., on Nov. 8 granted the motion to vacate the appointment of R. A. McLellan as receiver by the Jefferson County Court last March in their suit for \$1,000,000 damages brought by James A. Moore against the Metropolitan Trust Co. of N. Y., alleged to have been sustained through a conspiracy in throwing the steel company into bankruptcy. The Court held that if sufficient cause is shown at the trial of the case next month, a receiver may be appointed.

—On the advertising page opposite our "Clearing House Returns" to-day E. W. Clark & Co., bankers, 321 Chestnut St., Philadelphia and Boston, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre and Reading, direct attention to the prosperous condition of the various companies managed under their supervision. In this interesting advertisement the firm features the increases in the earnings of these companies, which are given up to October 31st. The investor should familiarize himself with the standing and prosperity of the public service utility corporations under the E. W. Clark & Co. management.

—White, Weld & Co., 14 Wall St., this city, Chicago and Boston, have issued a brochure entitled "Five Public Utility Bonds," which the firm recommend for investment, yielding 5% to 5.90%. Full copy on request.

—L. N. Rosenbaum & Co. of Seattle, Wash., has just been incorporated for the purpose of doing a general municipal and corporation bond business and for the purpose of buying and selling entire bond issues.

—Merrill, Oldham & Co., 35 Congress St., Boston, are offering Harlem River-Port Chester N. Y. N. H. & H. RR. 1st mortgage 4% bonds, due 1954. See to-day's advertisements. Price upon application.

—"How to Invest When Prices Are Rising" is the title of a little book just issued by the "Securities Review," Scranton, Pa. Several of the chapters in the book are written by college professors.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of Merrill, Oldham & Co., Boston, offering New York New Haven & Hartford RR., Harlem River & Port Chester Div., 1st M. bonds.

—Ralph L. Fansler, formerly with the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, has become associated with E. T. Kinsberg & Co. of Chicago.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, Nov. 29 1912.

General trade is still remarkably active. It puts a strain on the powers of production in various industries and also on the transportation facilities of the country.

LARD has declined. Western \$11 65@11 75; Refined Continent \$12 05; South American \$12 70; Brazil in kegs \$13 70.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO. December delivery... 10.95 10.97 1/2 10.90 10.95 10.90

PORK firmer; mess \$19@19 50; clear \$22@24 50; family \$23@24. Beef firm but quiet; mess \$18@19;

COFFEE advanced at one time and then reacted. On occasions the trading has been very light. Then again it has suddenly increased materially.

SUGAR.—Raw was quiet but firm. Atlantic port receipts for the week were 11,577 tons, as compared with 36,497 last year.

PETROLEUM.—Refined has been firm. The domestic consumption is seasonable. Barrels, 8.50c., bulk 4.80c., and cases 10.40c.

TOBACCO.—There is only a fair amount of business. A large trade has taken place in cigars and the expectation is that manufacturers will sooner or later become free buyers of filler.

COPPER has been firmer at 17 1/2 c. for Lake and 17.40@17.50c. for electrolytic. The demand has been mostly for near delivery.

General trade is still remarkably active. It puts a strain on the powers of production in various industries and also on the transportation facilities of the country.

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COTTON.

Friday Night, Nov. 29 1912.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 454,342 bales, against 508,800 bales last week and 549,698 bales the previous week.

Table showing Cotton Receipts at various ports from Galveston to Philadelphia, with columns for Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., and Total.

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

Table comparing Cotton Receipts to November 29, 1912, with 1911 data and Stock levels for 1912 and 1911.

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

Table showing Cotton Receipts at leading ports for six seasons from 1907 to 1912.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 390,611 bales, of which 188,938 were to Great Britain, 43,148 to France and 158,525 to the rest of the Continent.

Table showing Cotton Exports from various ports to Great Britain, France, and the Continent, with weekly and total figures.

Note.—New York exports since Sep. 1 include 15,513 bales Peru, &c., to Liverpool.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named.

Table with columns: On Shipboard, Not Cleared for - (Great Britain, France, Germany, Other Foreign, Coast-wise, Total), Leaving Stock. Rows include dates from Nov. 29 to Total 1910.

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

Table showing futures prices by week (Nov. 29 to Nov. 23) and month (Nov. to Oct.). Columns include Range, Closing, and price points.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been active at higher prices. The advance has been due primarily to steady buying by the mills and very large purchases by leading spot houses. At times there have been reactions, partly owing to rumors of serious complications in South-eastern Europe.

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.

Table showing stock and supply figures for November 29, 1911, 1910, and 1909. Includes sub-totals for American and East India stocks.

The rates on and off middling, as established Nov. 20 1912 by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract, are as follows:

Table listing various grades of cotton (Fair, Middling, Good mid., Good ordinary, etc.) and their corresponding rates.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Table showing New York quotations for 32 years (1912 to 1905) for the date Nov. 29.

The above figures for 1912 show an increase over last week of 244,931 bales, a gain of 944,276 bales over 1911, an excess of 1,326,171 bales over 1910 and a gain of 974,836 bales over 1909.

Continental imports for the past week have been 216,000 bales.

The above figures for 1912 show an increase over last week of 244,931 bales, a gain of 944,276 bales over 1911, an excess of 1,326,171 bales over 1910 and a gain of 974,836 bales over 1909.

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

Table with columns for Towns, Receipts (Season, Week), Stocks (Nov. 29, Dec. 1), Shipments (Nov. 29, Dec. 1), and Movement to November 29 1912. Lists various towns and their respective cotton statistics.

Table titled 'Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—' with columns for Week ending Nov. 29 and days of the week (Sat day, Monday, Tuesday, Wed day, Thurs day, Friday). Lists various locations like Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, etc.

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

Table showing option market data with columns for days (Nov. 23, Nov. 25, Nov. 26, Nov. 27, Nov. 28, Nov. 29) and various option types like Range, Closing, Jan, Feb, etc.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE CROP GUESS.—The average of the guesses of 180 members of the New York Cotton Exchange places the size of this season's cotton crop at 14,278,000 bales.

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.—The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement.

Table showing Spot Market Closed, Futures Market Closed, and SALES (Spot, Contr't, Total) for Saturday through Friday.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our reports from the South this evening by telegraph indicate that the temperature has been lower quite generally the past week, with freezing weather and snow in some localities.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 48,889 bales and are to-night 131,858 bales less than at the same time last year.

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.

Table showing overland movement statistics for November 29, comparing 1912 and 1911. Includes rows for Shipped, Total gross overland, Deduct Shipments, and Leaving total net overland.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 62,586 bales, against 52,997 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 4,505 bales.

Table showing In Sight and Spinners' Takings for 1912 and 1911, including Receipts at ports to Nov. 29, Net overland to Nov. 29, Southern consumption to Nov. 29, Total marketed, Interior stocks in excess, and Movement into sight in previous years.

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.

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

Table with columns: Sales of the week, Of which speculators took, Of which exporters took, Sales, American, Actual export, Forwarded, Total stock—Estimated, Of which American, Total imports of the week, Of which American, Amount afloat, Of which American. Rows include data for Nov. 8, 15, 22, 29.

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Table with columns: Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include Market 12.15 P. M., Mid. Upl. ds, Sales, Spec. & exp., Futures, Market opened, Market 4 P. M.

The prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below. Prices are on the basis of upland, good ordinary clause, unless otherwise stated.

The prices are given in pence and 100ths. Thus: 6 83 means 6 83/100d.

Table with columns: Nov. 23, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include Nov. 29, Novembe r, Nov-Dec, Dec-Jan, Jan-Feb, Feb-Mch, Mch-Apr, Apr-May, May-June, June-July, July-Aug, Aug-Sep, Sept-Oct, Oct-Nov.

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday Night, November 29 1912.

Flour has met with a moderate demand at prices showing no very marked change as a rule. Buyers continue to hold aloof awaiting developments. In the Northwest the mills have had an irregular business. On the whole, their sales have ranged from one-half to their full output. In many cases buyers have been indifferent because of the declining tendency of the wheat market. Much of the buying in the Northwest, it is pointed out, has been to supply immediate and actual needs rather than to provide for future requirements. The shipping directions are described as good. Export business has been light. The output at Minneapolis, Duluth and Milwaukee has shown a falling off, the total reaching last week 473,180 barrels, against 510,115 in the previous week and 385,535 barrels in the same week last year.

Wheat has shown a tendency at times to decline, owing to large receipts, increasing stocks, big world's shipments and a lack of any very aggressive demand for export. The total world shipments were expected to reach 16,000,000 bushels, and although they fell considerably below that total they were still, as already intimated, large. That is to say, they turned out to be 14,400,000 bushels, against 14,800,000 in the previous week and only 10,080,000 last year. The American shipments were especially large, being 6,664,000 bushels, against 5,352,000 in the previous week and 4,184,000 in the same week last year. Argentina shipments were considerably more than double those of the same week last year. Those from Russia were an important item, larger than in the same week of 1910, and so were those from India. The world's stock increased for the week 12,146,000 bushels, or four times as much as in the same time last year. This means that the world's stock is rapidly increasing. In fact, it is now practically as large as that of a year ago and something larger than at this time in 1910. Some months ago the total was considerably smaller than at the corresponding dates of both 1911 and 1910. But when it is stated that the supply in the world is now 201,245,000 bushels, against 203,104,000 last year and 198,631,000 bushels in 1910, it will be perceived that the gap has been practically closed. The receipts at Northwestern points on some days were double those on the corresponding day last year. But after all it is the increasing stocks of wheat in the world which constitutes the weakest factor in the situation as regards the American market. It seems to indicate on the face of it that Europe may

be in a more independent position as regards American wheat than was at one time supposed. Also of late foreign markets have been declining. Most of the export business of late has been in Manitoba wheat. The outlook for the crop in Argentina, moreover, is favorable. It is a fact beyond controversy that this had a more or less depressing effect on prices both at home and abroad. The crop outlook in France is generally good. Beneficial rains have fallen in parts of India. Favorable prospects are reported in Australia. Newly sown wheat is in satisfactory condition in Russia. Threshing in Germany is favored by good weather. On the other hand, there is, to all appearance, a large short interest in this country. Prices show little net change as a rule for the week. If anything should happen to the Argentina crop this might be stamped. In fact, the other day when some unfavorable rumors were circulated regarding the weather and outlook in Argentina, there was a hurried covering of shorts which caused quite a marked rally in prices. Supplies of native wheat are small in France and only moderate in England. They have decreased in the interior of Russia. An early falling off in the shipments from Russia and Roumania is expected to take place in the near future. Covering of shorts has latterly caused something of a rally in prices. To-day prices declined.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN NEW YORK.

Table with columns: No. 2 red, Dec. delivery in elevator, May delivery in elevator. Rows include Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with columns: Dec. delivery in elevator, May delivery in elevator. Rows include Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.

Indian corn at times has shown not a little weakness. But after all it has not declined very materially. Although the crop is big, visible stocks are not big by any means. Lately the cash demand, it is true, has not been very brisk, but still there has been a steady absorption of corn, and there are those who believe that at the present prices it is not unlikely that there may be some export business, possibly reaching some large volume sooner or later. After all, too, the new crop has not been offered so freely as had been expected. Farmers, it seems, demur to present prices as lower than what they regard as reasonable. The world's shipments, on the other hand, have reached 5,544,000 bushels, which, if smaller than those of the previous week, when they were 6,179,000 bushels, are largely in excess of those of the corresponding week last year, when they were only 1,709,000 bushels. A good many houses have been selling December, which fell to a noticeable discount under May. There has also been a good deal of switching of December to May. Yet the failure of the market to recede as much as might have been expected has at times plainly made shorts more or less nervous, especially when wheat has shown strength under the stimulus of warlike rumors from Europe. Last Wednesday, for example, many of the bears in Chicago covered, causing a rally. On the other hand, it must be confessed that there is a large body of opinion inimical to present prices. One firm alone on last Wednesday sold 1,500,000 bushels, partly, it is understood, for a well-known operator who some time ago was a bull. Prices have refused, however, to yield much. To-day they declined, then rallied.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN IN NEW YORK.

Table with columns: Cash corn, Dec. delivery in elevator. Rows include Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with columns: Dec. delivery in elevator, May delivery in elevator. Rows include Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.

Oats have frequently shown more steadiness than other grain. The movement has not been large, and some influential interests at times have been good buyers. There has been an absence of export business but for all that prices have shown a somewhat surprising steadiness, unless we give due weight to the fact that there is a steady and large consumption of oats going on in this country, and to the further fact that available stocks are still small, whatever the size of the crop. That, it is needless to say, is the largest on record. To-day prices eased off slightly.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

Table with columns: Standards, No. 2 white. Rows include Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with columns: Dec. delivery in elevator, May delivery in elevator. Rows include Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.

Table with columns: Winter, low grades, Winter patents, Winter straights, Winter clears, Spring patents, Spring straights, Spring clears. Rows include prices for various grades and types.

GRAIN.

Table with columns: Wheat, per bushel—f. o. b., N. Spring, No. 1, new, N. Spring, No. 2, new, Red winter, No. 2, new, Hard winter, No. 2, Oats, per bushel, new, Standards, No. 2, white, No. 3, Corn, per bushel—, No. 2, elevator, No. 3, elevator, No. 3, c.i.f., Rye, per bushel—, No. 2, State & Pennsylvania, Barley—Malting. Rows include various grain types and prices.

For other tables usually given here, see page 1456.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Nov. 23 1912, was as follows:

In Thousands—	UNITED STATES GRAIN STOCKS.								
	Amer. Bonded Wheat.	Amer. Bonded Wheat.	Amer. Bonded Corn.	Amer. Bonded Oats.	Amer. Bonded Oats.	Amer. Bonded Rye.	Amer. Bonded Barley.	Amer. Bonded Barley.	Amer. Bonded Barley.
New York afloat	2,446	273	76	1,781	22	69	352	102	
Boston	113	391	6	124		23	3		
Philadelphia	437	419	1	222					
Baltimore	942	359	21	2,203		110	20		
New Orleans	1,194		145	155					
Galveston	936		57	155					
Buffalo	3,309		189	509		173	855		
Toledo afloat	1,359		31	467		2			
Detroit	420		177	78		50			
Chicago	9,272		412	2,579		141	170		
Milwaukee	141		27	523		209	128		
Duluth	8,552	307	5	553	50	165	1,307	36	
Minneapolis	10,397		5	763		526	890		
St. Louis	3,717		36	291		20	4		
Kansas City	5,531		16	60					
Peoria	7		17	315		1			
Indianapolis	332		163	344					
Omaha	1,442		35	717		67	92		
On Lakes	4,506		130	347		93	347		
On Canal and River	16								
Total Nov. 23 1912	55,369	1,442	1,535	12,001	72	1,649	4,174	138	
Total Nov. 16 1912	52,036	3,036	1,863	12,583	141	1,656	4,624	91	
Total Nov. 25 1911	99,397		1,591	20,681		1,381	4,311		

In Thousands—	CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS.								
	Canadian Bonded Wheat.	Canadian Bonded Wheat.	Canadian Bonded Corn.	Canadian Bonded Oats.	Canadian Bonded Oats.	Canadian Bonded Rye.	Canadian Bonded Barley.	Canadian Bonded Barley.	Canadian Bonded Barley.
Montreal	1,131		16	997			165		
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur	10,200			2,700					
Other Canadian	7,095			1,531					
Total Nov. 23 1912	18,936		16	5,228			165		
Total Nov. 16 1912	16,885		6	3,500			32	197	
Total Nov. 25 1911	11,131		40	4,551			74		

In Thousands—	SUMMARY.								
	Bonded Wheat.	Bonded Wheat.	Bonded Corn.	Bonded Oats.	Bonded Oats.	Bonded Rye.	Bonded Barley.	Bonded Barley.	Bonded Barley.
American	55,369	1,442	1,535	12,001	72	1,649	4,174	138	
Canadian	18,936		16	5,228			165		
Total Nov. 23 1912	74,305	1,442	1,551	17,229	72	1,649	4,339	138	
Total Nov. 16 1912	68,921	3,036	1,869	16,083	141	1,656	4,821	91	
Total Nov. 25 1911	80,498		1,631	25,232		1,381	4,485		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, Nov. 29 1912.

Regardless of the holiday, dry goods markets during the week have been active, with prices still on the upward trend. The firmness of all descriptions of raw material is reconciling buyers to the higher levels and causing them more concern regarding their future requirements. Further advances have been scored on several descriptions of staple cotton goods with the result that buyers are actively covering their forward needs. All lines of both bleached and brown sheetings are selling above a week ago, and with spot cotton on a 15-cent basis, are expected to go still higher. Print cloths are decidedly firm with buyers actively bidding for near-by requirements at prices which they would not have countenanced a week or so ago. The very firm yarn situation and the indisposition on the part of gray goods manufacturers to accept business through into next year at present levels is causing printers to hold very firm on their prices. They are in most cases decidedly short of supplies and are being compelled to cover their requirements for the next two or three months at very stiff prices. On cotton yarns buyers, wherever possible, are placing their orders for delivery through the first half of next year. They are paying much higher prices than they had expected to, and in most instances find spinners unwilling to book their orders for delivery beyond the first quarter of 1913. Weavers have been caught short of supplies, while on the other hand the firmness of raw material and the uncertainty as to its future course compels spinners to move cautiously. Export demand continues quiet, following the recent advances and, as buyers still have a substantial amount of business placed at much lower levels, they are out of the market for the present. Dress goods are active, with duplicate orders still coming to hand for supplies for spring 1913. Cutters up have done a good business and are in need of further supplies with which to complete their lines. Jobbers are in steady receipt of requests for spot supplies of Scotch mixtures and rough effects for both suitings and overcoatings, while broadcloths are doing much better than had been expected, considering the pronounced popularity of the rougher materials. Much interest centers in the new lines for fall 1913, and where they have been presented to the trade, initial inquiry has been very satisfactory. The lines so far opened consist chiefly of chinchillas, and in view of the popular favor which these lines have enjoyed during the current fall season, a good business is looked forward to.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending Nov. 23 were 5,304 packages, valued at \$418,509, their destination being to the points specified in the table below:

New York to Nov. 23—	1912		1911	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain	56	3,699	112	1,999
Other Europe	61	1,765	165	1,338
China	12	56,151	5,377	99,259
India	12	25,632	487	23,287
Arabia	1,327	46,415	2,618	20,944
Africa	545	26,138	281	12,217
West Indies	694	40,999	1,420	39,606
Mexico	140	3,141	82	3,254
Central America	198	18,451	563	18,345
South America	499	64,922	1,014	53,050
Other countries	1,772	67,617	2,286	39,915
Total	5,304	354,930	14,405	310,214

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$23,387,724 in 1912, against \$22,410,005 in 1911.

Trade in domestic cottons is broadening and markets are displaying a decidedly strong undertone. During the past week purchases have been made on contract at values which have not been realized for some time past, and buyers are not backward in stating that they are in need of supplies. Advances have been announced in a number of directions, with indications pointing to still higher prices. Heavy colored cottons and tickings are firm and higher, with demand for prompt deliveries steadily increasing. Denims, as a result of recent heavy buying, are becoming scarce, and a number of mills are so well sold up that they are unable to offer any goods for delivery this side of January. In fact, all grades of staple cottons are hard to secure. Heavy and light-weight constructions are wanted for both immediate and future delivery and manufacturers are finding it impossible to keep pace with the demand. In view of the fact that merchants are entering into future contracts with little hesitation, it is evident that they are not worrying about the prospective tariff revision and its possible effect upon business. Sheetings are becoming firm, with brown sheetings advanced to a level of 6½¢. for the better qualities of branded 4-yard Southern 56x60s. While the demand for cotton goods is steadily forcing values upward, efforts have been made to hold the rise in check. The sharp advance in the price for raw cotton, however, has made it necessary for manufacturers to be mindful of the costs of future supplies. Print cloths are being purchased in a more liberal way at hardening values. Mills have very few spot goods to offer and buyers are finding it difficult to satisfy their requirements. Gray goods, 38½-inch standard, are quoted firm at 5½¢.

WOOLEN GOODS.—The outlook in markets for men's wear and dress goods is very satisfactory. Spring business received from the road is well in excess of that of last year, while the desire of buyers to enter into contracts for the fall of next year is more urgent than buyers had expected. For spring delivery whipcords and serges are the most wanted, with mills in several instances entirely sold up. As regards dress goods, mills are well provided with orders.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Activity continues in markets for linens, and as a result of the sold-up condition of mills, several lines, principally dress linens, have been withdrawn from the market. Deliveries are away behind and merchants are finding it very difficult to obtain sufficient merchandise to supply their trade. Household goods have been more active during the week, there being an improvement in the demand for Western account. It is stated that manufacturers have advanced prices on quilts for spring delivery 5 to 10¢. Burlaps, notwithstanding a drop in the market at Calcutta, have been steady during the week, with a good business transacted. Lightweights are quoted at 6.75¢. and heavyweights at 8.80¢.

Importations and Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods

Week Ending	Since Jan. 1 1912		Since Jan. 1 1911	
	Nov. 25 1912.	Value.	Nov. 25 1911.	Value.
Manufactures of—				
Wool	630	170,325	32,743	8,710,730
Cotton	3,168	917,804	136,175	36,437,649
Silk	1,260	528,057	70,862	28,967,578
Flax	2,601	515,153	90,324	17,120,857
Miscellaneous	3,306	375,817	135,630	10,892,212
Total	11,655	2,517,156	474,734	101,463,812
Entered for consumption	11,655	2,517,156	474,734	101,463,812
Total marketed	15,907	3,246,733	684,304	136,249,805
Manufactures of—				
Wool	428	88,844	14,594	3,622,763
Cotton	796	259,815	34,316	10,905,379
Silk	164	57,365	8,269	3,693,746
Flax	685	189,047	23,401	5,117,552
Miscellaneous	2,299	137,536	128,990	3,789,488
Total	4,272	733,607	209,570	26,628,988
Entered for consumption	11,655	2,517,156	474,734	109,629,817
Total marketed	15,907	3,246,733	684,304	136,249,805
Imports Entered for Warehouse During Same Period.				
Manufactures of—				
Wool	415	109,775	14,159	3,462,677
Cotton	663	214,063	35,861	11,578,188
Silk	167	67,724	7,919	3,059,821
Flax	603	127,332	23,043	5,111,262
Miscellaneous	2,441	193,450	126,151	4,472,569
Total	4,289	712,944	207,133	27,714,520
Entered for consumption	11,655	2,517,156	474,734	109,629,817
Total imports	15,944	3,236,100	681,867	137,335,337

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

STATE AND CITY SECTION.

A new number of our "State and City Section," revised to date, is issued to-day, and all readers of the paper who are subscribers should receive a copy of it.

News Items.

Des Moines, Iowa.—*Water Company Takes Appeal to Stop City's Condemnation Suit.*—An appeal was filed Nov. 25 with the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on behalf of the Des Moines Water Co. from the decision rendered on March 21 last by the special court, consisting of Judges Walter I. Smith of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and W. H. Munger of Nebraska, and Smith McPherson of Iowa, vacating the order temporarily restraining the city from proceeding under the State law to acquire by condemnation the plant of the company. V. 94, p. 929.

The Condemnation Board, composed of Judges Charles E. Ransier, R. M. Wright and F. R. Gaynor, have concluded the hearing of testimony as to the value of the plant and a decision from this board is expected shortly.

Indiana.—*Case Involving New Constitution Appealed to U. S. Supreme Court.*—On Nov. 26 appeal was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court in the case involving the constitutionality of the Act approved March 4 1911, providing for the submission to a vote of the people of a proposed new constitution. The Act has been declared void by the Indiana Supreme Court. (Vol. 95, p. 1143.)

Louisiana.—*Result of Vote on Constitutional Amendments.*—Nineteen proposed amendments to the State constitution were voted upon at the general election on Nov. 5, and of these nine were successful. The vote was as follows, the amendments which were passed upon favorably being Nos. 3, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

No. 1. Reorganizing and re-modeling the State's system of assessment and taxation. 18,348 "for," 40,551 "against."

No. 2. Authorizing parishes and self-taxing municipalities to exempt new industrial enterprises and also improved value, inclusive of structures, added to unimproved lands by immigrants into the State who occupy said lands as homesteads, from local taxes for a period not to exceed ten (10) years. 16,160 "for," 35,206 "against."

No. 3. Exempting from taxation for twenty (20) years corporations organized for the sole purpose of lending money on country real estate situated in Louisiana at not more than six (6) per cent to the borrower with power to negotiate and handle local securities. 29,609 "for," 21,953 "against."

No. 4. Exempting from taxation all money in hand or on deposit. 15,550 "for," 34,187 "against."

No. 5. Authorizing exemption of homes from taxation, 16,258 "for," 34,427 "against."

No. 6. Establishing a referendum to the people of each parish to determine whether or not cities and incorporated towns and villages shall be released from parochial taxation and licenses, subject to the condition of contributing to parish expenses. 15,701 "for," 33,120 "against."

No. 7. Exempting from taxation for ten (10) years from the date of completion certain new canals for irrigation, navigation and power purposes to be completed within five years with a capital of not less than five million dollars. 23,792 "for," 24,355 "against."

No. 8. Exempting from all taxation the legal reserve of life insurance companies organized under the laws of this State. 28,155 "for," 21,480 "against."

No. 9. Relative to pensions for Confederate veterans. 43,938 "for," 13,049 "against."

No. 10. Relative to the refunding and settlement of the indebtedness of the State. 14,895 "for," 34,140 "against."

No. 11. Relative to registration of voters. 33,955 "for," 18,144 "against."

No. 12. Relative to women. 18,779 "for," 31,452 "against."

No. 13. Relative to District Courts. 33,060 "for," 16,529 "against."

No. 14. Relative to public roads. 32,703 "for," 17,151 "against."

No. 15. Relative to municipal bond issues. 29,623 "for," 18,554 "against."

No. 16. Extending the time for the organization of steamship companies under the constitutional amendment proposed by Act 279 of 1910 from Jan. 1 1913 to Jan. 1 1916. 27,539 "for," 20,420 "against."

No. 17. Relative to vacancies in judicial offices, Parish of Orleans. 27,998 "for," 19,422 "against."

No. 18. Relative to exemption from taxation for ten (10) years from the date of its completion of all railroads or parts of railroads constructed subsequent to Jan. 1 1913. 17,831 "for," 29,073 "against."

No. 19. Providing for the recall of certain officers elected by the people. 22,607 "for," 29,852 "against."

Of the amendments which were adopted, No. 15 is probably the only one of much interest to our readers. This amendment is to Article 281 and changes the same to read as follows, the new portions being italicized and the words eliminated placed in brackets:

ARTICLE 281. Paragraph 1.—Municipal corporations, parishes [or] and school, drainage, sub-drainage, road, sub-road, navigation or sewerage districts, [the City of New Orleans excepted, hereinafter referred to as subdivisions of the State, when authorized [to do so] by a majority, in number at least amount of the property tax-payers qualified to vote under the constitution and laws of this State, who vote at an election held for that purpose, after due notice of said election has been published for thirty days in the official journal of the municipal corporation or [parishes and] parish or where there is no official journal, in a newspaper published therein, may, through their respective governing authorities, incur debt and issue negotiable bonds therefor, and each year while any bonds thus issued [to evidence such indebtedness] are outstanding, the governing authorities of such sub-divisions shall [levy] impose and collect annually, in excess of all other taxes, a tax sufficient to pay the interest, annually or semi-annually, and the principal falling due each year, or such amount as may be required for any sinking fund provided for the payment of necessary to retire said bonds at maturity; provided that such special taxes for all purposes as above set forth shall not in any year exceed ten mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of the property in such sub-divisions.

No bonds shall be issued for any other purpose than that stated in the submission of the proposition to the tax-payer, and published for thirty (30) days as aforesaid, or for a greater amount than therein mentioned; nor shall such bonds be issued for any other [purpose] purposes than for constructing, improving and maintaining public roads and highways, paying and improving streets, roads and alleys, purchasing [or] and constructing systems of water-works, sewerage, drainage, navigation, lights, public parks and buildings, together with all necessary equipments and furnishings, bridges and other works of public improvement, the title to which shall rest in the sub-division creating the debt, as the case may be; nor shall such bonds run for a longer period than forty (40) years from their date or bear a greater rate of interest than five per centum (5%) per annum, or be sold

for less than par. The total issue of bonds by any sub-division for all purposes shall never exceed ten per centum (10%) of the assessed valuation of the property in such sub-divisions. Municipal councils [shall have] are granted the authority to create within their [respective] limits one or more sewerage districts and nothing herein contained shall prevent drainage districts from being established under the laws of this State, shall.

Paragraph 2. Police juries in any parish or parishes may, in accordance with law, create drainage districts, which, in addition to the powers hereinabove granted, shall have further power and authority to levy and assess annual contributions or acreage taxes on all lands situated in such districts for the purpose of providing and maintaining provide and maintain drainage systems [not exceeding fifty cents per acre for a period not exceeding forty years, and the governing authorities of such districts, when authorized [to do so] by a majority in number and amount of the property tax-payers of said district qualified to vote under the constitution and laws [of this State], who vote at an election held for that purpose [and in the manner provided in the first part of this Article, and said drainage districts, through the Boards of Commissioners thereof,] may impose and collect for a period not exceeding forty years forced contributions or acreage taxes not exceeding fifty cents per acre per year on every acre of land in the sub-division where such an election is held. The governing authority of such sub-division, when authorized as [hereinbefore provided] set forth, may incur debt and issue negotiable bonds [therefor] to represent same, secured by the taxes above described, provided that the total amount of debts thus incurred or bonds issued, shall be payable in principal and interest out of, and not to exceed in principal and interest, the aggregate amount to be raised by said annual contributions or acreage taxes during the period for which the same are [levied] imposed, and that no such [drainage] bonds shall be issued for any other purpose than that for which said contributions or acreage taxes were voted [or run] for a longer period than forty years [from their date, or] bear a greater rate of interest than five per centum per annum, or be sold for less than par. All bond issues heretofore authorized by tax-payers in any sub-division at any election, not contested on any ground of fraud, are hereby recognized and validated.

Paragraph 3. When the character of any land is such that it must be leveed and pumped in order to be drained and reclaimed, the Board of Drainage Commissioners of the district in which the land is situated shall, upon the petition of not less than a majority in acreage of the property tax-payers, resident and non-resident, in the area to be affected, ascertain the cost of drainage and reclaiming said land, and incur debt against said land for an amount sufficient to drain and reclaim it, and issue for such debt negotiable bonds running not longer than forty (40) years from their date and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable annually or semi-annually, which bonds shall not be sold for less than par; and said Board of Drainage Commissioners shall levy annually upon said land forced contributions or acreage taxes in an amount sufficient to maintain the drainage of said land [and] to pay the interest, annually or semi-annually, and the principal falling due each year, or such amount as may be required for any sinking fund provided for [the] payment of said bonds at maturity, provided that such forced contributions or acreage taxes for all purposes shall never exceed three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) per acre per annum.

Paragraph 4. The police juries of the various parishes throughout the State, for the purpose of constructing highways and public buildings for the parish, and the governing authorities of municipal corporations, for the purpose of paying or improving streets or alleys [or] and for all [other] municipal improvements, after making provision for the payment of all such ordinary charges, may fund into bonds, in such amount as shall not exceed ten (10) years, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five (5) per centum per annum, which bonds shall not be sold for less than par, the avails of the residue of the ten (10) mill tax authorized by Article 232 of the Constitution of Louisiana.

Paragraph 5. Should any of the sub-divisions of the State neglect or fail for any reason to impose or collect the taxes provided for in the foregoing sections, any person in interest may, by summary proceedings in the district court having jurisdiction, enforce the imposition or collection of such taxes, or both, and such proceedings shall be filed and triable free to any cost to the litigant.

Paragraph 6. Municipal corporations, parishes and school, drainage, sub-drainage, road, sub-road, navigation and sewerage districts [the City of New Orleans excepted], hereinafter referred to as sub-divisions, when authorized to do so in the manner herein provided, may, for the purpose of readjusting, refunding, extending or unifying their bonded indebtedness, issue new bonds, covering any particular issue or issues of bonds or the whole outstanding bonded indebtedness incurred by such sub-division for the purposes as specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article or any issue of refund issue bonds or renewal or refunding bonds issued by such sub-divisions in novation or renewal, and any bonds heretofore or hereafter issued for the purposes specified in said Paragraph 1 of this Article. No bonds issued under this paragraph shall run for more than forty (40) years from their date, nor shall bear a greater rate of interest than [five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually or annually, and shall not be sold by such sub-division issuing the same for less than par. Any bonds issued under this Article may be, either in whole or in part, exchanged, value for value, for bonds issued under Article 281, or to be issued, under said Paragraph 1 of this Article, or sold and the proceeds thereof used for the purpose of purchasing outstanding bonds. Before any bonds shall be issued under this paragraph the issuance thereof shall be authorized by a vote of a majority in number and amount of the property tax-payers qualified to vote under the constitution and laws of this State who vote on the proposition at an election held for that purpose, after due notice of said election has been published for thirty days in the official journal of the parish or parishes in which said sub-divisions are located, or, where there is no official journal, in any newspaper published in such parish or parishes, provided, however, that the governing body of any such sub-division may, in their discretion and without a vote of the property tax-payers, issue refunding or renewal bonds under this paragraph, if the bonds to be refunded or renewed thereby have been or shall be issued for any of the purposes specified in said Paragraph 1 of this Article, or in novation or renewal of any bonds issued or to be issued for the said purposes specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article, and such issue or issues so refunded or renewed have been or shall be authorized by a vote of a majority in number and amount of the property tax-payers qualified by a vote under the constitution and laws of this State who voted or shall vote on the proposition at an election held for that purpose. When the bonds of any outstanding issue shall have been obtained either by purchase or exchange, the tax levy to pay for such bonds shall at once cease and such bonds be canceled. Each year while any refunding bonds issued under this paragraph are outstanding, the governing authorities of such sub-division shall levy and collect annually, in excess of all other taxes, a tax sufficient to pay the interest, annually or semi-annually, and the principal falling due, or such amount as may be required for a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds at maturity, provided that such special ad valorem tax for all purposes shall not in any year exceed ten mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the property in such sub-division.

The governing body of any such sub-division shall have full power to adopt and pass all ordinances and resolutions necessary to carry the provisions of this paragraph into effect. An election may be held under the provisions of this paragraph at the same times and places and by the same election officers as an election on the question of incurring debt and issuing bonds under the provisions of said Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Where bonds of any sub-division have been heretofore issued for any of the purposes specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article, and such issue has been authorized by the vote of a majority in number and amount of the property tax-payers qualified to vote under the constitution and laws of this State who voted upon the proposition to issue such bonds at an election held for that purpose, and where such bonds have been issued and sold by such sub-division for not less than par value thereof, the said bonds or any refund issue bonds or renewal or refunding bonds issued in novation or renewal of bonds issued for said purposes specified in Paragraph 1 of Article Two Hundred and Eighty-one (281) are hereby validated, ratified and confirmed; provided that such bonds did not at the time of their issue exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the property in such sub-division, and such bonds hereby ratified, approved and confirmed shall be deemed to be the valid and incontestable obligations of such sub-division, and a tax for the payment of the principal and interest thereof and for a sinking fund for the redemption shall be levied and collected in the manner and within the limits prescribed by said Paragraph 1 of this Article. This entire Article is to be considered a full grant of power to the sub-divisions of the State as set forth therein.

It will be noticed from the above that "sub-road districts" are added to Paragraph No. 1, while in Paragraph No. 3 a sentence is added to validate bonds previously issued and not contested on any ground of fraud. The other changes to Paragraphs Nos. 1 to 4 do not appear to affect any important provisions. Paragraphs 5 and 6 are entirely new, however, and the former authorizes proceedings by interested

N. W. Halsey & Co., L. Ang. \$14,071 Capital Nat. Bk., Sacra—\$14,006 51 Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1912. Int. M. & N.

TILLAMOOK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tillamook County, Ore.—BOND SALE.—We have just been advised that \$35,000 6% 10-20-year (opt.) building bonds were awarded in April to Keeler Bros. of Denver for \$36,355, making the price 103.87. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1912. Interest A. & O.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—VOTE.—The vote cast at the election held Nov. 5 was 21,611 "for" to 8,662 "against" (not 20,492 as at first reported) in favor of the question of issuing the \$750,000 4% park and boulevard bonds (V. 95, p. 1349). We are advised that these bonds will be offered about April 1 1913.

TOPEKA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Topeka), Kan.—BOND OFFERING.—It is stated that by Dec. 1 local investors will be asked to subscribe for an issue of \$40,000 4½% 25-year tax-free refunding bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 1 1913.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Huron County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 23 the \$4,000 5% 3 1-3-year (av.) school tax-free bonds (V. 95, p. 1349) were awarded to the Citizens' Banking Co. of Norwalk at 102. Other bids follow: Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cle. \$4,031 00 Hayden, Miller & Co., Cle. \$4,026 00 Guardian Sav. & Trust Co., Cle. \$4,049 60 Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol. 4,011 20 M. S. Pond, Somerset, O. 4,042 10.

UNION COUNTY (P. O. Marysville), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—The Board of County Commrs. will offer at public sale on Dec. 2 \$4,100 4½% coupon Post Road Impt. bonds. Auth. Sec. 6956-1 to 6956-15. Gen. Code. Denom. \$410. Date Dec. 2 1912. Int. J. & D. Due \$410 each 6 months from June 2 1913 to Dec. 2 1917, incl. Cert. check on a Marysville bank (or cash for \$200), payable to the County Aud., required. Bonds to be taken up and paid for on the day of sale. Bidders must satisfy themselves of the legality of the issue before bidding. Bids must be unconditional.

VANDERBURG COUNTY (P. O. Evansville), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 15 \$33,600 (not \$43,500, as reported in V. 95, p. 1428) 4½% 10-year bonds were awarded to the City Nat. Bank of Evansville at par. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 15 1912. Interest M. & N.

VENICE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Cal.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 11 the \$92,000 5% 24½-year (av.) bldg. bonds (V. 95, p. 1228) were sold, according to reports.

VENTNOR CITY (P. O. Atlantic City), Atlantic County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 6 \$3,000 5% 20-yr. fire bonds were awarded to Wm. C. Carman, at 101 and int. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1912. Int. J. & D.

VILLAGE CREEK DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 1, Greene County, Ark.—BOND OFFERING.—E. J. Smith, Secy.-Treas. (P. O. Paragould) will receive bids Dec. 2 for \$25,000 6% bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. A. & O. in Paragould. Official circular states that there is no litigation pending threatening the bonds, or affecting the title of the officers, or the boundary of the district; also that there has never been any default in the payment of principal or interest.

VIRGINIA, St. Louis County, Minn.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Dec. 17 to vote on the question of issuing \$150,000 bonds to purchase the plant of the Virginia Electric Power & Water Co. (V. 95, p. 1421).

WARSAW, Kosciuszko County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 22 \$12,000 4% 6-8-year (serial) coupon tax-free refunding bonds were awarded

to the Fletcher American Nat. Bank of Indianapolis at par. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 1 1913. Int. J. & J. at the State Bank of Warsaw.

WAYNE COUNTY (P. O. Wooster), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. Dec. 23 by Chas. Zaring, Co. Aud., for \$7,515 4½% Amstutz Ditch No. 194 bonds. Denom. (1) \$515, (14) \$500. Int. to run from "date of sale", payable semi-ann. Due 3 bonds yearly on April 1 from 1914 to 1918 incl. Cert. check for \$375 required.

WELLSTON, Jackson County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 23 by F. W. Harrison, City Aud., for \$7,000 4½% refund. bonds. Auth. Sec. 4520 Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 1 1912. Int. semi-ann. at First Nat. Bank, Wellston. Due \$500 each six months from June 2 1921 to Dec. 2 1927 incl. Cert. check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to W. E. Braley, City Treas., required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

WHITE PLAINS, Westchester County, N. Y.—BONDS VOTED.—Propositions to issue \$15,000 1-15-yr. (ser.) fire-house constr. and \$63,000 1-30-yr. (ser.) Route No. 1 road bonds carried at the election held Nov. 19 by a vote of 528 to 265 and 403 to 323, respectively. Date Jan. 1 1913. Int. (rate not to exceed 5%) J. & J.

WHITMAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 45, Wash.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 16 \$8,000 1-10-yr. (opt.) bldg. bonds were awarded to the State of Washington at par for 5½%. Other bids follow: Wm. D. Perkins & Co., Seattle ----- par for 5¼% 5-10-yr. bonds. First Nat. Bank, Barnesville ----- \$8,051 for 6s. Union Trust & Sav. Bank, Spokane ----- 8,025 for 6s. Causey, Foster & Co., Denver ----- 8,012 for 6s. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 1 1912. Int. annual in December.

WICHITA, Kansas.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 11 \$63,660 5¾% 1-10-yr. (ser.) impt. bonds were awarded to local investors at 101.25. Denom. \$1,000. Date Nov. 1 1912. Int. M. & N.

WILLOUGHBY, Lake County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 17 by C. C. Jenkins, Clerk, for \$30,000 4½% water-plt.-plant constr. and equip. bonds, Auth. Sec. 3929 Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 1 1912. Int. semi-ann. Due \$1,000 each six months from March 1 1922 to Sept. 1 1936, incl. Cert. check on a solvent bank in Lake County, other than the one making the bid, for 10% of bonds bid for, payable to the Vil. Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

WILMOT, Starke County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$1,500 6% 3-7-yr. (ser.) impt. bonds offered on Oct. 7 (V. 95, p. 772) have been awarded to the Navarre Deposit Bank of Navarre for \$1,557 10—making the price 103.806.

WINNEBAGO, Thurston County, Neb.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No award has been made of the \$9,000 5% 5-20-year (opt.) gold coupon water-system bonds which this village has been offering for sale (V. 95, p. 998).

WISE COUNTY (P. O. Wise), Va.—BONDS PROPOSED.—This county is contemplating the issuance of bonds, according to newspaper reports.

WOOD COUNTY (P. O. Bowling Green), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. Dec. 16 by C. E. Stinebaugh, Co. Aud., for \$50,000 5% coup. highway-impt. bonds. Auth. Secs. 6926 to 6936, Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 23 1912. Int. M. & S. at office of Co. Treas. Due \$5,000 each six months from Mch. 1 1913 to

NEW LOANS.

\$168,000

HUDSON CO., N. J.

4½% BONDS

By virtue of two separate resolutions of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Hudson, passed at meetings held November 7th, 1912, sealed bids and proposals will be received and opened at a meeting of said Board to be held in the Court House, Jersey City, N. J., on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1912, at 3 O'clock P. M.

(1) \$40,000 Newark Plankroad Improvement Bonds to be issued under the authority of Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1906, to run for a period of fifty years.

(2) \$128,000 Bonds for the Erection of the New Court House, to be issued under the authority of Chapter 47, of the Laws of 1901, and the Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, to run for a period of forty years.

All of said issues to bear interest at Four and One-Half (4½%) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and to bear date the First day of January, 1913. Said bonds to be coupon bonds with the privilege of registration, both as to principal and interest.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bank or certified check upon some National Bank or Trust Company, drawn to the order of Stephen M. Egan, County Collector, or cash to the amount of one per cent (1%) of bid.

Each proposal or bid must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Bonds", and to be accompanied by the bank or certified check or cash as aforesaid. Bidders may bid for the whole or any part of each issue thereof.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it deems it for the best interest of the county so to do.

WALTER O'MARA, Clerk.

F. WM. KRAFT

LAWYER.

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LIST ON APPLICATION

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NEW LOANS.

\$10,000

City of Fort Pierce, Florida

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

Notice is hereby given that the City Council of the City of Fort Pierce, Florida, will receive bids for the purchase of \$10,000, par value, of City of Fort Pierce Public Utility Bonds at Fort Pierce, Florida, at the City Hall, at 8 o'clock p. m., on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1913. Said bonds are dated January 1st, 1912, payable thirty years after date, in denominations of \$500 00 each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on July 1st and January 1st of each year. All bidders shall accompany their bids with a certified check for \$200 00 as security for compliance with bid. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Address all bids to F. M. TYLER, City Clerk, Fort Pierce, Florida.

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NEW LOANS

\$500,000

TAMPA, FLORIDA

Five Per Cent, Fifty-Year Improvement Bonds, Optional After Twenty Years,

will be sold DECEMBER 11, 1912, on sealed bids. Bids must be on blank forms furnished by city, obtainable at United States Mortgage & Trust Company, which also certifies genuineness. Legality will be approved by Caldwell, Masslich & Reed. Bonds will be delivered December 16, 1912. Certified check of one per cent required. Net bonded debt, including this issue, is \$1,700,500. Assessed valuation \$26,555,198. No further city of Tampa bonds will be sold prior to April 1, 1913. The advertised sale of \$1,700,000 on December 4th, 1912, has been canceled.

Tampa, Florida, November 29th, 1912. Board of Commissioners of Public Works, D. B. McKAY, Chairman. Attest—ALLEN THOMAS, Clerk.

CITY OF LA GRANGE, GEORGIA

\$40,000 GAS BONDS

\$15,000 SCHOOL BONDS

Sealed proposals will be received by T. J. Harwell, City Clerk of La Grange, Ga., until DECEMBER 17TH, 1912, noon, for \$40,000 Gas Bonds, dated January 1st, 1913, interest at 4½ per cent, payable January and July of each year. Matures \$5,000 yearly, 1928-35. Also \$15,000 School Bonds, same date and interest, maturing 1936-38. All of the above bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 and validated in accordance with the laws of the State of Georgia. Certified check of \$100 00 required with bid.

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GEO. B. EDWARDS

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Sept. 1 1917 incl. Cert. check on a Bowling Green bank for \$1,000 required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

WORCESTER, Mass.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 2, it is stated, for \$40,000 sewer and \$15,000 school-house 4% 10-year bonds dated April 1 1912.

YAKIMA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 88, Wash.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Dec. 14 by F. Bond, County Treas. (P. O. North Yakima), for \$2,000 5-20-yr. (opt.) coup. school-addition-and-equipment bonds at not exceeding 6% int. Auth. Secs. 117, 118, 119, etc., Code of Public Instruction, Laws of 1897, pages 357 et seq. also an election held Nov. 9. Date "day of sale," or on the first day of some month, at option of bidder. Int. annual at County Treas. office. Bonded debt, \$1,200. Floating debt, \$2,012 80. Assess. val., \$109,570.

YANKTON, Yankton County, So. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. Jan. 6 1913 by J. W. Summers, City Aud., for \$60,000 5% gold coupon water-works bonds. Auth. Chap. 86, Laws of 1907. Denom. \$1,000. Date Nov. 1 1912. Int. M. & N. at Chicago. Due Nov. 1 1932. Cert. check for \$1,000, payable to the City Auditor, required.

Canada, its Provinces and Municipalities.

ARROW TOWNSHIP, Ont.—LOAN AUTHORIZED.—A by-law to raise \$10,000 has been passed, it is stated.

BARTON TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received, it is reported, until Dec. 7 by A. G. E. Bryant, Clerk (P. O. Mount Hamilton), for \$32,300 4½% 20-year debentures.

BRAMPTON, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Dec. 2 by W. H. McFadden, Town Clerk, for the \$43,000 5% 20-installment debentures (V. 95, p. 564).

BRIDGEBURG, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. Dec. 2 by R. A. Land, Clerk, for \$13,582 20 10-yr. local-imp. and \$28,010 30-yr. sewer 5% debentures.

CAMROSE, Alta.—DEBENTURE SALE.—This place has disposed of \$20,000 20-year debentures at par, reports state.

DEBENTURE ELECTION.—An election will be held Dec. 9, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$20,000 debentures for streets, sewers and fire-protection.

CANNINGTON, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by W. A. Robinson, City Clerk, for \$8,600 5% 30-installment public-school-debentures. Int. annually.

CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—The following bids were received for the \$12,000 5% 20-installment debentures offered on Nov. 14 (V. 95, p. 1292):

Wood, Gundy & Co., Tor. \$11,706 | G. H. Burgess & Co., Tor. \$11,422
 Brent, Noxon & Co., Tor. 11,639 | A. E. Ames & Co., Tor. 11,301

* It is stated that this was the successful bid.

COLEMAN, Alta.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—We are advised under date of Nov. 23 by the Sec.—Treas. that no award has yet been made of the \$3,500 5% 10-installment debentures offered on Sept. 30 (V. 95, p. 849).

DOMINION OF CANADA.—DEBENTURE SALES.—The Alberta School Supply Co. of Edmonton was awarded in October the following 10-installment school district debentures, aggregating \$26,700.

Districts in Province of Alberta.			
Name of District	Int.	Am.	Date.
Buffalo View, No. 2635	6%	\$800	Sept. 30 1912 99
Cassel Hill, No. 2772	6%	1,000	Oct. 18 1912 99
Clarendon, No. 2655	6%	1,500	Oct. 22 1912 98
Fraserston, No. 2657	6%	1,500	Oct. 9 1912 100
Freda, No. 2403	6%	400	Oct. 11 1912 100
Ideal Valley, No. 2641	6%	1,300	Oct. 22 1912 100
Kessler, No. 2731	6%	1,800	Oct. 9 1912 98
Lake McGregor, No. 2724	6%	1,500	Oct. 16 1912 97
Saskatoon Lake, No. 2518	7%	700	Oct. 9 1912 99
Shelburne, No. 1038	6%	1,200	Oct. 4 1912 100
Whitby, No. 2391	6%	1,000	Oct. 22 1912 97

Districts in Province of Saskatchewan.			
Name of District	Int.	Am.	Date.
Ardine, No. 816	6%	\$1,200	Oct. 7 1912 99
Barholls, No. 746	6%	1,500	Oct. 18 1912 98
Druid, No. 702	6%	3,000	Oct. 9 1912 99
Flaxland, No. 694	6%	1,600	Oct. 3 1912 99
Goodwater, No. 805	6%	2,500	Oct. 9 1912 100
Knox, No. 826	6%	2,000	Oct. 14 1912 97
Ormstown, No. 680	6%	2,200	Oct. 7 1912 98

ELMIRA, Ont.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN.—No action has been taken looking towards the issuance of the \$20,000 debentures recently authorized (V. 95, p. 1000).

GREENFELL, Sask.—LOAN ELECTION.—The question of raising \$1,500 for a street-lighting system will be voted upon on Dec. 10, it is stated.

HUMBOLDT, Sask.—LOANS AUTHORIZED.—According to reports, the burgesses have passed by-law providing for the raising of \$30,000 for electric-light purposes and \$3,000 for street-grading.

KAMLOOPS, B. C.—LOAN VOTED.—Reports state that the voters recently expressed themselves in favor of raising \$25,000 for park impts.

MEAFORD, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—W. A. Mackenzie & Co. of Toronto were awarded, it is stated, \$40,000 5% 20-installment debts.

MOUNT FOREST, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—According to reports, \$14,000 5% 11-installment debentures have been awarded to Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto.

NORTH VANCOUVEE, B. C.—DEBENTURES NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Nov. 13 for the seven issues of 5% debentures, aggregating \$230,823 (V. 95, p. 1229).

ST. VITAL, Man.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—An election will be held Dec. 17 to vote on the question of issuing \$250,000 5% 30-installment debentures.

SOURIS, Man.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—A vote will be taken at the municipal election in December, it is stated, on a proposition to issue \$40,000 municipal electric-light-plant-construction debentures.

STRATHROY, Ont.—DEBENTURES NOT YET SOLD.—No award has yet been made of the \$40,000 5% 30-installment college-building debentures offered without success on July 13 (V. 95, p. 255).

VERNECZANKA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—The Western School Supply Co. was awarded, it is stated, \$1,200 6% 10-year debentures.

WINNIPEG, Man.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—The election to vote on the question of issuing the \$1,000,000 water-works debentures (V. 95, p. 1152) will be held Dec. 13.

NEW LOANS.

\$250,000.00
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA,
IMPROVEMENT BONDS

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Bond Trustees of Jacksonville, Florida, until Thursday, December 19th, 1912, at 3 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of all or any part of \$250,000.00 four and a half per cent Improvement Bonds of the City of Jacksonville, Florida. The legality of these bonds has been approved by Messrs. Dillon, Thompson & Clay of New York. Printed circulars containing more definite information with reference to said bonds, and blank forms for bids, can be had on application to the Secretary of the Board of Bond Trustees, Jacksonville, Florida, or to Messrs. Dillon, Thompson & Clay, 195 Broadway, New York.
W. M. BOSTWICK JR.,
 Chairman Board of Bond Trustees.

\$550,000
State of North Carolina
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B. R. LACY,
 State Treasurer.

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