



### CHRONICLE INDEX.

The index to Volume 95 of the "Chronicle"—which volume ended with the issue of December 28—is mailed with this issue. As has been the practice for some years, the index is issued as a separate pamphlet for convenience in binding.

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The repeated decisions of the United States Supreme Court, giving an ever-widening application to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, have both a political and an economic aspect. It is quite possible that, in the end, the political effects of these decisions will be quite as important as the economic. Their political significance lies in the fact that the strictures, so common a short time ago, on the earlier decisions are shown to have been entirely unfounded. Accordingly, the radical element in politics will be deprived of one of its most effective weapons, and its plea for a special kind of legislation to meet the supposed inadequacy of the law loses all potency.

It will be recalled that when the opinions in the Tobacco and Oil cases were handed down, they were denounced in and out of Congress as involving a narrowing of the scope of the Anti-Trust Law when, as a matter of fact, they actually broadened the scope of the law and extended its application. William J. Bryan was one of those who was quoted at the time as condemning the decisions. But if any sincere and intelligent person had doubts that the statute remained effective, because of the doctrines then announced, recent decisions of the Supreme Court amplifying the views expressed in 1911 certainly suffice to remove them. Later when dissolution and disintegration of the Tobacco and Oil companies was effected and when it was hastily assumed that nothing had been accomplished in either case except a change in the form of the combinations, the Sherman Act was again criticized as falling far short of the requirements, and the finger of scorn was pointed at the Supreme Court for its inability or its apparent unwillingness to break up schemes intended to restrain trade and competition. We were told that the Supreme Court could not be depended upon to make its decrees effective.

It is in this last sense that the action the present week of the Court in refusing assent to a distribution of the Union Pacific Company's holdings of Southern Pacific stock to Union Pacific shareholders, because of the possibility that such a distribution might leave the same parties in control and thus prevent real competition between the Southern Pacific system and the Union Pacific system, is of the highest importance. From the course pursued it is evident that the one thing above every other thing which the Court aims at, where violation of the law is found to have occurred, is to make certain that the offense shall be definitely and conclusively terminated and that conditions as to competition shall be restored as they existed before the move in contravention of the statute was undertaken.

The Democratic platform, adopted at the National Convention of the party in Baltimore last July, contained this declaration: "We regret that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy, and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation." This is now seen to have

been mere fustian. The law has *not* "received a judicial construction depriving it" of its efficacy, and there is no need of additional legislation so as to render it more drastic or more comprehensive. All of the late decisions have served to emphasize the fact that the law, as construed by the Court, is of the widest possible application and that the Court is determined that full effect shall be given to its provisions.

In the "Bath-Tub" case the Court laid down the rule that even a patent monopoly cannot be made the basis of unlawful trade agreements in contravention of the Anti-Trust Law. In the Union Pacific case the Court reaffirmed the doctrine first announced in its broad sense in the case of the Northern Securities Co., namely that the mere power to restrain competition, whether the power to that end be used or not, is sufficient to bring a challenged transaction under condemnation of the statute, and it refused to sanction domination of Southern Pacific affairs by the Union Pacific, even though the Union Pacific had a valid reason for wishing to control the Southern Pacific Co. (wholly irrespective of the power it might give to restrain Southern Pacific competition) in the fact that the Southern Pacific controls the Central Pacific line and this latter forms a natural continuation of the Union Pacific route from Ogden to the Pacific Coast. The Court did not object to the Union Pacific's getting the Central Pacific in and by itself; to go further, however, and acquire the whole Southern Pacific property, a huge competitive system, this the Court considered an offense against the statute. In the anthracite cases the Court was called upon to make still another application of the law, and found it just as effective for the purpose as in the other instances. The 65% contracts with the independent miners, while innocuous if each contract stood alone, became parts of a conspiracy to restrain trade when made on a wholesale scale with the independent operators collectively. As Attorney-General Wickersham put it, that decision meant that although a contract may be innocent in itself, a bundle of contracts may constitute a violation of the law.

The present week the Court had to apply the statute in still another direction and found it effective here too. We refer now, not to the Southern Pacific ruling but to the case of the corner in cotton which certain operators had undertaken to engineer in 1910. Corners are the most reprehensible of all dealings for muleting the consumer, and the Anti-Trust Law would have to be regarded as a very poor statute indeed if its scope and operation were not broad enough to reach and punish undertakings of that kind. But the Court sees no difficulty about bringing corners within the purview of the statute and indeed finds that they are expressly included within the provisions of the law. Justice Van Devanter, who wrote the opinion, said that "control and enhancement of price were features of the conspiracy upon the attainment of which it is conceded its success depended. Upon the corner becoming effective there could be no trading in the commodity save at the will of the conspirators and at such price as their interests might prompt them to exact. And so the conspiracy was to reach and to bring within its dominating influence the entire cotton trade of the country." Proceeding along these lines, he adds:

"Bearing in mind that such was the nature, object and scope of the conspiracy, we regard it as alto-

gether plain that by its necessary operation it would directly and materially impede and burden the due course of trade and commerce among the States, and, therefore, inflict upon the public the injuries which the Anti-Trust Act is designed to prevent.

"And that there is no allegation of a specific intent to restrain such trade or commerce does not make against this conclusion; for, as is shown by prior decisions of this Court, the conspirators must be held to have intended the necessary and direct consequences of their acts and cannot be heard to say the contrary. In other words, by purposely engaging in a conspiracy which necessarily and directly produces the result which the statute is designed to prevent, they are, in legal contemplation, chargeable with intending that result."

Taking this latest ruling in connection with the instructions handed down at the same time in the Union Pacific case, it should be plain to the dullest comprehension that the Supreme Court is construing the Anti-Trust statute so as to give the widest scope to the purpose of the law-maker and that the decrees will always be framed so that this purpose shall be fully carried out. The mode of distribution of assets allowed in the Northern Securities Co. case and in the Tobacco and Oil cases is rejected as not permissible in the matter of the Southern Pacific stockholdings, since the effect might be to still leave control in the same hands and thus defeat the purpose of the law. Justice Vandevanter says each case under the Sherman Act must stand upon its own facts and that the Court is unable to regard the decrees in the Northern Securities Co. case and the Standard Oil Co. case as precedents to be followed now, in view of the different situation presented for consideration. "The main purpose of the Act," he declares, "is to forbid combinations and conspiracies in undue restraint of trade or tending to monopolize it, and the object of proceedings of this character is to decree, by as effectual means as a court may, the end of such unlawful combinations and conspiracies. So far as is consistent with this purpose, a court of equity dealing with such combinations should conserve the property interests involved, but never in such wise as to sacrifice the object and purposes of the statute. The decrees of the courts must be faithfully executed and no form of dissolution be permitted that in substance or effect amounts to restoring the combination which it was the purpose of the decree to terminate."

This is certainly conclusive. But what becomes of the declaration in the Democratic platform that the Sherman Law has received a judicial construction depriving it of its efficacy and that the decrees of the Court are ineffective to break up combinations in violation of the law? Ex-President Roosevelt, it will be remembered, made the same assertions over and over while on the stump in his recent campaign. One of the most comforting things connected with these recent decisions of the Supreme Court is that by thus disposing so effectually of the criticisms made, in ignorance, against the law and the Court, demagogues of the Bryan and Roosevelt type are deprived of their main stock in trade.

Intervention by the European Powers and the suspension of peace negotiations between Turkey and the Balkan Allies have been the features of the Balkan situation this week. The result seems to assure peace within a reasonable time. Turkey, at the peace conference, remained firm in her refusal to give up further territory, including Adrianople,

to the allies, and a deadlock resulted. The Powers at once took up the matter vigorously on Tuesday at the Ambassadorial conference and a resumption of hostilities was averted. Turkey was frankly given to understand that the Powers would view the resumption of hostilities with the utmost displeasure. Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, acting practically as the spokesman for the Powers, said: "This subject is in course of receiving the attention of the Powers, but I cannot make any public statement as to their views or decisions, except such as may be made by common consent." As far as the question of ceding territory is concerned, the Powers, it appears, are practically unanimous that Turkey shall lose Adrianople. There is said to be a division of opinion, however, as to the Aegean Islands. The Triple Alliance—Austria, Italy and Germany—is said to be opposed to Greece holding them, particularly those islands nearest the Dardanelles. Russia and France, members of the Triple Entente, are reported to be in favor of Greece, while the third member of this group, Great Britain, is so far neutral. On other questions the powers are said to be in accord.

Other features of the European situation hinge on the action of Roumania and Austria. Roumania for some weeks has been demanding a portion of the territory to be taken from Turkey as the price for her remaining neutral during the Balkan war. Press despatches of Friday asserted that she is now prepared to force her demands and will invade Bulgaria and attempt to seize the northeastern corner of that country as her rightful possession. Russia and Austria, however, are said to be decidedly opposed to such aggressive measures. Should Roumania take this action, it would probably mean a renewal of the war, at least as far as Bulgaria is concerned, and would prove a relief to Turkey, as the armies of the Allies now near Constantinople would undoubtedly be weakened to fight the new enemy. Efforts of Russia and Austria, however, may prevent the actual step threatened by Roumania. Austria continued during the week to show a threatening spirit, the promise that her reserve army would be demobilized not being carried out. The large army of reservists, estimated from 300,000 to 500,000, is still on active duty, and Austria has continued to assert her desire for further territorial acquisitions. Russia has also been active, and a press despatch of Friday stating that the Cabinet has issued orders that no foreign aviators shall cross the western boundaries of Russia for a period of six months is considered significant.

Russia on Thursday mobilized her Black Sea fleet in preparation for a naval demonstration projected by the Powers in the event of it being found necessary to coerce Turkey. If the demonstration should be carried out, the Russian vessels will probably appear in the Gulf of Inia on the Black Sea, seventy-five miles to the northeast of Adrianople, while those of the other Powers will gather in Besika Bay, off the coast of Asia Minor, near the entrance to the Dardanelles. Such a demonstration, it is believed, would make easier the Turkish Government's task of surrendering to the demands of the Allies, as it could then plead coercion. Turkey, in spite of this threatened demonstration, showed an apparently determined front on Thursday, when the Porte sent a circular to the Turkish Ambassadors abroad, intimating that unless the allies accept

Turkey's peace proposals by the end of the week, the Ottoman delegates will be invited to return to Constantinople.

Italy, though a member of the Triple Alliance with Austria, is apparently jealous of the latter country because of its seemingly successful arrangement whereby Montenegro is to cede Mount Lowehen, dominating the Gulf of Cattaro, to Austria as compensation for the latter's acquiescence in Montenegro's possession of Scutari. Italy takes the attitude that any territorial compensation whatsoever asked or accepted by Austria would release the other two Powers from their obligations under the compact, and that agreements and undertakings could not hold before such a procedure, which would destroy the balance in the Adriatic, make Montenegro a vassal of Austria and threaten the peace of Europe.

The only actual hostilities during the week occurred between the Turks and Greeks—the latter, although taking part in the conferences, still refusing to sign the armistice. The Turkish fleet off the Dardanelles was reported to have retired on Friday of last week after a brief engagement in which neither side lost vessels. On Monday Greek artillery put out of action the Turkish batteries on the heights above Bazani, eight miles south of and the key to Yanina. The Turks were reported to have been routed and many men captured. The situation in Adrianople is described as desperate. The town is said to be filled with sickness, and provisions have become so scarce that the military authorities have requisitioned all food supplies, even from private sources, and only one distribution consisting of a half ration is made daily. The Bulgarian besiegers have allowed medicines to be taken into the town, and Red Cross workers to enter; but no provisions of any description have been received there.

There seems a distinct trend in favor of the Asquith Government in the British political situation, the Unionists apparently being all at sea on their tariff propaganda. The abandonment by the Opposition of the plans for taxation of foods is reported to be rapidly alienating the agricultural districts, and will also prevent the carrying out of the Unionist plan for Colonial preference. Meanwhile the House of Commons, which has re-assembled after the holidays, shows increased strength in the Government majority, and Mr. Lloyd-George's program is apparently being carried out with clockwork regularity. On Jan. 15 the Insurance Act will go into effect on schedule time, and the opposition of the British Medical Association is thus proven to have been entirely unsuccessful. Ninety per cent of members of the association, it is now asserted, are willing to abide by the terms of the Act, and virtually all positions, even in remote sections, have been filled. "Even the quick overturns in politics frequently seen in America," says one press dispatch from London, present nothing more startling and specular than the Unionists' performances in this country within little more than a fortnight. Before the Christmas holidays the Conservatives were presenting a united front against a dwindling Governmental majority that was seeking a means to cover up virtual Parliamentary defeat." The change in sentiment, as already noted, seems to be based on the division in the Unionist ranks over the tariff program. The Home Rule Bill, now before the House of Commons, was further amended on Tuesday,

when a provision was inserted for the introduction of proportional representation into constituencies which return three or more members, with the object of securing representation for the Unionists and the Nationalists where either form the minority party. The constituencies affected are Dublin City, Dublin County, Belfast and Cork City. Ulster continued its opposition to the bill during the week and served notice on the House of Commons that a provisional government would be brought into existence if the bill becomes a law. Every effort, it was said, would be made to obtain separate representation and remain free from an Irish Parliament.

A week of electioneering in France for the President, the election taking place on Jan. 17, seems to show that Raymond Poincare, Premier, is well in the lead and will probably be elected. The only other candidate who has offered his name is Alexander Ribot, former Premier. By the Constitutional law, the President must be elected by a majority vote of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies sitting as one National Assembly. Premier Poincare's strength lies, it is asserted, in his recent display of statesmanship during the European crisis, and he is said to be a national figure on which extremes in party views will unite. Should he be selected, it will create an unusual situation in France without a precedent, as he will become Premier and President-elect as well. The present Cabinet will remain in office until the new President is inaugurated, on Feb. 17, but the Premier, if elected, will probably immediately resign the Premiership. In that event, it is thought Aristide Briand, Minister of Justice and ex-Premier, will take up M. Poincare's duties, M. Poincare collaborating with him at the Foreign Office.

Threats of military dictatorship in Portugal were ended on Friday of last week when the Cabinet resigned, and after one failure by the Conservatives a new Cabinet was on Thursday of this week formed by Alfonso Costa, leader of the Democrats. President Manuel d'Arriaga announced the combining of the various factions under Dr. Costa, who has retained the office of Minister of Finance as well as Premier. The quick action by the President and Dr. Costa is believed to have prevented an outbreak throughout the republic.

The rebellion in Mexico apparently will not down. According to press despatches, the revolutionists were successful in two engagements during this week. The opposition to President Madero appears to be spreading, one of the newspapers in Mexico City having boldly demanded his resignation. Efforts to end the revolt are being made by the Government to a greater extent than previously, and the recent visit of Pedro Lascurain, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to Washington, led to the report on last Friday that his mission was to seek a loan to be used in a campaign to crush the rebellion. The engagements this week took place in and about Ayotcingo, only twenty-five miles from Mexico City. On Thursday the Federal garrison was defeated and the town razed. A force of 100 Federals sent from Mexico City was afterward reported also to have been defeated. Two other detachments of Federal troops have not been heard from. Bridges on the Mexican Southern Railroad

near Puebla which were recently rebuilt have been burned again by the revolutionists.

President Taft, in a speech in New York last Saturday, urged the settling of the contentions of Great Britain over the Panama Canal by a board of arbitration. At first it was thought he meant the Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration but the President later explained he meant an Anglo-American Board alone appointed solely by the two countries. Canvasses of the Senate show that the President's plan would probably be defeated if ever brought before that body, a large majority of the members opposing the idea. Republicans joined with Democrats in refusing to accept the President's view, contending that the stand of the United States is correct and there is nothing to arbitrate.

The European financial markets have been rather nervous this week. The main influences have been the hitch in the peace negotiations, the continued uncertainty regarding the real situation as between Austria and Russia, and the unexpected entrance of Roumania into the Balkan imbroglio. Austria has shown no disposition to demobilize its army, while Russia's intentions are still the subject of some distrust. Meanwhile money abroad has not shown a corresponding reaction to that at home and it is beginning to look as though both London and Paris will take considerable amounts of gold from New York in the near future. In the British centre there is a considerable aggregate of underwritings awaiting a favorable opportunity for distribution, not to mention the large volume of European State funds that will be required and which must appeal to the London market soon after the declaration of peace. In Paris the Credit Foncier's loan of 500,000,000 francs was duly offered on Thursday. The result is highly significant of the European financial situation. Although it was a  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  loan as against  $3\%$  a year ago when a similar offering was made, the results justify the predictions that had been made that it would not prove by any means as successful as the 1912 issue. Press dispatches announce that it was only subscribed one and a-half times, which compares with nearly twenty times for the last year's loan, and but for the subscriptions of the leading Paris banks the result of the issue would not have been brilliant. It was not supported by the small investors; no crowds were seen when the banks opened. This absence is explained in a special cable dispatch to the Herald by the fact that investors and the French "stocking" are impatiently awaiting the issue of Chinese, Japanese and other foreign loans which are announced to be issued after the conclusion of peace in the Balkans, with interest at  $5\%$  and more. Even the small preparations for the Credit Foncier loan caused quite a strain in the Paris money market, however, and there should now be some relaxation, especially as the usual annual dividend and rent payments for Jan. 15 have by this time undoubtedly been provided for. The City of Paris will soon announce a large municipal loan which will pay 3 or  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ , and there will be an issue of  $4\%$  State railway bonds, while some of the large French credit associations will add to their capital by new issues of shares. --

So far as the securities of the Balkan States themselves are concerned, the uncertainty of the week has not produced important fluctuations. British

consols closed last evening at  $75\frac{1}{4}$ , which is identical with a week ago, while French rentes (in Paris) finished at 89.10 francs, comparing with  $89.32\frac{1}{2}$  francs last week. Russian 4s close unchanged in London at 91. Turkish 4s gained an additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  point and closed at 87 (making a similar rise for three weeks); Bulgarian 6s still remain unchanged at 104, while Greek monopoly 4s are  $\frac{1}{2}$  point lower at 54; Servian Unified 4s and German Imperial 3s both remain unchanged for the week at 78 and  $77\frac{1}{2}$ , respectively. Day-to-day money closed in London at  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ , comparing with  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  @  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  a week ago, while in Berlin the closing rate was  $4\%$ , which is a reduction of  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  for the week and indicates relaxation at the German centre after the year-end strain.

The official Bank rates in Europe are without change this week, and while private Bank rates are fractionally lower, this does not necessarily signify that an easier situation is prevailing. In London, the spot rate for long and short bills is  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ , with bills to arrive quoted at  $4\frac{7}{8}$ - $16$  @  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ . A week ago  $4\frac{9}{16}$ - $16$  @  $4\frac{5}{8}\%$  was the rate for spot bills and  $4\frac{9}{16}\%$  for bills to arrive. No discrimination is made at the moment in rates for long and short bills. In Paris,  $4\%$  remains the open market discount for commercial bills while  $4\frac{1}{8}\%$ , as a rule, is demanded for finance bills, the latter being a concession of  $\frac{1}{8}\%$  for the week. In Berlin  $4\frac{3}{8}\%$  covers the spot quotation with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  @  $4\frac{3}{4}\%$  to arrive. Amsterdam is  $1\frac{1}{16}\%$  lower at  $3\frac{13}{16}$ - $16$  for all maturities, Brussels is  $4\frac{7}{8}\%$  against  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  a week ago, but Vienna is  $\frac{1}{8}\%$  lower at  $5\frac{5}{8}\%$ . The official Bank rates at the leading foreign centres are: London  $5\%$ ; Paris  $4\%$ ; Berlin  $6\%$ ; Vienna  $6\%$ ; Brussels  $4\%$ ; Amsterdam  $4\%$ ; Bombay  $7\%$ , and Bengal  $7\%$ .

The Bank of England statement, as was to have been expected, recorded the return of funds from the provinces after the holiday expenditures. According to the dispatch of our special correspondent, the Bank's gold and bullion holdings were strengthened by the addition of £2,113,367 and the total reserve increased £2,680,000, which brought the proportion of reserve to liabilities up to  $45\%$ ; this compares with  $30.65\%$  a week ago and  $46.97\%$  at this date a year ago. The feature of the report was the large repayments by the market to the Bank, which amounted to £16,935,000; this, however, left Lombard Street without any great surplus of cash, although it was aided by a decrease of £4,351,000 in public deposits. Ordinary deposits were reduced £11,166,000. The bullion holdings now aggregate £33,413,854 and compare with £36,047,702 at this date one year ago and with £32,899,789 in 1911. The loan account (other securities) now stands at £32,694,000 and compares with £31,971,920 in 1912 and £28,186,526 in 1911. The total reserve is £23,230,000, as against £25,909,202 in 1912 and £23,451,664 the year preceding. Our special correspondent furnishes the following details of the gold movement into and out of the Bank for the Bank week: Imports, £683,000 (of which £19,000 from Ecuador, £12,000 from Australia, £30,000 released by Straits Settlement and £622,000 bought in the open market); exports, £465,000 (of which £425,000 to Brazil and £40,000 French coin sold), and receipts of £1,895,000 net from the interior of Great Britain.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France, which was published on Thursday, is suggestive of the conditions that call for the exports of gold this week to Paris on an entirely arbitrary basis. The gold holdings were reduced 6,150,000 francs and the silver holdings were lower by 10,375,000 francs. There was, however, a contraction in the leading items of liabilities, discounts showing a reduction of 121,225,000 francs and circulation a reduction of 76,250,000 francs. Treasury deposits were reduced 13,075,000 francs and general deposits 32,950,000 francs, while advances increased 17,400,000 francs. The gold holdings are now slightly below those of a year ago, amounting to 3,187,975,000 francs, comparing with 3,178,900,000 francs in 1912 and 3,247,725,000 francs in 1911. The silver report is not quite so favorable, the total being 697,400,000 francs, as against 801,950,000 francs in 1912 and 820,375,000 francs in 1911. The outstanding circulation amounts to 5,810,075,000 francs and compares with 5,477,767,535 francs in 1912 and 5,409,210,050 francs in 1911.

The return of the Imperial Bank of Germany was unmistakably a strong one. The gold indicated an increase of 40,120,000 marks and gold and silver combined an increase of 63,852,000 marks, making the aggregate of both kinds of cash 978,796,000 marks, comparing with 1,059,220,000 marks in 1912 and 988,600,000 marks in 1911. Circulation was canceled during the week to the extent of 281,962,000 marks, though the total still remains in excess of recent years, aggregating 2,228,426,000 marks, comparing with 2,009,740,000 marks last year and 1,788,060,000 marks in 1911. Treasury bills were reduced during the week 20,646,000 marks, loans were paid off to the amount of 79,380,000 marks, while discounts matured to the extent of 299,151,000 marks, net. The total of loans and discounts this week is 1,829,246,000 marks and compares with 1,625,160,000 marks one year ago and 1,222,740,000 marks in 1911. The abolition of the maximum limit of 300 million marks (\$75,000,000) for issues of Imperial Bank notes below the value of 100 marks (\$25) was recommended yesterday (Friday) by Rudolf Havenstein, the President of the Reichsbank, during the session of the Budget Committee of the Imperial Parliament. He put forth this proposal as a means of increasing the gold stock of the Imperial Bank, arguing that it was necessary to augment this to 1,200,000,000 or 1,500,000,000 marks (\$300,000,000 to \$375,000,000).

The local money situation has become suddenly one of exceptional ease. Funds are returning from the interior in large volume, and it is evident that the moneys represented by the new year dividends and coupons are coming back to the banks with a considerable degree of freedom. Lenders at the moment are seeking uses for their funds, the tables in this respect having been completely turned from the condition that existed not more than a fortnight ago. Call money during the week has not exceeded  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$  and the renewal rate for Stock Exchange loans has not gone above the same figure, while a considerable part of the week's business has been done at 3% and below. A demand by Paris for gold has already resulted in two shipments aggregating \$3,000,000 to the French capital. This movement of the precious metal has, it is understood, the direct aid of

the Bank of France in the form of the payment of interest while the metal is in transit; and the expectation in well-informed circles is, that the French demand will require fully \$10,000,000 before it culminates. This, however, is probably dependent upon a continuance of the remarkably easy conditions in local money circles. There seems, nevertheless, no general expectation that the present wave of redundancy in the supply of funds will continue. The outward movement of gold is in itself a rather significant indication of the foreign demand and is clearly suggestive of what must be expected in the situation on the other side of the ocean during the next few months. Europe will be called upon to undertake an unusual amount of financing. There will, in the first place, be the necessity of repairing the waste of war and, as readers of the "Chronicle" are aware, conservative estimates of new European State loans to be issued in the early part of 1913 indicate that the requirements will not be far from \$500,000,000. In addition to this, account must be taken of the large commitments that are already in the hands of European bankers and underwriters. There has recently been an enforced restriction of European flotations of securities as a result of the high money rates and the general unsettlement of the investment situation. Underwriters will be anxious to distribute their commitments at the earliest opportunity, and will thus provide a demand for funds which, in connection with the European State funds flotations, will constitute a continued source of demand for capital. In addition, the fact that negotiations have virtually been completed on a \$125,000,000 loan to China should not be omitted from general calculations. This loan will be participated in by the bankers of the Six Great Powers, and will thus add to the general drain of funds. Therefore the prospects for foreign demands upon New York for available funds may be considered quite certain, and we may expect to send gold abroad in addition to the continued active movement of exports of the products of our soil and of our factories.

At home there are also large capital demands in sight that do not suggest a continuance of the easy money conditions that have so suddenly come upon us. The Baltimore & Ohio RR., for instance, announces an issue of \$63,250,000 in bonds, the Interborough will soon require possibly about \$70,000,000 for new subways, when contracts have been definitely signed, and, taken altogether, our bankers who are in a position to speak with authority on bond issues that have not yet been officially announced figure that before the first of March the market will be compelled to face new bond issues calling for at least \$250,000,000. This is entirely exclusive of the maturities of short-term notes and other similar obligations, which, of course, may be regarded very largely in the light of renewals.

On the other hand, there seems reason for the expectation that the mercantile and industrial demands for money will not continue as urgent in the future as they have been in the recent past. The country is now doing a remarkably large volume of business, but this represents, to an appreciable extent at least, the actual transfer of merchandise that was contracted for months ago. Banks and other authorities in close touch with affairs in the interior agree that there is a noteworthy abridgement of business enthusiasm—a lack of new initiative that promises in the long run to curtail business activi-

ties. This is one of the natural accompaniments of a tariff revision that, like the present movement, promises to be actual and real. Furthermore, the stock market is showing no sign of unusual activity, such as would lead to a tax upon banking reserves. Thus, with our trade and industrial activities and with the requirements of the stock market restricted, we have conditions which will ensure a surplus of cash at home that will, however, find active demand from other home and foreign sources. The net movement of currency between the interior and New York this week, including the Sub-Treasury transfers and the direct remittances and receipts by the banks, shows a large gain in favor of this centre. Last Saturday's bank statement indicated an increase of no less than \$14,784,000 in money holdings, but as a result of an expansion of \$32,693,000 in deposits, the reserve requirements were increased \$7,326,050, making the net increase in cash surplus \$7,457,950. This brings the total cash surplus of banks and trust companies in the Clearing House to \$13,854,550 and compares with \$27,239,100 a year ago.

The extreme figures this week for call money have been  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and  $3\frac{3}{4}$ %, which also constituted the range of quotations for Monday. On that day the ruling rate was  $3\frac{3}{4}$ %. On Tuesday and Wednesday 3% was the highest and  $2\frac{3}{4}$ % was the lowest and also the renewal basis; on Thursday 3% was again the highest and  $2\frac{3}{4}$ % the renewal basis, while  $2\frac{1}{2}$ % was the lowest. Friday's maximum was 3%, minimum  $2\frac{1}{2}$ % and renewal figure  $2\frac{3}{4}$ %. Time money for early maturities is now virtually on a 4% basis, and mercantile paper is 5%, which figure could probably be shaded on choice names. Closing quotations for time money are 4% for sixty days,  $4@4\frac{1}{4}$ % for ninety days and  $4\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}$ % for four months and later maturities. As already noted, final quotations for mercantile paper are 5% for sixty and ninety-day endorsed bills receivable and also for four to six months' single names of choice character; others are quoted at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ %.

Sterling exchange has this week continued the upward course that was the feature a week ago, and is now ruling very close to the normal gold-export point. Meanwhile, \$3,000,000 in gold has already been shipped to Paris—\$2,000,000 going on Thursday and \$1,000,000 by to-day's steamer—and additional amounts are expected to leave our shores right along until a total of at least \$10,000,000 has gone to the French capital. The explanation of this movement at a time when the foreign exchanges are still concededly below the shipping point is that the Bank of France is granting facilities whereby the loss on exchange is overcome. It is reported on excellent authority that the Bank of France is, for instance, paying interest while the gold is on the ocean; and with the premium that the precious metal is commanding in France, it can well afford to aid the movement in this way. Advices received by international bankers at this centre state that a rather peculiar combination has developed in the French money market. There has, it is asserted, been a distinct renewal of the fear of war among the peasantry, and in France this is tantamount to a renewal of hoarding of gold. A significant indication of this feeling was the practical failure of the popular part of the subscription—as distinct from the banking subscription—to the Credit Foncier loan which was

offered on Thursday, and to which we refer more fully in another column. The Bank of France offered a particularly poor statement on Thursday—the first statement of the New Year, which naturally should have shown improvement. While the English and German banks reported substantial increases in their gold supplies, the French bank reported, instead of an increase, a reduction of 6,150,000 francs.

The strength in sterling exchange has, of course, been aided by the active demand for remittances representing the January dividend and coupon payments on American stocks held abroad. But the main influence has been the fact that while our high rates that existed two weeks ago have disappeared, the foreign money centres continue under appreciable strain. As funds naturally go where highest rental rates can be commanded, the international movement is, not unnaturally, running strongly against this country. We discuss in our remarks on the local money situation why the extreme ease that has so suddenly developed in New York can hardly be expected to continue for a protracted period. So long as banking resources are in such active demand in other parts of the world, we in New York must not expect to hold aloof from worldwide influences. British trade, notwithstanding the strain in the European political situation, is still running at high pressure and is making new records each succeeding month. The complete totals of trade of the United Kingdom for the year just ended are now available and are highly suggestive. The imports for the year aggregated £744,896,514 (approximately \$3,724,482,570) and the exports totaled £487,434,002 (\$2,437,170,010). These figures indicate an increase of £64,738,987 in imports and of £33,314,704 in exports, making the combined increase in the total trade of £98,053,691, or approximately \$490,268,455. Naturally, such activity in trade as is here indicated requires correspondingly large banking facilities. Our own foreign trade is likewise making new records. At the present moment we are shipping our merchandise abroad at a remarkable pace, and we are also shipping gold, which seems a reversal of the natural order of things. The engagement of gold for France is the first for export since July 1912. In February of last year \$8,000,000 was shipped to France, in March \$4,000,000 and in July \$8,000,000. Although it must be conceded that there is thus far slight evidence of any substantial curtailment in our imports of foreign merchandise, international houses here are watching the movement very closely and are expecting that the near approach of tariff legislation and the practical certainty of tariff revision downward will have an effect upon the value and volume of the inward movement. In that event, granting that our exports keep up, there will be established abroad a considerable trade balance in our favor.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Saturday was very firm and advanced about 40 points on short covering and the extensive demands for remittance in connection with dividend and interest payments on American securities held abroad; the range was  $4\ 8640@4\ 8650$  for demand,  $4\ 8685@4\ 8695$  for cable transfers and  $4\ 8205@4\ 8215$  for sixty days. The undertone was weaker on Monday, the market reacting about 10 points, to  $4\ 8630@4\ 8640$  for demand and  $4\ 8675@4\ 8685$  for cable transfers, although sixty days advanced to  $4\ 8225@4\ 8235$ . On Tuesday there was a further decline

at the opening to 4 8620 for demand and 4 8665 for cables; later in the day, however, this was recovered, and the close was unchanged from Monday's final figures. Sterling advanced on Wednesday on the ease in the local money situation and lighter offerings of commercial bills—these influences offsetting the usual effect of the exports of gold; demand moved up to 4 8640@4 8650, cable transfers to 4 8685@-4 8695 and sixty days to 4 8240@4 8250. Rates again advanced sharply on Thursday, due chiefly to speculative operations and the continued ease in money; the range was 4 8670@4 8680 for demand, 4 8715@4 8725 for cable transfers and 4 8265@-4 8275 for sixty days. On Friday the market still continued firm and a further rise of 20@30 points took place. Closing quotations were 4 8295@4 8305 for sixty days, 4 8695@4 8705 for demand bills and 4 8735@4 8745 for cable transfers. Commercial on banks closed at 4 80<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>@4 82<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> and documents for payment at 4 81<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4 82<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. Cotton for payment ranged from 4 82<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4 82<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, grain for payment 4 83@4 83<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

The New York Clearing-House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$17,794,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Jan. 10. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$24,691,000, while the shipments have reached \$6,897,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury operations, and gold exports, which together occasioned a net gain of \$500,000, the combined result of the flow of money into and out of the New York banks for the week appears to have been a gain of \$18,294,000, as follows:

Week ending Jan. 10 1913.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$24,691,000	\$6,897,000	Gain \$17,794,000
Sub-Treas. oper'ns and gold exports.....	33,200,000	32,700,000	Gain 500,000
Total .....	\$57,891,000	\$39,597,000	Gain \$18,294,000

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

Bank of	Jan. 9 1913.			Jan. 11 1912.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Bel.	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	33,413,854	-----	33,413,854	36,047,702	-----	36,047,702
France	127,538,800	26,415,560	153,954,360	127,155,840	32,077,500	159,233,340
Germany	40,838,400	13,750,000	54,588,400	38,684,750	14,276,550	52,961,300
Russia	155,295,000	6,691,000	161,986,000	143,290,000	6,227,000	149,517,000
Aus-Hun	50,410,000	9,908,000	60,318,000	53,838,000	11,831,000	65,669,000
Spain	17,500,000	29,499,000	46,999,000	16,729,000	30,074,000	46,803,000
Italy	42,619,000	3,400,000	46,019,000	40,818,000	3,570,000	44,388,000
Netherl'ds	13,533,000	656,000	14,189,000	11,883,000	856,800	12,739,800
Nat. Belg	7,478,000	3,739,000	11,217,000	6,768,000	3,384,000	10,152,000
Sweden	5,558,000	-----	5,558,000	4,718,000	-----	4,718,000
Switzerl'd	6,926,000	-----	6,926,000	6,436,000	-----	6,436,000
Norway	2,353,000	-----	2,353,000	2,192,000	-----	2,192,000
Tot. week	503,463,054	94,056,560	597,519,614	488,558,292	102,346,850	590,905,142
Prev. week	502,742,807	95,264,100	598,006,907	483,739,495	102,359,113	586,098,608

**THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE'S HEARINGS.**

With the beginning of hearings on the question of currency reform this week, before the sub-committee of the House Banking and Currency Committee, it may perhaps be imagined that definite action on that important question is brought considerably nearer. This may be so; but we are not sure that it is the case. The inquiries by the Glass Committee are undoubtedly designed to clear the ground, so far as may be possible, for consideration of the question in the next Congress. No one expects any definite action, or even any serious effort at such action, in the present expiring Congress.

The idea of full and complete public hearings on the question is of itself correct. That process would, in fact, be essential before any proper reform measure could possibly get upon the statute books. The virtual lack of public hearings of this sort was one

of the weak points in the Aldrich Bill's program. It is true, the leaders in the Monetary Commission movement perfectly understood the disadvantage in which the absence of such hearings placed them, and deliberately adopted their own method, on the ground that the first essential was the placing of a concrete and coherent plan before the public, for its discussion, dissection and criticism. This end Mr. Aldrich and the Monetary Commission unquestionably achieved. The basis for discussion lie before the public. But it is not so clear what the next step in the matter is likely to be. In particular it is by no means certain that people, in or out of Congress, who are urging immediate action by that body on currency reform are following the wisest policy.

The testimony of experts summoned this week before the sub-committee was curiously varied. Practically all the experts agreed as to the need for a more comprehensive banking and currency plan. But there the agreement stopped. On Tuesday Mr. Morawetz re-stated his proposal for the establishment of a set of reserve banks, one for each clearing-house district. Mr. Warburg, on the other hand, differed wholly from this conception of the case, arguing that the main difficulty of the present system was the decentralization of reserves, and that district reserve banks as proposed by Mr. Morawetz would be both impracticable and dangerous. Mr. Hepburn, of the Chase Bank, in his testimony favored the division of the country into clearing-house districts for the purpose of partial centralization of reserves. But the next day ex-Secretary Shaw rejected all these expedients, and, taking up the question of bank-note issues, set forth the somewhat fantastic plan of a "supplementary currency", to be available in times of active money.

Other plans and projects, differing as widely as these among themselves, are undoubtedly awaiting the hearing of the committee. It will not have been forgotten that even the National Bankers' Convention, last September, expressed by resolution its willingness to co-operate with any plan which should solve the difficulties of the situation. A year before it had indorsed the Aldrich plan alone. At the opening of the present hearings, the chairman of the sub-committee carefully explained that both the committee and Congressional majority were seeking for some other plan than that proposed by the Monetary Commission, because the Aldrich plan had been denounced by the Democratic platform. Mr. Wilson, in his speech accepting the Presidential nomination, declared of currency reform that "no mere bankers' plan will meet the requirements. It should be a merchants' and farmers, plan as well." Here again is a complicating suggestion—which, in fact, sounds just a bit like the insistence of twenty or thirty years ago on submitting the question of this country's money standard to the farmers' alliances and labor organizations. But the mere fact that opinions in such conflicting variety are at hand gives ground for warning against too impetuous action in the matter. Mr. Morawetz rightly observed to the committee that "great caution and conservatism are the first things to be considered in undertaking to change out banking and currency laws"; while Mr. Warburg similarly warned the committee "against experimenting with new ideas" in the establishment of a reformed currency system.



The truth is, the circumstances in Congress and in our politics generally may easily turn out, for the time at any rate, to be such that the decidedly wiser part would be to bear those ills we have rather than fly to others that we know not of. It is possible that the "ills we have" are somewhat exaggerated in current discussion. The notion prevailing more or less in certain circles, that the existing system of bank-note currency caused the panic of 1907, has not a shadow of foundation in fact. Mr. Hepburn's explanation of that panic to the committee last Tuesday, that "the whole world had overtraded in 1907," is absolutely correct. It is conceivable, no doubt, that an ideal currency system, had it been then in operation, would greatly have alleviated the panic of that year, especially in the phenomenon of money hoarding. But it is also conceivable that a distinctly unsound system might have expanded the bubble of credit to vastly greater proportions than it actually reached, leaving the resultant crash quite as much more disastrous.

Clumsy our present system of bank note issues unquestionably is. It does not fulfill the function of elasticity or of quick adaptability to emergencies. But it is sound, so far as security and general confidence in the currency is concerned; it has lasted us, through good and ill, during several generations of successful trade expansion in this country, and it at all events still provides a bridge over which the interval may be crossed before safe and conservative action on the general question is possible. We are not defending the present system as an ideal plan, nor are we advising abandonment of active propaganda in favor of a thorough currency reform. But we do feel it necessary to speak strongly against the idea that some sort of legislation must be hustled through at all hazards at the earliest possible opportunity by Congress. That way lies danger. We have no doubt that the wiser statesmen—those who understand the full scope and meaning of the money problem—are studying quite as closely the temper and capacity of Congress itself as they are the various plans now coming before the committee.

#### LACK OF CONSIDERATION FOR THE RAILWAYS.

Mr. George A. Post of the Railway Business Association remarks that] "it would no more be possible for the Interstate Commerce Commission to be broad for any length of time in an atmosphere of general public narrowness than for an individual to exist in an atmosphere charged with poisonous gases." In course of four year devoted to conciliation between the public and the roads, he adds, his Associations has found certain public conceptions, of which the dominant one is, "that the railways of the United States are culprits that ought to be punished on general principles." There is still a failure to point out with sufficient frequency and emphasis that, even if American roads are not perfect, they have outstripped like systems in other countries, particularly in that "with the lowest capitalization per mile in the world they pay the highest wages and charge the lowest rates." This is exactly the sort of efficiency, he urges, which Americans boast of in other business; "it should particularly appeal to American pride, because it has meant to the country a development unparalleled and the ability to compete with other nations in our own markets and in theirs."

Mr. Post holds the real question of rates to be not so much one of "rights" to any given return on the investment as "one of common business sense." He says:

"The question is what the public has got to have done for it and whether the railroads, taken by and large, are earning enough to do this. There may be a wide difference of opinion as to what the railroads should do for the country. We might conceive some one urging that the stimulation to national growth applied in the past through railway development itself, spurred on to great risks by hope of great reward, has been an artificial and unhealthy process, and that for the future agriculture, industry, and commerce should lead and not be led by railway development. We might also imagine some one advocating just the opposite—namely Government subsidy. . . The Railway Business Association interprets the public as desiring an indefinite continuance of railway leadership in agricultural and industrial development, both intensive and pioneering."

This opinion of the attitude of the Commission, a body of men who doubtless mean well, is justified by their action. Even the "Journal of Commerce," generally rather in seeming accord with the current feeling of quasi-hostility to corporations, editorially remarked on Dec. 31 that the expression "suspends freight advances" is a headline relating to the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission that has become so familiar of late as almost to warrant keeping it in type, and on that very day a Washington special dispatch gave a list of suspensions just ordered on a half-dozen roads located East and far in the West, and applying to a variety of freight.

The mails manager of one road declares that the new parcels post will involve the roads of the country in a loss of at least 50 millions annually unless some arrangement is made to prevent this. Not only must roads in some sections where the fourth-year weighing has been done not long ago haul a greatly increased load for nearly four years without a cent of pay, but there are other unfavorable changes. When light express matter, heretofore paying the roads something, is shifted by the senders to the parcels post, that something of pay is lost; new cars will also be required for the increased matter; and the roads will be subjected to increased expense in delivering matter from their stations to post offices, under their existing contracts. Under the letter of the contracts, this manager thinks, the roads could not be forced to carry parcels-post matter at all, as it is not "mail" matter, but to refuse would create a further hostility against the carriers.

The question of what return is justly due to the owners of railways is both important and timely, yet it does not seem to be attracting proper attention; this is doubtless largely because millions of persons who are deeply interested in savings banks and other institutions that are financially based on railroad stocks and bonds are not yet brought to realize that the roads against which they clamor to the Commission for protection and which they denounce verbally or in print are their own property in large measure. But if the question, what is owed to the owners of the roads is deemed academic, the other question what the roads must do for the country if the country is to thrive ought to engage everybody's attention. The modern theory is that railroads are not private property but that they exist

to render public service. They cannot serve unless they have strength to do it. If it is of minor public consequence whether net earnings suffice to pay reasonable interest on what is already invested in them, it is surely of great public consequence whether the net earnings suffice to induce further investment. Prosperity for transportation and prosperity for the United States are one and the same question.

CLEARINGS AND SPECULATION IN 1912.

Conclusive proof of the trade activity which prevailed in the United States during 1912 is found in the reports of bank clearings from the various cities of the country. For all but a very few of the 150 places included in our compilations, the figures of 1912 exceed those of 1911 and are quite generally records for the twelve-months period and in numerous cases very decidedly so. Nor is the excellent showing of the year in any mentionable degree to be ascribed to the swelling of the totals by speculative transactions. At New York, of course, and in a gradually lessening degree at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh and a few other cities, dealings on the stock exchanges are a more or less important element in the making of clearings, but in 1912 the operations on these exchanges were a comparatively negligible influence as contributing to the augmentation. Taking New York as an example, there was an absence of speculative activity in the late year, the volume of transactions having been only nominally greater than in 1911 and well below the average of recent years. The fact is there has been no well sustained activity to operations since 1909, and in 1912 the aggregate of stock transactions was smaller than in any year since 1898, only excepting 1911, as compared with which there was a slight excess.

Clearings at New York record a gain of 9.1% over 1911 and 3.6% over 1910. Furthermore, as compared with the heaviest annual total of clearings at this city (that of 1906, which was contemporaneous with, and in considerable measure due to, very large Stock Exchange operations) there is a loss of only \$3,931,861,394, or 3.8%. Outside of New York a new high mark in clearings was again set in 1912. The total at 74 1/2 billion dollars compares with 67 7/8 billions in the preceding year, 66 7/8 billions in 1910 and 62 1/4 billions in 1909; and, moreover, has more than doubled since 1900, part of the increase, although not by any means the greater portion of it, being due to the including of new cities in the meantime. It is to be noted, also, that, as contrasted with last year, very important gains are exhibited in every section of the country and that at some of the smaller places the percentages of increase are phenomenally heavy. This is particularly true of such points as South Bend, Akron, San Diego, Billings, Nashville, Lancaster and Houston. Furthermore, accepting bank clearings as truly measuring expansion or diminution in trade activity; very satisfactory growth is indicated by the returns from many prominent centres of business. Among these may be named Buffalo and Springfield in the East, Detroit and Grand Rapids in the Middle West, Los Angeles on the Pacific Coast, Omaha and Duluth in the "Other Western" group and Houston, Memphis and Fort Worth at the South. Losses are very infrequent, quite generally nominal and due to locally operating causes; in fact, only 16 of the 149 cities outside of New York show any declines.

For the whole country the aggregate of bank clearings for 1912 was \$174,914,230,781, exceeding by \$14,684,457,115, or 9.2%, the total for the previous year, and by \$9,076,089,451, or 5.4%, the former record figures of 1909, and more than doubling the result of 1900. In the following table we show the clearings for New York, the total for outside cities and the aggregate of all annually for the sixteen years 1897 to 1912, inclusive.

Year.	New York Clearings.	Inc. or Dec.	Clearings Outside New York.	Inc. or Dec.	Total Clearings.	Inc. or Dec.
1912	\$ 100,743,967,262	+9.1	\$ 74,170,263,519	+9.3	\$ 174,914,230,781	+9.2
1911	92,372,812,735	-5.9	67,856,960,931	+1.6	160,229,773,666	-2.4
1910	97,274,500,093	-6.1	66,820,720,906	+7.3	164,095,220,999	-1.0
1909	103,588,738,321	+30.7	62,249,403,009	+17.2	165,838,141,330	+25.2
1908	79,275,880,256	-9.1	53,132,968,880	-8.4	132,408,849,136	-8.8
1907	87,182,168,381	-16.7	57,843,565,112	-4.8	145,025,733,493	-9.3
1906	104,675,328,656	+11.6	55,229,888,677	+10.1	159,905,717,333	+11.0
1905	92,822,090,202	+36.7	50,005,388,230	+13.9	142,827,478,431	+27.7
1904	98,649,418,673	+4.1	42,909,594,342	+1.3	141,559,013,015	+3.0
1903	65,970,337,955	-13.6	43,238,849,809	+3.8	109,209,187,764	-7.4
1902	76,328,189,165	-3.9	41,695,109,575	+6.7	118,023,298,740	-0.4
1901	79,427,685,842	+50.9	38,982,329,340	+16.6	118,410,015,182	+37.6
1900	52,634,201,865	-13.4	33,436,347,818	+0.5	86,070,549,683	-8.5
1899	60,761,791,901	+44.8	33,285,608,882	+23.9	94,047,400,783	+36.6
1898	41,971,782,437	+25.6	26,854,774,887	+12.6	68,826,557,324	+20.2
1897	33,427,027,471	+15.8	23,302,043,485	+6.4	57,229,070,956	+11.7

Dealings in shares properties on the New York Stock Exchange, as intimated above, were only a very little greater in 1912 than in 1911 and fell much below the aggregate for a number of earlier years, the falling off being most marked as contrasted with 1906, 1905 and 1901. At times there were comparative spurts of activity, but only of short duration; after each of which the market relapsed into quietness or virtual dullness. The aggregate of the sales at the Exchange for 1912 was 131,128,425 shares, as against 127,207,258 shares in 1911, no less than 164 million and 214 million shares in 1910 and 1909, respectively, and the record aggregate of 284,298,010 shares in 1906. Transactions in bonds were of smaller volume in the late year than in that immediately preceding, the decline extending to all the various classes. Aggregate bond sales for the year were of a par value of \$675,213,500, against \$890,210,100 in 1911 and the 1909 record total of \$1,317,291,000. Bank stocks, also, were less favored in the dealings in 1912 as will be seen below. The subjoined table shows the details of stock and bond and bank shares sales at the Exchange for each of the last two years.

Description.	Twelve Months 1912.			Twelve Months 1911.		
	Par Value, or Quantity.	Actual Value.	Aver. Price.	Par Value, or Quantity.	Actual Value.	Aver. Price.
Stock (Sh's.)	131,128,425	\$11,835,650,300	97.7	127,207,258	\$11,003,600,829	95.8
RR. bonds	648,168,000	625,121,925	96.4	794,987,200	764,011,294	94.8
Gov. bonds	1,243,500	1,280,676	103.0	3,467,500	3,586,959	103.4
State bonds	25,802,000	24,978,218	96.8	91,755,400	91,276,997	99.5
Bank stks.	757,000	1,799,458	237.5	1,574,600	4,031,858	257.3
Total	\$125,116,214,400	\$12,215,311,112	97.6	\$123,804,814,300	\$11,856,527,937	95.8

Without comment, we append a table reporting the dealings in stocks, month by month and quarter by quarter, for the last two years.

SALES OF STOCK AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mth.	1912			1911		
	Number of Shares.	Values.		Number of Shares.	Values.	
		Par.	Actual.		Par.	Actual.
Jan.	10,906,138	\$ 970,876,425	\$ 958,417,286	10,461,526	\$ 907,503,875	\$ 872,467,419
Feb.	7,086,544	621,704,400	603,463,418	10,194,217	902,448,900	879,948,718
Mar.	14,562,052	1,334,837,225	1,312,748,973	6,823,565	619,067,575	6,047,480
1st qtr.	32,554,734	2,927,418,050	2,873,629,677	27,434,611	2,429,080,350	2,352,895,617
April	15,959,338	1,452,962,700	1,438,401,408	5,369,350	471,409,900	456,396,404
May	13,662,747	1,233,734,950	1,210,479,898	11,115,578	984,924,050	971,047,998
June	7,219,721	645,234,975	622,417,928	10,508,400	951,730,450	940,178,916
2d qtr.	36,841,806	3,331,931,725	3,271,299,204	26,993,328	2,407,064,400	2,367,613,304
6 m's.	69,396,540	6,259,349,775	6,144,928,881	54,427,939	4,836,144,750	4,720,518,921
July	7,158,324	654,771,350	620,416,209	5,476,559	503,137,200	486,492,746
Aug.	8,952,358	811,491,750	790,418,208	14,994,533	1,371,606,250	1,308,437,416
Sept.	10,107,294	911,341,200	887,463,294	17,395,957	1,594,873,875	1,401,457,498
3d qtr.	26,217,886	2,378,004,300	2,298,295,711	37,867,049	3,469,617,425	3,106,387,660
9 m's.	95,604,426	8,637,354,075	8,443,224,592	92,294,988	8,305,762,175	7,916,906,581
Oct.	14,166,896	1,267,956,250	1,234,014,207	10,936,901	1,003,848,325	942,988,576
Nov.	8,725,317	786,089,400	769,948,928	14,919,486	1,352,048,150	1,340,488,064
Dec.	12,631,786	1,143,650,575	1,114,942,108	9,055,882	827,370,950	794,216,468
4th qtr.	35,523,999	3,198,296,225	3,118,905,243	34,912,270	3,183,267,425	3,086,694,248
Year	131,128,425	\$11,835,650,300	\$11,835,650,300	127,207,258	\$11,003,600,829	\$11,003,600,829



ratio of augmentation most decidedly marked at Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary and Hamilton. As in the United States, stock operations on the Canadian exchanges, while a little greater than in 1911, were less active than in an average year. Montreal dealings aggregated 2,338,058 shares and \$6,295,359 bonds, against 2,255,158 shares and \$5,968,800 bonds in 1911, and 2,137,426 shares and \$6,115,480 bonds in 1910. In 1909 over 3 1-3 million shares were traded in. The year's transactions at Toronto covered 1,168,329 shares and \$1,711,220 bonds, contrasting with 662,645 shares and \$1,998,230 bonds in 1911 and 940,544 shares and \$2,829,220 bonds in 1910. The record year's stock sales in Toronto (in 1902) was 2,163,277 shares. The Canadian clearings by quarters for six years we summarize as follows:

Clearings Reported. (000s omitted.)	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Total Year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1912..	1,936,495	2,278,571	2,239,788	2,596,206	9,051,060				
1911..	1,587,168	1,703,111	1,781,062	2,182,891	7,344,232				
1910..	1,370,488	1,465,522	1,524,949	1,754,201	6,115,160				
1909..	1,088,670	1,220,420	1,245,681	1,635,641	5,190,312				
1908..	903,074	952,520	1,014,090	1,272,410	4,142,094				
1907..	1,004,009	1,070,924	1,087,591	1,162,154	4,324,678				

**RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS FOR DECEMBER.**

From our early statement for the month of December it is evident that gross earnings of United States railroads for that month made very satisfactory improvement as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. This, of course, is in accord with expectations, for with the exception of a diminished cotton movement in the South, all the leading conditions were favorable to large earnings. Trade activity continued unabated, insuring a large total of general merchandise freight, the iron and steel industry showed a volume of business of unexampled proportions, and in the farming regions there was the advantage arising from unequalled harvests. This last was of great immediate benefit to the agricultural classes, while meaning much for the whole population. As one effect, the grain movement over Western roads was of prodigious dimensions. That gross earnings of the railroads should record decided expansion under these circumstances can be no surprise.

Our table covers only the roads which make it a practice to furnish preliminary estimates of their gross revenues, only ten days having elapsed since the close of the month, and comprises mainly Western grain-carrying systems and Southern cotton-carrying lines. A few of these latter show decreases because the cotton movement, by reason of the smaller crop raised (in contrast with the unprecedented yield of the previous season), fell considerably below that of December 1911. With the exception of these Southern lines, the record is one of almost uniform increases. Altogether we have returns representing an aggregate of 87,174 miles of road, and on this mileage the increase reaches \$7,691,470, or 11.15%. Our statement includes, as heretofore, three large Canadian systems, namely the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Ry. and the Canadian Northern, and these are prominent as usual for large amounts of gain. For the three together the increase reaches \$2,535,496, but, even after eliminating these, an increase of \$5,155,974 remains for the roads in the United States.

By reason of the very heavy grain movement some systems report for 1912 the largest December earnings ever made. Speaking generally, however, the

significance of the increases over 1911 is in a measure lessened by the fact that comparison is with only indifferent results in the previous year, treating the returns as a whole. It is true that our early statement for December 1911 showed a small gain and not a loss—the increase being \$1,782,495, or 2.57%—but the three Canadian systems already referred to were included at that time as they are now, and these Canadian roads alone had a combined gain of \$2,830,947. In other words, with the Canadian roads eliminated, the result for the United States railroads standing by themselves was at that time (according to our early statement, comprising substantially the same mileage as is now represented) a loss in the sum of \$1,048,452, though in part the contraction followed from the circumstance that the month had one less working day, December 1911 having contained five Sundays (the same as December 1912) against only four in 1910. On the other hand, our early statement for December 1910 was on the whole quite satisfactory, having recorded \$5,364,874 gain, or 8.55%. There were likewise larger or smaller gains in all the preceding years back to 1896, with the exception of a loss incurred in 1907, the year of the panic. We annex a summary of the December aggregates each year since 1895, as disclosed by our early statements:

December.	Year.	Roads	Mileage.			Gross Earnings.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
			Year Given.	Year Preced.	In-cr'st.	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	\$	%
			Miles.	Miles.	%	\$	\$	\$	%
1896	130	93,075	92,282	0.86	40,895,711	41,791,251	-895,540	2.14	
1897	133	99,418	98,122	1.32	50,020,103	44,542,140	+4,578,044	2.29	
1898	129	96,285	95,191	1.15	49,030,312	46,474,701	+3,155,611	6.78	
1899	113	98,508	96,637	1.93	55,557,813	51,061,909	+3,895,904	7.54	
1900	101	96,447	93,002	3.70	59,606,431	54,271,094	+5,335,337	9.53	
1901	99	103,496	100,694	2.78	64,922,983	62,104,946	+2,818,037	4.53	
1902	80	100,638	98,801	1.86	70,769,049	64,416,412	+6,352,637	9.85	
1903	71	99,278	97,067	2.54	61,868,261	59,114,002	+2,754,259	4.66	
1904	67	84,143	82,607	1.86	59,429,656	55,069,547	+4,360,109	7.91	
1905	57	81,238	79,804	1.76	62,469,679	57,027,847	+5,441,832	9.54	
1906	65	95,936	93,553	2.55	83,796,332	79,327,117	+4,469,215	5.64	
1907	61	88,234	87,046	1.27	69,070,466	72,185,306	-3,092,739	4.28	
1908	49	74,744	73,180	2.14	52,154,203	49,474,321	+2,679,882	5.42	
1909	50	86,137	84,391	1.90	67,096,709	63,208,720	+3,888,989	6.15	
1910	49	88,369	85,852	2.90	68,146,996	62,782,122	+5,364,874	8.55	
1911	62	90,576	89,193	1.57	71,109,333	68,326,828	+2,782,505	2.57	
1912	44	87,174	84,845	2.62	76,694,747	69,003,277	+7,691,470	11.15	

Note.—Neither the earnings of the Mexican roads nor the mining operations of the anthracite coal roads are included in this table.

We have referred above to the magnitude of the grain movement. There was a very large gain in the case of every one of the leading cereals. Of wheat the deliveries at the Western primary markets for the four weeks ending Dec. 28 1912 were 34,936,000 bushels, against 15,270,960 bushels in the corresponding four weeks of the previous year; of corn they were 23,849,000 bushels, against 17,006,144; of oats, 17,972,000 bushels, against 11,392,525 bushels, and of barley 11,381,000 bushels, against 5,014,059 bushels. Adding rye, the aggregate of the receipts of the five cereals for the four weeks in December 1912 is found to have been 89,355,000 bushels, as against only 49,337,434 in the four weeks of 1911. The details of the Western grain movement in our usual form are set out in the following:

Four weeks end. Dec. 28.	WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS.					
	Flour. (bbls.)	Wheat. (bush.)	Corn. (bush.)	Oats. (bush.)	Barley. (bush.)	Rye. (bush.)
Chicago—						
1912...	728,000	1,361,000	12,543,000	8,910,000	3,450,000	238,000
1911...	493,625	1,020,100	8,096,400	5,947,500	2,016,300	171,500
Minneapolis—						
1912...	160,000	454,000	1,713,000	1,043,000	2,064,000	307,000
1911...	270,465	463,300	1,064,460	913,200	1,071,600	204,000
St. Louis—						
1912...	245,000	2,557,000	2,250,000	1,901,000	241,000	4,000
1911...	201,500	716,922	2,140,045	1,222,300	74,200	7,700
Toledo—						
1912...	-----	213,000	429,000	202,000	-----	-----
1911...	-----	242,000	803,500	186,000	-----	-----
Detroit—						
1912...	24,000	437,000	424,000	284,000	-----	-----
1911...	29,765	114,241	470,750	178,307	-----	-----
Cleveland—						
1912...	20,000	47,000	561,000	466,000	3,000	2,000
1911...	3,062	26,250	147,655	182,630	1,870	-----
Peoria—						
1912...	242,000	75,000	1,813,000	994,000	355,000	30,000
1911...	222,651	53,333	1,698,931	437,500	221,560	46,200

Table with 7 columns: Four weeks end Dec. 28, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows include Duluth, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha.

Total of all— 1912— 1,476,000 34,936,000 23,840,000 17,972,000 11,381,000 1,217,000

The cotton movement in the South fell much below that of the previous year; the shipments overland reached 325,876 bales, against 307,850 bales, but the receipts at the Southern outports were no more than 1,439,840 bales, against 1,765,382 bales in December 1911 and 1,616,386 bales in 1910.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN DECEMBER FOR SIX YEARS, 1907 TO 1912, INCLUSIVE.

Table with 7 columns: Ports, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Galveston, Port Arthur, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Georgetown, Wilmington, Norfolk, Newport News.

The gains in earnings come from all sections of the country. Among United States roads the Great Northern leads with a gain of \$1,354,346. This is a system which is deriving great benefits from the excellent spring-wheat yield in the Northwest.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN DECEMBER.

Table with 3 columns: Road, Increases, Decreases. Rows include Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, Grand Trunk, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Southern Railway, Louisville & Nashville, Canadian Northern, Missouri Kansas & Texas, Wabash, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Denver & Rio Grande, Chesapeake & Ohio, Cine New OrL & Tex Pac, Chicago Ind & Louisv, Chicago & Alton.

To complete our analysis, we furnish the following six-year comparison of the earnings of leading roads arranged in groups:

Table with 7 columns: December, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Colo & South, Denv & Rio G, Internat & G N, Mo K & T. S., Mo Pac, St L Southwest, Tex & Pacific.

a Includes Texas Cent. in 1912, 1911 and 1910 and Wichita Falls Lines in 1912.

Table with 7 columns: December, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Ala Gt South, Ala N O & T P, N O & N E, Ala & Vicks, Vicks Sh&P, Central of Ga., Ches & Ohio, Cin NO & T P, Lou & Nash R, Mobile & Ohio, Seaboard A L, Southern Ry., Yazoo & M V.

a Includes, beginning with this year, some large items of income not previously included in the monthly returns. b Includes Louisville & Atlantic and the Frankfort & Cincinnati in 1912, 1911, 1910 and 1909. c Includes Chesapeake & Ohio of Indiana, beginning July 1 1910. d December not yet reported; taken same as last year.

EARNINGS OF NORTHWESTERN AND NORTH PACIFIC GROUP.

Table with 7 columns: December, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Canadian Pac, Chic & Alton, Chic Gt West, Dul So Sh & A, Great North, Minn & St L, Iowa Cent.

\*Includes Mason City & Fort Dodge and the Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific in 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909 and 1908.

EARNINGS OF MIDDLE AND MIDDLE WESTERN GROUP.

Table with 7 columns: December, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Buff Roch & P, Chic Ind & Lou, Grand Trunk, Gr Trk W., Det GH&M, Canada Atl, Illinois Cent., Tol Peo & W., Tol StL & W., Wabash.

a No longer includes receipts from outside operations. b No longer includes receipts from hire of equipment, rentals and other items. c Includes earnings of the Indianapolis Southern beginning with July 1910.

We now add our detailed statement for the month comprising all the roads that have thus far furnished comparisons for December:

GROSS EARNINGS AND MILEAGE IN DECEMBER.

Table with 5 columns: Name of Road, Gross Earnings (1912, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)), Mileage (1912, 1911). Rows include Alabama Great South, Ann Arbor, Bellefonte Central, Buff Roch & Pittsb, Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific, Central of Georgia, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & Alton, Chicago Great West, Chic Ind & Louisv, Cin N O & Tex Pac, Colorado & Southern, Denver & Rio Grande, Western Pacific, Detroit & Mackinac, Dul Sou Shore & Atl, Georgia South & Fla, Grand Trk of Canada, Grand Trunk West, Det Gr H & Milw, Canada Atlantic, Great Northern, Illinois Central, Internat & Gt North, Louisville & Nashville, Midland Valley, Mineral Range, Minneap & St. Louis, Iowa Central, Mo Kans & Texas, Missouri Pacific, Mobile & Ohio, Nevada-Cal-Oregon, Rio Grande Southern, St. Louis Southwestern, Seaboard Air Line, Southern Railway, Tenn Ala & Georgia, Texas & Pacific, Toledo Peoria & West, Toledo St L & West, Wabash, Yazoo & Miss Valley.

a Includes Texas Central in both years and Wichita Falls Lines in 1912. b Includes Mexican International in both years. c These figures are down to the end of the third week only in both years.

## BANKING, LEGISLATIVE AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

—The public sales of bank stocks this week aggregate only 35 shares and were all made at the Stock Exchange. The transactions in trust company stocks reach a total of 30 shares.

Shares.	BANK—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
*35	Commerce, Nat. Bank of—New York.	198	198	198	Jan. 1913—198
	TRUST COMPANY—New York.				
10	Title Guarantee & Trust Co.—New York.	505½	505½	505½	July 1912—590½
	TRUST COMPANY—Brooklyn.				
20	Franklin Trust Co.—Brooklyn.	225¼	225¼	225¼	Nov. 1912—240

\* Sold at the Stock Exchange.

—A New York Stock Exchange membership was reported transferred this week, the consideration being given as \$53,000. The last previous sale was \$55,000.

—In a message submitted to Congress on the 8th inst., in which he transmitted to it the report of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency, President Taft urges an appropriation of \$250,000 to continue the Commission's investigation into the executive departments of the Government.

—The hearings into the so-called "money trust" were resumed by the Pujo Committee at Washington on Monday. Just a day or two prior to the resumption of the sessions, William Rockefeller, who had all along eluded the attempts to serve him with a subpoena to appear before the Committee, announced through his counsel that he would accept service of the subpoena for attendance on Jan. 13. At the same time Mr. Untermyer, counsel for the Committee, was advised that Mr. Rockefeller's condition of health is precarious, and that it would be impossible for him to appear as a witness or even submit to examination at his home. According to Mr. Rockefeller's physicians, he is suffering from a "gouty inflammation of the larynx and wind-pipe," and complete rest of the larynx has been advised. On Tuesday the Committee decided to engage a competent throat specialist to examine into his condition, provided he shall come within the jurisdiction of the United States. According to reports, he has been in the Bahama Islands, and dispatches yesterday from there stated that he was about to leave for Miami, Fla.

The Salt Lake Clearing-House Association and its operations, which entered into the investigation a month ago, was the first matter to which the Committee directed its attention this week. W. W. Armstrong, President of the National Copper Bank of that city, recited the circumstances which resulted in the separation of his bank from the Association. He testified that when the bank declined to abide by a rule adopted by the Clearing House forbidding banks to pay interest on open or checking accounts, the eight other members in the Clearing House dissolved the Association and immediately formed a new one, with a constitution embodying the rule to which the National Copper Bank had objected. His bank, he stated, declined to subscribe to the rule or to enter the new Association, and he averred that it cost his institution \$25,000 a year extra to operate outside the Clearing House. He is quoted as asserting that the rules of the Salt Lake Clearing House regulate rates and interest to be charged in practically every transaction between a bank and its clients, and he argued that the Association is operating in restraint of trade, usurping the functions of the officers of the banks. Several members of the Association, however, who followed Mr. Armstrong on the stand, were not at all in accord with his views and statements.

Another matter taken up this week which had previously occupied the attention of the Committee concerned the marketing of the stock of the California Petroleum Co. George G. Henry, a partner in the banking firm of William Salomon & Co. of New York, who was on the stand on both Monday and Tuesday of this week, was questioned with regard to the syndicate operations affecting this company; on two points, however, Mr. Henry declined to give the information called for, whereupon Mr. Untermyer stated that he would report Mr. Henry's attitude to the full committee and the House of Representatives with a view to contempt proceedings. A resolution declaring Mr. Henry in contempt for refusing to answer the questions was unanimously adopted by the full Banking and Currency Committee on Thursday. Mr. Henry's testimony indicated that a fourth firm had had a 12½% interest in the original syndicate formed by William Salomon & Co., Hallgarten & Co. and Lewisohn Bros., to float the stock of the Petroleum Co., but he refused to divulge the identity of that corporation, "because," he stated, "we told this firm at the time that its name would not appear publicly in the transaction." He also refused to furnish the names of the fifteen officers of sev-

national banks (four in New York, two in Chicago and one in Detroit) who participated individually as underwriters in the sale of the stock of the Petroleum Co. Mr. Henry read into the record his reason for declining to answer this second question, the memorandum submitted being in the form of a statement said to have been prepared by former Senator John C. Spooner, as follows:

I decline to answer the question upon the advice of counsel that the committee is without jurisdiction to require the information called for upon the ground:

That the subject is one in respect of which The Congress is without power to legislate:

That the question is an unlawful intrusion into the private affairs of the citizen under the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States

Generally that the committee is not lawfully entitled to compel the information called for.

Mr. Henry's testimony concerning the syndicate operations and profits in the case of the Petroleum Co. differed somewhat from that of Frederick Lewisohn, whose testimony in the same matter, as reported in the daily papers, was published by us on Dec. 21. Mr. Henry stated that after forming the syndicate for the acquisition of \$10,000,000 of the preferred and \$7,500,000 of the common stock of the Petroleum Co., Salomon & Co. arranged to market the securities; two sub-syndicates were accordingly formed, each to take \$5,000,000 preferred and \$2,500,000 common stock for \$5,000,000, plus the accrued dividends of the preferred. One of these sub-syndicates sold out to a London syndicate. According to Mr. Henry, the formation of the sub-syndicates left Salomon & Co. and their associates a cash profit of \$1,784,328 and 25,729 shares of common stock. Mr. Henry also said that this stock, as well as the New York syndicate's common stock, was sold at 40 and 45, and that banking institutions and officers got \$1,085,000 out of a total of \$10,000,000 of underwriting. He furthermore testified that Salomon & Co. became associated in the New York sub-syndicate, in which there were 103 participants. Among these underwriters were the 15 officers of the 7 national banks referred to above; three banking institutions, two in New York City and one elsewhere; six officers of four trust companies, of which three trust companies were in New York City and one in Chicago, and three officers of State banks outside of New York. Mr. Henry also testified that the stock was sold so rapidly that it was all liquidated before the syndicate had been entirely formed. The underwriters put up no money and never had possession of the stock. The underwriting syndicate showed a profit of 9.8%, or \$500,000. As to how a market was made for the stock by Lewisohn Brothers, Mr. Henry stated that it was done by "giving buying orders on a scale down and selling orders on a scale up." Questioned as to whether this was done to give the appearance of activity in the stock, Mr. Henry stated that, on the contrary, it was done to steady the price of the stock.

Data were also read into the records on Tuesday to correct and fill out the testimony of J. P. Morgan regarding the total deposits, &c., of his New York and Philadelphia banking houses. The statement presented showed that the combined deposits of the two establishments were over \$162,000,000 on Nov. 1 1912—the deposits of J. P. Morgan & Co. on that date amounting to \$113,345,500 while those of Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia on that date were \$49,146,320; for Jan. 1 1912, ten months earlier, the deposits of J. P. Morgan & Co. were reported as \$103,177,603 and those of Drexel & Co. as \$43,532,890. Another statement from J. P. Morgan & Co. showed that the amount of securities of inter-State corporations marketed by them from 1902 to 1912, inclusive, aggregated \$1,914,226,000, besides securities amounting to 185,000,000 francs and £2,631,000. By years the marketing of these securities by J. P. Morgan & Co. in the United States was as follows:

1902, \$206,628,000; 1903, \$126,618,000; 1904, \$71,227,000; 1905, \$163,254,000; 1906, \$205,475,000; 1907, \$136,681,000; 1908, \$200,415,000; 1909, \$191,629,000; 1910, \$174,921,000; 1911, \$207,808,000; 1912, \$230,570,000.

The above list does not include the marketing of securities of the United States Steel Corporation.

The following list of names of all inter-State corporations having deposits with J. P. Morgan & Co. upon whose boards the firm is represented has also been furnished the committee, according to the New York "Times":

Alaska Development & Mineral Co.  
Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co.  
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.  
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.  
Central New England Railway Co.  
Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.  
Chicago Great Western Railroad Co.  
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Co.  
Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Co.

Erie & Jersey Railroad Co.  
 Erie Railroad Co.  
 General Electric Co.  
 International Harvester Co.  
 International Mercantile Marine Co.  
 J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.  
 Kennecott Mines Co.  
 Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Co.  
 Michigan Central Railway Co.  
 New England Navigation Co.  
 New York Central & Hudson River Railway Co.  
 New York Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.  
 New York New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.  
 Niagara Development Co.  
 Northwestern Commercial Co.  
 New York Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co.  
 Northern Pacific Railway Co.  
 Pullman Palace Car Co.  
 Pere Marquette Railroad Co.  
 Southern Railway Co.  
 United States Steel Corporation.  
 Western Union Telegraph Co.

Still another list shows the names of inter-State corporations not having deposits with J. P. Morgan & Co., on whose boards the firm is represented. The list is as follows:

Adams Express Co.  
 Boston & Maine Railroad Co.  
 Columbus Hope & Greensburg Railroad Co.  
 Central & South American Telegraph Co.  
 Central Railroad of New Jersey.  
 Chicago & Erie Railroad.  
 Dunkirk Alleghany Valley & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.  
 Ellenville & Kingston Railroad Co.  
 Fort Wayne Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co.  
 Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Co.  
 Hartford & Connecticut Western Railroad Co.  
 International Agricultural Corporation.  
 J. G. White & Co., Incorporated.  
 Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.  
 Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.  
 Lamont Corless & Co.  
 Maine Central Railroad Co.  
 Mexican Telegraph Co.  
 Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.  
 New England Railway Co.  
 New Jersey Junction Railway Co.  
 New York & Ottawa Railway Co.  
 New York Ontario & Western Railroad Co.  
 New York Westchester & Boston Railroad Co.  
 Niagara Falls Branch Railway Co.  
 Niagara Falls Power Co.  
 Northwestern Fisheries Co.  
 National Tube Co.  
 New Jersey & New York Railway Co.  
 Ontario Carbonate & Scranton Railway Co.  
 Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Co.  
 Port Jervis Monticello & Summitville Railroad Co.  
 Rutland Railroad Co.  
 Reading Company.  
 Syracuse Geneva & Corning Railroad Co.  
 Santa Fe Prescott & Phoenix Railroad Co.  
 Union Typewriter Co.  
 Utah Copper Co.  
 Walkill Valley Railroad Co.  
 West Shore Railroad Co.  
 Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

Correspondence which passed between J. P. Morgan Jr., James Stillman and George F. Baker concerning the understanding relative to the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was also incorporated in the records. Young Mr. Morgan's letter to Mr. Stillman and the latter's reply, written as a footnote to the communication, were as follows:

23 Wall Street, March 14 1911.

Dear Mr. Stillman:

Referring to your conversation of to-day, I understand that my father has the right at any time to call upon you to take one-quarter of the Equitable stock purchased by him from Mr. Ryan at the terms on which it was bought by him, viz: cost and 5% interest. Your confirmation at the fee will be entirely sufficient.

Yours very sincerely,  
 J. P. MORGAN JR.

Mr. Stillman's reply, on the same sheet of paper, was:

Dear Mr. Morgan:

I hereby confirm your understanding. I had the impression that the rate of interest since the date of the Ryan purchase was to be 4%, but whether that or 5% I leave entirely to your father or yourself to decide, without further conference with me.

Yours sincerely,  
 JAMES STILLMAN,  
 By J. A. STILLMAN, Attorney.

The letter to Mr. Baker was substantially the same as the above and his answer was: "I hereby confirm the above."

The examination on Tuesday of life insurance officials tended to show that the policyholders take very little interest in the election of officers. Among those identified with the large life companies who testified before the committee on that day were John C. McCall, Second Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Co.; Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Judge W. A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; George B. Woodward, Third Vice-President, and Frederick H. Ecker, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Mr. McCall, whose company is a mutual concern, stated that in 1908, when its policyholders numbered 900,000, only 62 voted at the annual meeting; in 1909 32 policyholders voted, while in 1911 the number voting was 41. Mr. Pea-

body testified that his company (the Mutual) had 600,000 policyholders in 1908 and at the annual election that year 93 voted; in 1909 130 votes were recorded, and in 1911, when there were between 600,000 and 700,000 policyholders, 13,527 voted. At this election there had been a contest and ballots were sent out by the company. Mr. Peabody was unable to say how many agents the company had or what influence they exercised at elections. Mr. Untermyer unsuccessfully sought to obtain from Mr. Peabody an admission that the evidence presented by the latter indicated that the administration of a mutual insurance company is largely self-perpetuating. Mr. Peabody also testified that his company still holds 17,294 shares of stock in the National Bank of Commerce in New York, after having sold a like amount of stock of that institution in 1911 to James Stillman at the same time that the Equitable Life Assurance Society disposed of 25,000 shares of Commerce stock to George F. Baker. Mr. Peabody furthermore stated that the Mutual had annually available for investment about \$25,000,000 in new business and about \$15,000,000 in the turning over of old investments. President Day of the Equitable stated that his Society was a stock company, and not a mutual corporation; he reported, however, that in 1906 an amendment to its charter provided for the election of 28 directors out of 52 by the policyholders, and said that out of 500,000 policyholders usually between 25 and 50 voted; he added that a most extraordinary effort to get out a vote procured only 22,000 ballots. The witness stated that his company still retains about 25,000 shares of National Bank of Commerce stock over and above the 25,000 shares sold in 1911 to George F. Baker for about \$5,000,000. Mr. Woodward, of the Metropolitan, said that his company had between eight and nine million individual stockholders; that in 1909 8,677 votes were cast by the policyholders, in 1910 28,627 voted and in 1911 83,986. Mr. Woodward stated that he did not know how much of this vote was brought out by the agency force of the company.

Comptroller of the Currency Lawrence O. Murray, who occupied the witness stand on Wednesday, described the present national banking law as "illogical, inefficient and altogether unscientific," and declared that there is necessity for a revision that will broaden the scope of the enactment and extend the powers of the Comptroller and his corps of examiners. Mr. Murray went on record as favoring amendments to the law governing national banks to provide changes as follows:

- First—Publication of the assets of national banks other than the names of the borrowers.
- Second—Publication and posting of the names of stockholders in national banks.
- Third—Regulations to require the actual ownership of national bank stock to be disclosed instead of being concealed through dummy holders.
- Fourth—Prohibition of directors escaping stock liability by transferring their stock to escape loss in prospective bank failures.
- Fifth—Prohibition of directors dealing with the funds of their own banks.
- Sixth—National bank examiners should be required by law to serve under oath and also under bond, this not now being required by law.
- Seventh—A remodeling of the whole system of bank examination, which is now illogical and unscientific.
- Eighth—Cumulative voting if that is necessary to protect minority stockholders.

At the request of the Committee Mr. Murray submitted information to the effect that there were but thirteen national banks which could make loans of \$1,000,000 to an individual. About a dozen national banks, he states, were affiliated with securities companies with practically the same organization as the banks; these, he added, being organized under the laws of the States, were not under the jurisdiction of his department.

George F. Baker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of New York, who testified before the Committee on Thursday and Friday, was the principal witness of the week. From Mr. Baker's testimony it appeared that profits of more than \$80,000,000 have been made by the institution since its organization in 1863 with a capital of \$500,000. Mr. Baker became its President in 1873; in that year, according to the information supplied to the Committee, the bank had a surplus of \$350,000 and undivided profits of \$361,886. In 1901, when the capital was increased from \$500,000 to \$10,000,000, the entire increase of \$9,500,000 was provided for through a dividend of 1,900%, after the payment of which the bank still had a surplus of 11,641,124. From further statistics presented it was shown that in the four years from 1908 to 1911, inclusive, dividends of 226% were paid, 100% of that amount having been declared (in 1908) to provide for the \$10,000,000 capital of the First Security Co., formed by the interests in the First National. The record of dividends paid since 1901, when the capital became \$10,000,000, is indicated in the following table:

In 1902, 1903 and 1904, 20%; in 1905, 26¼%; in 1906, 26¼%; in 1907, 32%; in 1908, 132%; in 1909, 28%; in 1910, 28%; in 1911, 38%, and so far for 1912, 32%.

As to the purpose in organizing the Security Co., Mr. Baker stated that it was designed to engage in business not specifically authorized by the National Banking Act—that it was to hold principally the investments which national banks could not handle. In denying that it had been formed to enable him and his associates to deal more freely in stocks, Mr. Baker pointed out that he did not think that its purchases of stock since its organization had averaged one hundred shares a day. When questioned as to what bank stocks had been turned over to the Security Co. by the First National, Mr. Baker declared that no bank stocks had been owned by the bank; the First National, he said, never acquired an interest in other banks, such stocks having been bought by him personally in the interest of the bank. He stated that at the time of the company's formation in 1908, he, individually, held a little more than half of the stock of the Chase National, and had a clear control of the bank. The stocks which were acquired in the interest of the First National, Mr. Baker said, were turned over to the First Security Co.; a list of these bank holdings of the company was presented to Mr. Untermeyer by Mr. Baker, who, though he considered the matter of a private nature, interposed no serious objection to its being made public. This list showed the following bank holdings:

	Shares.		Shares.
First National Bank, Minn.	500	Brooklyn Trust Co.	50
apolls	500	Chase National Bank	28,632
Minneapolis Trust Co.	200	Liberty National Bank	928
Astor Trust Co.	200	National Bank of Commerce	5,400
Bankers Trust Co.	2,500	New York Trust Co.	250

Mr. Baker also testified that certain railroad securities were likewise turned over by the First National to the Security Co. With regard to the disposal during the past week of 15,000 shares of Chase National Bank stock by the Security Co. to A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase, Mr. Baker made the following statement:

I purchased the Chase National Bank shares with an idea of consolidating it with the First National Bank, the same as we did the Bank of the Republic, that was the absolute intention of it. Later on it prospered so well itself and the stock became more valuable and we concluded that was not desirable; that our bank was large enough of itself and theirs was large enough of itself, and we felt that we would like to divest ourselves of some of the responsibility of it. Mr. Wiggin was willing to make that bank his life work, and it was to attach him and his associates to the bank that 10,000 shares went inside the bank, to be held and kept by them, to centre their interest in the Chase National Bank permanently and anchor them as much as such things can be done.

Mr. Baker testified that he owned 20,000 shares of First National Bank stock; that his son, George F. Baker Jr. owns something over 5,000 shares and that J. P. Morgan owns 14,500 shares. Henry P. Davison and Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., he said, were also stockholders; in all, he added, something over 40,000 out of the 100,000 shares of the First National Bank were owned by himself, his son, Mr. Morgan and his associates. Turning to the Bankers Trust, Mr. Untermeyer asked Mr. Baker if he could not tell the Committee why "this solvent and prosperous trust company was put under a voting trust"? This elicited the following:

The Bankers Trust Co. was organized some years ago by a dozen of the most alert and active financial men downtown, in whom the people have generally reposed a good deal of confidence, and they made a very prosperous concern. They were not Astors, nor were they Vanderbilts, but they put this stock together, and after making a prosperous company they did not want to have somebody step in and buy it and they made a voting trust. Later on they thought they would buy the Guaranty Trust and consolidate it, the same as we contemplated with the Chase Bank.

Q. You mean the Bankers Trust Co. wanted to buy the Guaranty Trust? A. Yes; and it was bought in their interest in that way. They proposed to put it, so it could be handled conveniently, in a voting trust.

Q. Then you understand that the Guaranty Trust Co. was bought in the interest of the Bankers Trust Co., do you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From whom was the Guaranty Trust stock bought? A. I think from the Mutual Life, part of it.

Q. Where was the rest of it bought? A. They must have bought it from the Harriman estate or else Mrs. Harriman kept an interest in it. I do not know which she did.

Q. That voting trust of the Guaranty Trust Co. was kept a secret, was it not? A. I did not know that it was.

Q. Do you think a voting trust for a great financial institution is a proper form of management? A. I do not see anything improper in it.

Q. Let us see if there is not anything improper in it. Do you not think the public has the right to rely upon the statement as to who constitutes the board of directors as being a statement that they are really the selection of the stockholders and that they are running the institution? A. Oh, yes, unless that was kept a secret, as you say, which I never heard of before.

Q. Do you not think it would be wrong to constitute a secret voting trust, putting the power in two men who come in the board of directors from time to time? A. I am surprised if that was the condition.

Q. Do you not think that would be wrong? A. I should not do it in that way, but I think it was all done for a specific purpose, for the purpose of putting those banks together, and to facilitate it.

Q. Do you not know the Bankers Trust has been under a voting trust since 1903, since it was organized? A. I did not know it before.

Q. That was not done for the specific purpose of putting it together with anything else, was it? A. They contemplated that always, I think, for combining with some other companies when they gathered them in.

Q. Why should they need a voting trust in order to buy other companies? A. I do not know. I never participated in their affairs. I do not know anything about it.

In answer to the specific question as to whether there had been any move toward the consolidation of the Guaranty Trust with the Bankers Trust, Mr. Baker stated that he believed it to have been abandoned. With regard to his personal bank holdings, Mr. Baker said:

My principal individual holding is 4,600 shares of National Bank of Commerce stock. I own fifty shares of Chase Bank stock in addition to what I hold through the First Security Co. I hold 1,500 shares in the Bankers Trust Co. in addition to the holding through the First Security Co. I hold 1,000 shares in the Guaranty Trust Co. and 250 shares in the New York Trust Co. I have no holding in the Liberty National Bank and am not a director there. In the Farmers' Loan Co. I have 100 shares. I own 300 shares of the Astor Trust Co.

The examination yesterday was relative mainly to Mr. Baker's directorships and his interest in coal-carrying roads. A request by Mr. Untermeyer for "a record of the promotion and syndicate transactions of the First National Bank and the names of those with whom those transactions were in joint account" brought forth at first a refusal from Mr. Baker, on the ground that this inquisition was an intrusion into the private affairs of the bank, but he finally consented, subject to the authority of the directors, to give the committee a statement next week of all syndicate participations of \$500,000 or over. At yesterday's hearing Mr. Baker testified that the bank had available for investment \$74,000,000, of which \$31,000,000 was out in demand loans and \$25,000,000 in time loans and discounts. The bank holds \$43,466,000 in securities and has gross deposits of about \$110,000,000.

—With a view to devising new currency legislation, public hearings were begun at Washington on Monday, before the sub-committee of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, of which Carter Glass is Chairman. The committee is seeking the opinions of those who are regarded as authorities on the currency subject, and to this end invited their appearance before it. A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank of New York, was the first to present his views to the committee, with the opening of the hearings. According to Mr. Hepburn, there are three cardinal defects in our currency system—want of elasticity, want of a market for credit and competitive rather than co-operative operation of our reserves." Mr. Hepburn stated that, while he was committed to the support of the Aldrich plan, he did not regard it as the "last word" in currency legislation. A central controlling influence, he asserted, is absolutely essential. There should be, Mr. Hepburn said, great reserve reservoirs in the business centres of the country, and these should be under a general altruistic control—that is, under a Government influence. If necessary, he added, he would favor a central bank with the United States Government owning 51% of the capital stock.

Victor Morawetz of the financial department of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe RR., in giving his views to the committee this week, said:

I do not think it would be desirable or practicable to establish a great central bank in the United States. The plan I would suggest is to extend our clearing-house system; to require the banks in various clearing-house districts to form divisional reserve banks. Only divisional reserve banks should be permitted to receive as deposits the reserves of other banks.

These divisional banks, he said, should be so conducted as to be always prepared to furnish currency to other banks and their constituent members, and in easy times should accumulate currency in reserve for stringent times. In his further remarks Mr. Morawetz said:

It is true that such a system of divisional reserve banks would not bring about so great a concentration of reserves or centralization of power as the establishment of a great central bank, but I believe it would accomplish all that would be desirable or necessary, at the outset, at least. If these divisional banks are given power to issue currency, it will be essential to have some central power to force a contraction when the situation demands it.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York warned the committee against experimenting with new ideas in undertaking the establishment of a new currency system, and urged the adoption of some plan already tried and proved. The chief trouble of this country, he declared, was the decentralization of reserves and immobilizations of commercial credits. He recommended a system of centralized reserves similar to those employed in Europe. The scattering of reserves among a number of divisional banks, in his opinion, would defeat the desired ends.

Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, assailed the Aldrich plan at Wednesday's hearing. In reciting his objections to the National Reserve Association, as proposed in that plan, Mr. Shaw said:

First, I do not believe it will accomplish what its friends claim for it. That it will result in dangerous inflation of currency is probable, but I do



not believe it will produce an annual and responsive reduction in the volume of currency.

Declaring that we have sufficient money and sufficient currency to meet the demands of business under ordinary conditions, Mr. Shaw asserted that its sole defect is its failure to respond to the extraordinary demands of commerce, and added:

The relief, which must consist of some form of supplemental currency, should spring into existence when needed, where needed, in any volume needed, remain in use as long as needed and then automatically retire with promptness. Lastly and equally important, this supplemental currency must be of a character identical with what is in daily use, lest its very presence invite suspicion and disaster. There are many ways by which this can be accomplished, but its accomplishment, of course, will relieve the country from dependence upon Wall Street and it will relieve cities of one hundred thousand or less from dependence upon cities of a million or so. It will be a financial emancipation, and for that reason, if for no other, the big banks of the country will oppose it. What most of the big banks want is the Aldrich plan, which fastens Wall Street control upon the country for fifty years, the life of the proposed charter.

As a remedy for existing conditions, Mr. Shaw proposed that the Government authorize national banks to issue unsecured currency to be guaranteed by the Government, to the extent of 25% of their capital stock, not including surplus, in times of emergency. To force contraction after the emergency ceased to exist, he suggested that a tax of 5% be imposed upon all such supplementary currency uncancelled after a certain date. Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of Chicago also appeared before the Committee and the National Association of Credit Men was represented by D. G. Endy and Charles D. Joyce of Philadelphia, O. J. Sands of Richmond, J. H. Tregoe of New York and G. W. White of Washington.

—The United States District Court in New York on Thursday granted the petition of the Government for a permanent injunction under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law against the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, the New York Lumber Trade Association, the Building Material Men's Association, the New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association, the Retail Lumbermen's Association, the Lumber Dealers' Association of Connecticut, the Massachusetts Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, the Lumber Dealers' Association of Rhode Island, the Retail Lumbermen's Association of Baltimore, the Lumber Exchange of the District of Columbia, and their officers, directors, members and delegates. The Government's petition was filed in May 1911; the complaint charged conspiracy to restrain inter-State trade, in that the defendants sought to prevent the wholesaler from dealing directly with the consumers and established arbitrary rules for buying, selling and shipping lumber from one State to another. This, it was charged, was accomplished through so-called "blacklists" or "official reports." The order enjoins them from continuing this practice. The "Journal of Commerce" says the present action was one of three civil proceedings and one criminal prosecution which have been brought against the retail lumber dealers' associations charged with conspiracy by various means to prevent the public from dealing directly with the manufacturer or wholesaler of lumber. The decision, a unanimous one, was handed down by Judges Lacombe, Coxe, Ward and Noyes.

—A writ of supersedeas was granted on the 3d inst. by Judge Baker in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago in the case of the labor union men recently convicted in the dynamite conspiracy case. Bonds, fixed on the basis of \$10,000 for each year of sentence imposed on thirty-two of the thirty-three men involved, and aggregating \$1,070,000, are required by the Court for the release of the defendants pending the decision of the reviewing court. It is stated that no appeal will be made by Herbert S. Hoekin, former Secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Iron Workers.

—In accordance with the resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the matter of proposed legislation on the currency system, President George B. Caldwell has named the following: John M. Nelson of Nelson, Cook & Co., Baltimore, Chairman; J. S. Tait, President of the Washington & Southern Bank, Washington, D. C.; H. M. Blackmer, President of the International Trust Co. of Denver; Sol Wexler, Vice-President of the Whitney Central Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans, and Oliver C. Fuller, President of the Wisconsin Trust Co. of Milwaukee.

—J. Pierpont Morgan, with his daughter, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, sailed for the Mediterranean on the White Star Line S. S. "Adriatic" on Tuesday. The steamer, which left the White Star Line pier at noon, ran aground off Governor's Island and remained there for about six hours, proceeding on her trip in the evening.

—Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank of this city, has taken over from the First Security Company (the holding company for the First National Bank of this city) 15,000 shares of stock of the Chase. The latter has a capital of \$5,000,000; the First Security Company is reported to have held an actual majority of the 50,000 shares of the Chase, Mr. Wiggin's purchase reducing the interest to the neighborhood of 25%. The price figuring in the transaction has not been made known, but, assuming it to be somewhere near the last bid price of \$760 per share, it is estimated that something like \$11,000,000 is involved. The following announcement relative to the transfer has been made by Mr. Wiggin:

The First Security Co. has for a long time held a large block of Chase National Bank stock. An opportunity to purchase a portion of this stock was recently presented. In order to increase my own holdings in the institution, of which I am President and which is to be my life work, and in order that my associate officers in the bank and the employees of the bank might increase their financial interest in the institution, I have taken advantage of the opportunity presented and have purchased 15,000 shares of Chase National Bank stock. I hope to identify more closely with the bank important business interests who are now connected with us by offering them a stockholding interest to a limited amount.

—Henry W. de Forest has been elected a director of the United States Trust Co. of this city, to succeed the late George F. Victor.

—Roswell Miller, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., was found dead in his bed at his home in this city on the 3rd inst. He had been at his office all day on Thursday. Heart failure is ascribed as the cause of death. Mr. Miller was in his seventieth year. He had been with the St. Paul since 1883, and President of the Company from 1888 until 1899, when he became Chairman of the Board and assumed charge of the New York office. As the head of one of the leading railroad systems he was widely known and highly esteemed.

—Joseph G. Robin, who pleaded guilty on March 1 1911 to an indictment charging the larceny of \$27,000 of funds of the Washington Savings Bank of this city, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Seabury to one year in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Clemency was recommended by District-Attorney Whitman on account of his service as a witness for the State in the prosecutions against William J. Cummins and Charles H. Hyde.

—In the past twelve months the Chelsea Exchange Bank, 266 West 34th Street, this city, of which A. E. Stilger is President, has increased its deposits from \$1,922,439 Dec. 16 1911 to \$3,304,906 Dec. 16 1912. The bank's surplus and profits are \$188,450, in addition to a capital of \$400,000, on which it is paying 6% dividends per annum.

—The new Transatlantic Trust Co., 67-69 William Street, which opened for business May 22 1912, is making very favorable progress. The company's annual statement at the close of business Dec. 31 1912 shows its deposits to be \$2,663,254, surplus \$343,512, capital \$700,000, and aggregate deposits \$3,706,767. Many prominent bankers are directors. Julius Pirnitzer is President.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia on the 7th inst., William W. Supplee, desiring to be relieved of responsibility outside of his regular business, resigned as Vice-President of the institution. Mr. Supplee remains as a director. Merritt N. Willits Jr., Cashier of the bank, has been elected to succeed Mr. Supplee as Vice-President, and has also been chosen to the directorate. Newton W. Corson, heretofore Assistant Cashier, has been appointed Cashier. Mr. Willits entered the bank about twenty years ago; in 1900 he became Assistant Cashier, and since 1910 he had been the Cashier. Mr. Corson has been with the institution since 1900; he was given the post of Assistant Cashier in 1910.

—John Stokes Adams, Trust Officer of the Merchants' Union Trust Co. of Philadelphia, has been elected a Vice-President of the institution. He has also been elected a director to succeed the late Frank W. Paul. Heverin S. Reed has been chosen Real Estate Officer of the company and Henry L. Casselberry becomes Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

—John C. Knox, Cashier of the National Bank of Germantown, Philadelphia, has been elected a director of the institution.

—The Real Estate Title Insurance & Trust Co. of Philadelphia has announced the election of Henry R. Robins as a Vice-President, to succeed the late Henry W. Hall. Mr. Robins is Title Officer of the Land Title & Trust Co. of Philadelphia. He will assume his new office about Feb. 1.



1912-Continued.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bonds (Central RR & Banking Co., Central of New Jersey, etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices.

1912—Continued.

Table with columns for Bonds, January (Low High), February (Low High), March (Low High), April (Low High), May (Low High), June (Low High), July (Low High), August (Low High), September (Low High), October (Low High), November (Low High), and December (Low High). Rows include various bond types such as 'Colorado South', 'Delaware Lack & Western', 'Detroit & Mackinac', etc.

1912-Continued.

Table of bond prices with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond types such as La & Arkan, Louisville, and various government and municipal bonds.

1912-Continued.

Table with columns for Bonds (e.g., N Y N H & Hart, Housatonic cons, N Y W Ches & Bos 1st) and months (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December). Each month has sub-columns for Low and High values.

1912-Continued.

Table with columns for Bonds, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Rows include various bond types such as Southern Pac Co, So Pac Cal 1912, South Pac Coast 1st, etc.





1912—Concluded.

Table of bond prices for 1912, categorized by month (January to December) and bond type (e.g., General Electric, Illinois Steel, etc.).

COURSE OF PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOR THE YEAR 1912.

[Compiled from sales made at the New York Stock Exchange.]

Table showing the course of prices for coupon and registered government bonds from 1930 to 1912, with columns for month, year, and price.

COURSE OF PRICES OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS FOR THE YEAR 1912.

1912

Table showing the course of prices for various stocks including Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago & North Western, and others, with monthly price data.

1912-Continued.

Table with columns for STOCKS and sub-columns for months from January to December. Each stock entry includes a name and a series of 12 numerical values representing prices or indices for each month.

EXPRESS.

Table listing express services such as Adams, American, and United States, with columns for months and numerical values.

COAL AND MINING.

Table listing coal and mining stocks with columns for company names and numerical values. Includes a note: 'Prices of mining stocks of par value of \$25 or less are dollars per share; others p. c. Par.' and 'Prices for Amer lean Coal Co stock are per ce nt.' and 'of First Ins tallment p aid.' and 'Ex-right ts.'

1912—Continue.

Table with columns for STOCKS, VARIOUS, and monthly price ranges (January to December) for various commodities and stocks.

d First installment paid. e Second installment paid.





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

Table with columns: Clearings—Returns by Telegraph, Week ending January 11, 1913, 1912, Per Cent. Rows include New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Seven cities, five days, Other cities, five days, Total all cities, five days, All cities, one day, Total all cities week.

Pacific and Other Western Clearings brought forward from first page.

Table with columns: Clearings at, December, Twelve Months, 1912, 1911, Inc. or Dec. Rows include San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Spokane, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego, Pasadena, Fresno, Stockton, Boise, San Jose, North Yakima, Reno, Ogden, Tot. Pacific, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Paul, Denver, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Sioux City, Wichita, Duluth, Lincoln, Topeka, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Fargo, Sioux Falls, Helena, Colorado Spgs, Pueblo, Waterloo, Aberdeen, Billings, Fremont, Hastings, Joplin, Tot. oth. West.

Table with columns: Clearings at, Week ending January 4, 1913, 1912, Inc. or Dec., 1911, 1910. Rows include San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Spokane, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego, Pasadena, Fresno, Stockton, San Jose, North Yakima, Reno, Tot. Pacific, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Paul, Denver, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Sioux City, Wichita, Duluth, Lincoln, Topeka, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Fargo, Helena, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Waterloo, Aberdeen, Billings, Fremont, Hastings, Joplin, Tot. oth. West.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings of the Canadian banks for the month of December 1912 show an increase

over the same month of 1911 of 19.7%, and for the twelve months the gain reaches 23.2%.

Table with columns: Clearings at, December, Twelve Months, 1912, 1911, Inc. or Dec. Rows include Canada (Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, Hamilton, Calgary, St. John, London, Victoria, Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Lethbridge, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Brantford, Ft. William), Tot. Canada.

\* Not included in total; comparison incomplete.

The clearings for the week ending Jan. 4 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week of 1912, show an increase in the aggregate of 8.7%.

Table with columns: Clearings at, Week ending January 4, 1913, 1912, Inc. or Dec., 1911, 1910. Rows include Canada (Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, Hamilton, St. John, London, Calgary, Victoria, Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Lethbridge, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Brantford, Fort William), Tot. Canada.

### Monetary and Commercial English News

(From our own correspondent.)

London, Saturday, December 28 1912.

Here in London the week has been broken by the Christmas holidays, business of every kind having been suspended both on Wednesday and on Thursday, even the newspapers of all politics not having appeared on Christmas Day. Moreover, the last settlement of the year is going on, and no where is there an inclination to engage in new risks. This afternoon the peace delegates will meet, when it is expected the Turkish delegates will put forward counter-proposals to those presented by the Allies on Monday last. Such being the state of things, all business that can be put off is postponed, and only the most necessary things are done. On the Continent the week has been an exceedingly anxious one, most especially in Austria-Hungary. The well-informed have been aware for a considerable time that Austria-Hungary was passing through a grave and prolonged crisis. But in the hope that it might somehow or other be averted, little hitherto has appeared about it in print. At present, however, the Austro-Hungarian economic press is setting forth the facts, attributing them to the war scare. The war scare, it is quite certain has aggravated the crisis greatly. But, as a matter of fact, Austria-Hungary has been passing through a financial crisis ever since the French banks in September of last year withdrew such immense amounts which they had been previously employing both in Germany and in Austria-Hungary. In Germany the crisis is less severe; but it is severe for all that. Nobody doubts, however, that Germany will pull through, though the losses will be extremely heavy, and probably will make a period of caution and recuperation necessary. In Russia, likewise, there is a crisis. But that is due, partly, to the large purchases by the Government of its own securities thrown on the market by Continental holders a couple of months ago; partly to the interruption of trade, owing to the war, and especially to the difficult sailing from the Dardanelles; partly, also, from the injury to the wheat and beet crops recently by frost. Lastly, in France the fear of war has led to the fear of German invasion, and there is hoarding upon a considerable scale. One of the principal economic journals of Austria-Hungary estimates that in that country the hoarding exceeds 13 millions sterling. It is believed that the hoarding is not less in Germany. And it is certain that it is on a large scale in France. France

is a richer country than either Germany or Austria-Hungary; but her people are exceedingly sensitive on the question of war with Germany; and the German Chancellor has declared in the Reichstag that if war breaks out and Austria-Hungary is attacked by a second enemy, Germany will be found by her side.

The condition of things, then, in those four great countries is exceedingly grave. The rates of interest are excessively high, and were it not that the State banks have power to lend on so vast a scale, nobody would venture to give an opinion as to what might happen. But the large State banks can lend to everybody in credit needing accommodation. The pressure will continue—will, indeed, become even more severe on Monday and Tuesday. But after that it ought rapidly to abate in Germany, for usually coin and notes return from circulation very rapidly in the first fortnight of January. In France it is not a question of financial difficulty, it is a question of hoarding; and, therefore, when the pressure will end depends upon when the fear of war terminates. In Austria-Hungary there is both financial difficulty, runs upon banks and hoarding; and, therefore, only a bold man would venture to predict when the trouble will be over. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Austro-Hungarian Government will recognize the gravity of the situation, for issue of peace and war really depends upon Austria-Hungary.

The India Council offered for tender on Wednesday 130 laes of its bills and telegraphic transfers, and the applications amounted to 860 laes, at prices ranging from Is. 4-1-16d. to Is. 4-3-2d. per rupee. Applicants for bills at Is. 4-3-2d. and for telegraphic transfers at Is. 4-1-16d. per rupee were allotted 38 per cent. Next week 120 laes will be offered.

The following returns show the position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of consols, &c., compared with the last four years:

Table with 5 columns: 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908. Rows include Circulation, Public deposits, Other deposits, Gov't securities, etc.

The rates for money have been as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Dec. 25, Dec. 27, Dec. 20, Dec. 13, Dec. 6. Rows include Bank of England rate, Open market rate, Bank bills, Trade bills, etc.

The bank rates of discount and open market rates at the chief Continental cities have been as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Dec. 25, Dec. 21, Dec. 14, Dec. 7. Rows include Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, etc.

Messrs. Pixley & Abell write as follows under date of December 24:

GOLD.—The arrivals this week amount to about £840,000, including £766,000 from South Africa. Germany has taken about £400,000, and the balance is as yet undisposed of, £134,000 is being shipped to India this week, but this was provided out of last week's arrivals.

SILVER.—The market, owing to sales from India and a slack demand, continued to fall until yesterday, when 23½d. was quoted for spot and 29d. for forward, but to-day China sent good buying orders and quotations have recovered to 28 15-16d. for spot and 29½d. for forward.

The quotations for bullion are reported as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Dec. 24, Dec. 19, Dec. 24, Dec. 19. Rows include GOLD, SILVER, Bar gold, etc.

The following shows the imports of cereal produce into the United Kingdom during the season to date, compared with previous seasons:

Table with 5 columns: 1912-13, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10. Rows include Sixteen weeks, Imports of wheat, Barley, Oats, etc.

Supplies available for consumption (exclusive of stock on September 1):

Table with 4 columns: 1912-13, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10. Rows include Wheat imported, Imports of flour, Sales of home-grown, etc.

The following shows the quantities of wheat, flour and maize afloat to the United Kingdom:

Table with 4 columns: This week, Last week, 1911, 1910. Rows include Wheat, Flour, equal to, Maize.

The British imports since Jan. 1 have been as follows:

Table with 4 columns: 1912, 1911, Difference, Per Cent. Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, Eleven months.

The exports since Jan. 1 have been as follows:

Table with 4 columns: 1912, 1911, Difference, Per Cent. Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, Eleven months.

The re-exports of foreign and colonial produce since Jan. 1 show the following contrast:

Table with 4 columns: 1912, 1911, Difference, Per Cent. Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, Eleven months.

Note.—The aggregate figures are official. They indicate that slight adjustments have been made in the monthly returns as issued.

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

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

Table with 6 columns: Week ending Jan. 10, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include Silver, Consols, French Rentes, Amalgamated Copper Co., etc.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

DIVIDENDS.

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

Main table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive, Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Includes sections for Railroads (Steam), Miscellaneous (Concluded), Trust Companies, and Banks.

a Transfer books not closed for this dividend. b Less income tax. c Correction. h Payable in common stock at par. k Payable in stock. o On account of accumulated dividends. p Two months' dividend.

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 of auction sales listing items like 45 Jersey Pink Granite Co., 25 First Mfg. Guarantee Co., 50 William Peterman, Inc., etc., with columns for Shares, Per Cent., and other details.



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

Table listing various stocks and bonds with columns for Shares, \$ per sh., and Per Cent.

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Table listing various stocks and bonds with columns for Shares, \$ per sh., and Per Cent.

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

Table listing various stocks and bonds with columns for Shares, \$ per sh., and Per Cent.

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

CHARTERS ISSUED TO NATIONAL BANKS.

- List of national banks with their charter dates, names, and capital amounts.

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 Jan. 4. 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 Reserves.

Circulation.—On the basis of averages, circulation of national banks in the Clearing House amounted to \$46,581,000, and according to actual figures was \$46,929,000.

DETAILED RETURNS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Table showing detailed returns of trust companies with columns for Trust Cos., Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, On Dep., and Net Deposits.

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 Guaranty & Trust, \$5,000,000; Guaranty, \$10,000,000; Fidelity, \$1,000,000; Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust, \$4,000,000; Columbia-Knieker-Bocker, \$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 Jan. 4, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, On Dep., and Net Deposits.

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 with columns for Week ended January 4, 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 also amounts 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 monies 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 deposits secured by bonds or obligations of the State or City of New York, and exclusive of deposits 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, Reserve Required, and Total Reserve.

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





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.

Main table containing stock prices for various companies, organized by industry (e.g., Railroads, Chemicals, Textiles) and listing daily prices from Saturday to Friday, along with weekly and yearly ranges.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table listing various banks and trust companies with columns for bid and ask prices, including institutions like New York, America, and various regional banks.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales were made on this day. † Sale at stock exchange or at auction on this week. First installment paid. ‡ Sold at private sale at this price. § Ex-dividend. ¶ Full paid.

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

Table with columns: STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES (Saturday Jan. 4 to Friday Jan. 10), Sales of the Week Shares, STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Range for Year 1912 (Lowest, Highest), and Range for Previous Year 1911 (Lowest, Highest). Lists various stocks like Industrial and Misc. (Con), American Smelt, Do prof. new, etc.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BANKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table listing banks and trust companies with columns: Bank Name, Bid, Ask, and other financial details. Includes entries like Brooklyn, Conroy Isl'd, First, Greenpoint, Hillsdale, etc.

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

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

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

Main table containing Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly data. Columns include Bond Description, Price, Week's Range, and Range Year. Divided into sections for Foreign Government, State and City Securities, Railroad, and Miscellaneous Bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

Miscellaneous Bonds table with columns for Street, Bond Description, Price, and Range. Includes entries like Brooklyn Rap Tran 5s, Interboro Rap Tr 5s Ser A, and various municipal bonds.

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



Main table listing various bonds (e.g., Manilla RR, Mexican Cent lino, New York & H.R., etc.) with columns for price, range, and exchange. The table is organized into sections for different types of bonds and includes a 'MISCELLANEOUS BONDS' section at the bottom.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

Miscellaneous Bonds table listing smaller bond issues such as Gas and Electric Light, Kings Co El L & P, and various utility bonds. It includes columns for price, range, and exchange.

9No price Friday; latest bid and asked. a Due Jan. b Due Feb. c Due May. d Due June. h Due July. e Due Oct. p Due Nov. s Option sale.





Table with multiple columns: STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES (Saturday Jan. 4 to Friday Jan. 10), Sales of the Week Shares, STOCKS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE (Railroads, Miscellaneous), Range for Year 1912 (Lowest, Highest), Range for Preceding Year 1911 (Lowest, Highest). Lists various stocks like Chicago Elev Rys com, American Radiator, etc.

Chicago Bond Record

Chicago Banks and Trust Companies

Table with columns: BONDS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Jan. 10, Interest, Price Friday, Jan. 10, Week's Range or Last Sale, U's Sold, Range for Year 1912. Lists bonds like Am Tel & Tel coll 4s, Armour & Co 4 1/2s, etc.

Table with columns: NAME, Outstanding Stock, Surplus and Profits, Dividend Record (In 1911, In 1912, Per-104, Last Paid, %). Lists banks and trust companies like American National, Calumet National, etc.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales were made on this day. † Nov. 26 (close of business) for national banks and Nov. 27 (opening of business) for State institutions. ‡ No price Friday; latest price this week. § Sept. 1 1911. ¶ Dividends not published. Stock all acquired by the Cont. & Comm. Nat. Bank. a Due Dec. 31. b Due June. c Due Feb. d Due Jan. 1. e Extra dividend. g Dividends are paid Q.-T. with extra payments Q.-F. f Dec. 31 1912. \* Sales reported beginning April 15. u Formerly La Salle State Nat. Bank. See V. 95, p. 1094. v Douglas State Bank absorbed by the Franklin Tr. & Sav. Bk. V. 95, p. 1511. Figures here given are as of Dec. 2 1912 and are for consolidated institution. w Capital to be increased to \$700,000. V. 95, p. 1511. x Capital increased to \$100,000, a stock dividend of 100% being declared. y Jan. 3 1913. z Sept. 4 1912. a Sept. 5 1912.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

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

Table showing weekly transactions at the New York Stock Exchange from Saturday to Friday, including shares, par value, and bonds.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange for 1913, 1912, and 1911, categorized by stocks, bonds, and government bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges, including listed and 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 cities, with columns for bid and ask prices.

Table listing Telegraph and Telephone stocks, including American Telegraph and Cable, and other related companies.

Table listing Short-Term Notes, including American Copper, and other financial instruments.

Table listing Railroad stocks, including Chesapeake and Ohio, and other rail companies.

Table listing Standard Oil Stocks, including Atlantic Refining, and other oil-related companies.

Table listing Tobacco Stocks, including American Tobacco, and other tobacco companies.

Table listing Industrial and Miscellaneous stocks, including Adams Express, and other industrial companies.

Table listing various other stocks and bonds, including American Book, and other miscellaneous companies.

Table listing additional stocks and bonds, including American Brass, and other companies.

Table listing final stocks and bonds, including American Surety, and other companies.

\* Per 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, if any, will be found on a preceding page.

Main table of stock prices with columns for date (Saturday to Friday), price, and stock name. The table is organized into three main sections: Stocks, Railroads, and Mining. Each section contains multiple columns of data for different dates and prices.

\* Bid and asked prices. a New stock. b Ass't paid. c Ex-stock div. d Ex-rights. e Ex-div. and rights. x Unstamped.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ending Jan 10. Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Low, High, No., Range Year 1912, Price Friday Jan 10, Week's Range or Last Sale, Range Year 1912.

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

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

Table with columns: Saturday Jan. 4, Sunday Jan. 5, Tuesday Jan. 7, Wednesday Jan. 8, Thursday Jan. 9, Friday Jan. 10, Active Stocks, Range for Year 1912, Range for Previous Year (1911).

PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE. Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Inactive Stocks, Bonds, Prices are all "and interest", Inactive Stocks, Bonds, Prices are all "and interest".

‡ Bid and asked; no sales on this day. ¶ Ex-div. & rights. # \$15 paid. § 12 1/2 paid. † 17 1/2 paid.

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS.

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

Main table with columns: ROADS, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, 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—Weekly and Monthly'.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

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

g Mexican currency. h Does not include earnings of Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek District Railway from Nov. 1 1911. i 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. j Includes Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indiana RR. k Includes the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. in both years. l Includes the Northern Ohio RR. m Includes earnings of Mason City & Ft. Dodge and Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific. n Includes Louisville & Atlantic and the Frankfort & Cincinnati. o Includes the Mexican International. p Includes the Texas Central in both years and the Wichita Falls Lines in 1912, beginning Nov. 1. q Includes not only operating revenues, but also all other receipts. r Includes St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the fourth week of December. The table covers 39 roads and shows 13.93% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with columns: Fourth week of December, 1912, 1911, Increase, Decrease. Lists 39 roads and their earnings for both years, along with percentage changes.

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

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists various railroads and industrial companies with their monthly earnings data.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes. c These figures represent 30% of gross earnings.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists industrial companies like Amer Pub Utilities, Keystone Tel & Tel, etc.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c.—Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earns.—Current Year, Previous Year. Lists roads like Bangor & Aroostook, Bellefonte Central, etc.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Companies, Int., Rentals, &c.—Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earns.—Current Year, Previous Year. Lists companies like Keystone Tel & Tel, Nevada-Cal Power, etc.

GROSS EARNINGS.

Table with columns: Latest Month (1912, 1911), July 1 to Latest Date (1912, 1911). Lists companies like Central Mass Lt & Pow, Commonweath Gas & El, etc.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Table with columns: September (1912, 1911), July 1 to Sept. 30 (1912, 1911). Lists express companies like Adams Express Co., Canadian Express Co., Southern Express Co., etc.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Name of Road, Latest Gross Earnings (Week of month, Current Year, Previous Year), Jan. 1 to latest date (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists companies like American Rys Co., Atlantic Shore Ry, etc.





INCOME ACCOUNT.

Table with 4 columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, and a fourth unlabeled column. Rows include Miles operated, Freight earnings, Passenger, Mail, express, &c., Total transportation revenue, Non-transportation revenue, Total operating revenue, Maintenance of way and structures, Maintenance of equipment, Traffic expenses, Transportation expenses, General expenses, Total operating expenses, Net operating revenue, Taxes, Total income, Deductions, Interest on funded debt, Interest on equipment obligations, Other interest, Rents paid, Hire of equipment, Discount on securities, Outside operations, net, Total, and Balance carried to profit and loss.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with 5 columns: 1912, 1911, Liabilities, 1912, 1911. Rows include Road & equip., Cash, Due from agents and conductors, Securs. issued held in treasury, Accounts receiv., Traffic, &c., balsa, Material & supp., Oth. work assets, Taxes, &c., paid in advance, Oth. def. debit items, Uncasting, discount on securities, Miscellaneous, Profit and loss, Total.

\*After deducting reserve of \$266,393 for accrued depreciation, against \$307,832 in 1911.—V. 94, p. 488, 351.

Third Avenue Railway, New York.

(Report for 11 Months ending Nov. 30 1912.)

The consolidated income account for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 last shows a surplus over charges, including depreciation of (\$355,000.) of \$1,209,429. President Whitridge, however, states that, estimating December earnings at \$110,000, net for the year ended Dec. 31 last was about \$1,319,000, after paying interest upon all the subsidiary securities and upon the 4% refunding bonds and setting aside the \$400,000 depreciation fund.

President F. W. Whitridge, referring to these figures, further says in substance:

Interest on Incomes.—Ordinarily this would have been more than sufficient to pay the interest upon the 5% adjustment bonds, but this has not been a normal year. Large expenditures were necessary for the completion of the reorganization.

The cash on hand amounts to \$2,556,756, of which \$1,131,104 are allocated to tracks under the reorganization plan, \$35,239 (together with 453 4/5% refunding bonds) are in the depreciation fund, \$1,024,270 are in the interest and tax account, and \$358,719 are in the current account.

The unpaid bills for paving reduce the amount of free cash on hand, but there remains sufficient to pay an installment of interest on the adjustment bonds on April 1, the next interest date, amounting to 1 1/4%, which I recommend be paid on that day (See a subsequent page).

Increased Receipts.—All of the companies show a steady increase in gross receipts, except the Dry Dock road, which is affected by the partial suspension of the Desbrosses St. Ferry and the Westchester road, which is affected by the beginning of operations on the N. Y. Westchester & Boston Railway. In this latter case I think the decrease is only temporary, as more people will be brought into the territory. The increased gross receipts for the year, including these roads, are in round numbers \$520,000.

While a part of this is due to our having assumed the possession of the subsidiary companies and of the N. Y. City Interborough company, the increase upon the Union and the three Manhattan companies alone of which you have heretofore been advised, during the past twelve months, is \$368,000, an amount far in excess of the estimates originally made.

Expenditures on Property.—There are large expenditures still necessary to be made upon the property. I have had a careful budget prepared of all the expenditures which can be foreseen during the next one or two years. A considerable part of the expenditure upon the track and paving would be checked, under any circumstances, to operating expenses, and a large part of the balance, together with nearly the whole of the expenditures called for by the other departments, are properly chargeable to capital. Such expenditures could probably be met by the issue of additional 4% refunding bonds.

The company has, however, sufficient funds on hand to meet all these expenditures for the current year as well as to pay \$250,000 on account of the purchase of the N. Y. City Interborough and upwards of \$100,000 which will be necessary to expend upon the Mid-Crosstown road, in case the owners of that property should conclude to accept our offer to purchase it. It may be desirable to apply to the P. S. Commission for consent to issue 4% refunding bonds for part of these capital expenditures. It will not be necessary to market such bonds, and it should be our policy, so far as possible, not to increase our fixed charges.

The budget calls for an outlay of \$242,388 by the Third Ave.; \$148,200 by the Union Ry. Co.; \$55,074 by the Westchester Electric RR. Co.; \$18,850 by the N. Y. City Interborough Ry. Co., making a total of \$454,513. For maintenance and construction all lines \$1,142,140, making a grand total of \$1,596,653.

Outlook.—Notwithstanding the large expenditures shown in this budget and which will probably hereafter be shown in similar budgets, the outlook for the owners of Third Ave. securities is encouraging.

Purchase.—During the year a contract for the purchase of the N. Y. City Interborough road was approved by the Third Avenue Co., and a note for \$1,350,000 was given to the Central Trust Co. for the money necessary to purchase the securities offered for sale and to partially complete the road it was entitled to build under its franchise. Since that time the Third Avenue has purchased additional securities of this road at a cost of \$229,375 for cash. The purchase includes all the bonds and about four fifths of the stock. (V. 95, p. 544, 1274.)

Franchise Tax Litigation.—Pending the decision of the litigation in respect to the franchise taxes for the last three years, I have paid to the City Comptroller such amounts as we considered should be paid under any circumstances and have also paid in to the account entitled "Interest and taxes account," the remainder of the amount claimed by the State authorities. This amount amounts to upwards of \$275,000 and is deposited with the Central Trust Co. at interest. (The pamphlet report contains Mr. Whitridge's protest to the State Tax Board against franchise tax impositions.)

28th-29th St. Crosstown Ry.—Old-Crosstown Ry.—(See V. 94, p. 487)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR 11 MONTHS ENDED NOV. 30 1912

Table with 2 columns: 1912, 1911. Rows include Operating revenue—transportation, advertising, Operating expenses, Maintenance: Way and structures, Power supply, Injuries to persons and property, General and miscellaneous expenses, Total operating expenses, Net operating revenue, Deduct—Taxes, Deductions, Balance, not income, The "deductions, \$1,600,343," include: (1) Interest on (a) 1st M. bonds, \$530,000; (b) refunding bonds, \$578,967; (c) receiver's certif., \$18,999; (d) notes payable, \$56,706; (e) other interest, \$2,808. (2) Depreciation, \$355,000. (3) Striking fund, \$27,500. (4) Trackage, rents, &c., \$30,073.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY CO. BALANCE SHEET NOV. 30 1912.

Table with 2 columns: Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Rd. & equip., bldgs. &c., Cash, Securs. controlled cos., Notes of controlled cos., Materials and supplies, Accounts receivable, Interest receivable, N. Y. City gold exempt corp. stock, Dep. for deprec., &c., Dep. for coupon interest, Other deposits, Capital items for distrib., Insurance and rents, Total, Assets—Common stock, Adm. income bonds, First refunding 4% bonds, Third Ave. RR. 1st M. 6s, Reserves, Notes payable, Acc'ts payable, sundry, Taxes accrued, Interest accrued, Depos. by contr. cos. for interest and taxes, Miscellaneous, Corporate surplus, Total.

Lawyers Mortgage Co., New York.

(Report for Year ending Dec. 31 1912.)

The report of President Richard M. Hurd for the late fiscal year is published in the advertising pages of to-day's "Chronicle." The report shows:

OPERATIONS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with 5 columns: 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include Guar. mtges. sold, Guar. mtges. paid off, Guar. mtges. outstanding, Income from—Premiums for guaranties, Interest on mortgages, Rents, commissions, &c., Gross earnings, Expenses—Rent, Salaries, Advertising & stationery, Taxes and gen. expenses, Gross expenses, Net earnings, Dividends paid (12%), Balance, surplus.

Note.—In addition to the cash earnings are the unearned premiums, which consist of the company's contract profit of 1/5 of 1% per annum on outstanding mortgages from the date of the annual statement to the maturity of the mortgages. These unearned premiums, which, as future profits, are not carried as assets, have increased as follows: Jan. 1 1903, \$103,555; Jan. 1 1904, \$149,257; Jan. 1 1905, \$278,948; Jan. 1 1906, \$449,200; Jan. 1 1907, \$591,508; Jan. 1 1908, \$701,204; Jan. 1 1909, \$835,115; Jan. 1 1910, \$1,036,361; Jan. 1 1911, \$1,251,679; Jan. 1 1912, \$1,205,692; Jan. 1 1912, \$1,409,176; total net increase since Jan. 1 1903, \$1,196,621.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with 5 columns: 1912, 1911, Liabilities, 1912, 1911. Rows include N. Y. City mtges., Accrued interest, Co.'s Bklyn. bldgs., Real estate, Cash, Total, Assets—Capital, Surplus, Undivided profits, Mtges. sold, not delivered, Res. for prepaid premiums, &c., Total.

There are 9,940 guaranteed loans outstanding (see "operations" above), the average loan in Manhattan amounting to \$33,000, in Brooklyn to \$5,600 and in the Bronx to \$19,000.—V. 95, p. 174.

Swift & Co. (Packing-House Products).

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Sept. 28 1912.)

Pres. Louis F. Swift at the meeting Jan. 2 said in substance:

The year's business just past has been quite satisfactory, both as regard volume and profits. We have been able to earn the customary dividend, 7%, and a fair amount for surplus. There were over 27,000 people on the payroll—working under somewhat more favorable conditions than heretofore. Our turn-over this year has exceeded \$300,000,000, or about \$1,000,000 per working day, 80% of which has been paid in cash for live stock, about 8% reaches the homes of the working people in wages, about 5% is freight paid to the railroads, and about 7%—the remainder—is expenses, supplies, dividends and additions to the surplus.

The use of cold storage and its economic value have been the subject of much discussion during the year, with the result of a better understanding all around. What is needed is proper regulation, covering inspection in and out of store, the proper limit of time of storage (not to exceed 12 mos. or from season to season), and the education of the consuming public.

As regards the investment your officers and directors have made in a portion of the assets of the National Packing Co., we know that this action will be the means of very materially increasing our volume—making the coming year the largest one in our history (V. 95, p. 548, 1547).

Treas. L. A. Carton, in the course of his remarks, said:

The financial report shows that besides paying 7% upon the capital stock, amounting to \$5,250,000, there has been added to the surplus \$3,000,000, increasing it to \$20,000,000, and also increasing comparatively (by \$252,939) the reserves.

There was an increase in the value of the turn-over of some \$25,000,000, due in a measure to prevailing high prices; but the excess volume does not fully represent the excess work connected with the departments, which work, in order to cover more adequately the wants of the public, is ever on the increase. This \$300,000,000 in value was practically all sold on credit. As an indication of the work done, the requirements for some of the articles used in the preparation and transportation of our tonnage will convey an idea: Salt, \$360,000; paper, \$131,000; sugar, \$148,000; coal, \$1,225,000; cloth, burlap, &c., \$450,000; boxes, cooperage and tins, \$2,000,000; total \$4,314,000. The freight handled for us by the railroads aggregated, in round number, 150,000 car-loads, not including the very considerable tonnage delivered directly from our "plants" by wagon and auto of the company and its customers.

The purchase of certain of the properties and assets of the National Packing Co. was confirmed by the stockholders. The stockholders also voted to extend the charter of the company to Jan. 1 1984.]

OPERATIONS FISCAL YEARS ENDING ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 28.

Table with 4 columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Business done, Deductions, Live stock, Wages, Freight, Exp. & supp., Dividends, To surp. & reserve.

BALANCE SHEET SEPT. 28 TO 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include Assets (Real estate, Horses, Stocks, Cash, Accounts receivable, Live cattle, Total assets), Liabilities (Capital stock, Bonds, Reserve, Bills payable, Accounts payable, Reserves, Surplus), Total liabilities.

Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Nov. 2 1912.)

TOTAL SALES FOR PAST NINE YEARS.

Table with 4 columns: 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows show sales figures for each year.

INCOME ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED NOV. 2 1912.

Table with 4 columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Profits before repairs, Ordinary repairs, Extraor. repairs, Profits for year, Preferred div., Common dividends, Extra com. div., Balance, surplus.

BALANCE SHEET NOV. 2 1912.

Table with 4 columns: 1912, 1911. Rows include Assets (Plants, equip., Cash, City & ctry accts, Bills receivable, Gen'l accts), Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, First mtge. bonds, Bills payable, Due for sundry purchases, General accounts), Total.

x Includes in 1912 packing plants, real estate, buildings and machinery at South Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, Wichita and Los Angeles... y After deducting \$191,843 for advances in 1912, against \$264,650 in 1911... z The "profit for year" is stated in the balance sheet for 1912 and 1911 before deducting any dividends.—V. 95, p. 64.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic RR.—Receiver's Certificates Offered.—Clark, Dodge & Co., N. Y. and Chicago and White, Weld & Co., N. Y., Bos. and Chicago, are offering at 99 1/2 and int., yielding over 6%, an additional \$500,000 5% gold receiver's certificates, dated July 1 1912, due July 1 1913, but subject to call, in the discretion of the Court, at par and int. on 90 days' notice. Par \$1,000 (c). Int. J. & J. at Farmers' Loan & Tr. Co., N. Y. City. Authorized, \$5,000,000; outstanding, \$4,700,000. See full description in V. 94, p. 1762. The bankers say:

Secured by first lien, (a) on 329 miles of main track, at rate of \$15.179 per mile; (b) on terminal properties in Atlanta and Birmingham costing over \$5,795,700; total cost of properties on which certificates are first lien, over \$23,000,000. Additionally secured by lien on: (a) Subject to \$4,090,000 1st M. ss of 1904, 300 additional miles of main track; (b) equipment costing \$4,704,000, subject as to part to only \$1,144,000 equipment bonds, exclusive of those to be retired with the proceeds of this issue. Followed by \$14,443,000 1st ss of 1906, \$3,000,000 Georgia Terminal Co. 1st ss and \$2,445,000 Alabama Terminal RR. Co. 1st ss.

Earnings for Years ended June 30 (Compare V. 95, p. 888).

Table with 4 columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1910-11. Rows include Gross income, Net after taxes, Estimated interest on receiver's cdfs, June 30 1913, based on actual amts. outst'g to date.

The net earnings after operating expenses for the first four months of the present fiscal year have been reported as follows: July, \$13,563; Aug., \$46,648; Sept., \$52,219; Oct., \$88,422. This increasing trend of net earnings indicates the return to more normal operating conditions. The high operating ratio prevailing during a large part of the past year was due to abnormal weather conditions and to the interference with traffic resulting from the extensive improvement work in progress.

Part of the proceeds of this issue of certificates was used to retire \$3,250,000 certificates which matured on July 1 1912. Of the balance, approx-

mately \$705,000 has been or may be used to pay the principal and interest of all equipment trusts maturing up to and including July 1 1913, and the remainder, approximately \$1,045,000, for additional motive power, to lay heavier ballast and rails on some of the older parts of the road and to make waterfront and harbor improvements in Bismarck. It is expected that these improvements, when completed, will result in a material reduction in expenses of operation.—V. 95, p. 1744, 888.

Baltimore & Ohio RR.—\$63,250,000 4 1/2% 20-Year Convertible Gold Bonds Offered to Shareholders at 95 1/2.—The directors on Thursday authorized the issue of \$63,250,000 4 1/2% 20-year convertible gold bonds dated March 1 1913 and convertible at option of holder at any time within first ten years into the common stock at \$110 a share. The holders of the pref. and common stock of record on Jan. 24 will be permitted to subscribe for the issue at 95 1/2 and int. to the extent of 30% of their holdings. The subscriptions may be paid in full on March 3 or in installments of 30% on that date, 30% on April 15 and 40% on May 15. See adv.

The entire issue has been underwritten by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co., who have already received subscriptions from other bankers and investment firms for a large proportion of the issue, a considerable share of which will be taken abroad.

An officer of the company is quoted as saying in substance: "It seemed desirable to make use of the present market to recoup the treasury for money expended for construction and equipment, and to provide for the further requirements of the company hereafter. Whether these funds will also be used in connection with the retirement of the \$50,000,000 of notes will depend on circumstances and conditions at that time."

Six Months' Approximate Statement.—The earnings for the 6 months ending Dec. 31 (Dec. estimated) were:

Table with 6 columns: Operating Revenue, Net (after Taxes), Other Income, Total, Dividends, Balance, Surplus. Rows show data for 6 Mos., 1912, 1911, and Dividends as above in 1911-12.

The regular divs. of 3% on common and 2% on the pref. stock have been declared, payable March 1.

New Director.—Robert Garrett, grandson of John W. Garrett, founder of the road, was on Jan. 9 elected a director to succeed Samuel Rea, who resigned because of the requirements of his new duties as President of the Pennsylvania RR.

Refunding Mortgage.—The Baltimore & Ohio RR. Co. of Pennsylvania, recently formed by the consolidation of subsidiary companies in that State has filed a \$40,000,000 mortgage to the Maryland Trust Co. of Baltimore, as trustee. The bonds secured by this mortgage, we are informed, "will be deposited with the trustees of the various mortgages now holding the securities of the old subsidiary lines." See V. 95, p. 1744.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.—Applications by Subsid's.—The following applications have been made by the company's subsidiaries in connection with the plan for operation of the new dual system of rapid transit:

- (1) By the New York Municipal Railway Corporation for authority to issue \$1,000,000 in capital stock for working capital.
(2) By the New York Consolidated RR. for authority to purchase the entire capital stock of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation.
(3) The joint application of the Brooklyn Heights RR. Co. and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation for the approval of a contract between them for the use of the right of way of the Lutheran Cemetery elevated road from a connection with the Myrtle Ave. line near the intersection of Wyckoff Ave. and Palmetto St. to Fresh Pond Road, and from that point to Metropolitan Ave. The contract is for 85 years and the Municipal Corporation is to pay \$25,000 a year for the privilege.—V. 96, p. 61.

Canada Southern Ry.—Sale of Bonds.—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. announce that the \$16,500,000 new 5% bonds available as of Jan. 1 have been disposed of, having either been taken in exchange by holders of the \$14,000,000 maturing 1st M. bonds or sold by the international banking syndicate which underwrote the issue.

The remaining \$6,000,000 of the total present issue of \$22,500,000 new bonds is reserved to retire a like amount of 2d M. bonds maturing March 1, holders of which had the right up to Thursday night to exchange the same for new bonds on a 4.70% basis.—V. 95, p. 1744, 1607.

Capital Traction Co., Washington, D. C.—Earnings.—

Table with 6 columns: Calendar Year, Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Other Income, Interest, Taxes, Dividends, Balance, Surplus. Rows show data for 1912, 1911, and 1910.

Central New England Ry.—Application.—The company has applied for permission to issue \$2,429,000 1st M. 50-yr. 4% bonds for double-tracking and new equipment. There are now \$11,967,000 of the issue outstanding.—V. 95, p. 968.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.—Details of Decision.—

Complete copies of the voluminous opinions of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, rendered Dec. 28 in the suit brought by the Government against the company, the Lake Shore & Mich. Southern, and other companies, involved in the agreement between the C. & O. and Lake Shore companies dated Feb. 12 1910 show that the conclusions, based on telegraphic accounts, were substantially as stated last week (p. 62). It should be noted, however, that the majority of the Court definitely hold (1) that the equity of the Lake Shore and of the C. & O. in the capital stock of the Sunday Creek Co. shall be disposed of by absolute sale, and to this end the trustees in whose names such stock is held shall be made parties defendant to the suit; and (2) that the joint ownership and control of the Kanawha & Michigan must be terminated. In regard to the questions which have not been decided by the Court and which were mentioned in last week's item, the Court directs that further argument be had at a date to be fixed between Jan. 21 and 31.—V. 96, p. 62.

Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.—Decision.—

The U. S. Supreme Court on Monday reversed the judgment of the Nebraska Supreme Court, which had affirmed a verdict awarding damages to a shipper who had lost a valuable horse in an inter-State shipment over the road. The Court held that since the passage in 1906 of the Carmack amendment to the Inter-State Commerce Law, the States had ceased to have power to annul contracts between railroads and shippers limiting liability for loss of inter-State shipments. Previous to the passage of the Carmack amendment the Court had upheld State statutes limiting damages in such cases.

The Court on the same day in another case, also reversing the State Supreme Court, held invalid the Minnesota "reciprocal demurrage" law

which imposed a penalty on railroads of \$1 a day for failure to supply cars to shippers on demand. The Court said that the Hepburn law of 1906 expressly fixed the duties of carriers to furnish cars and that precluded the States from acting further in the matter.—V. 95, p. 1683.

**Chicago & Milwaukee Electric RR.—Further Details—**

The lengthy opinion of Judge Landis, in which he finds that the foreclosure sale of the Illinois division to the reorganization committee in Sept. last should be set aside, is based on the following rulings: (1) The arrangement whereby the Illinois division bonds held by the Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co., John I. Beggs and others, connected therewith, for which they paid, it is stated, about \$770,000, and, it is alleged, were induced, in consideration of \$1,122,000, to sell the same and agree that they would refrain from bidding at the sale, amounted to suppression of bidding at the sale, and made the same void; (2) The Illinois properties were worth at least \$4,500,000, whereas the \$1,650,000 bid at the sale plus the underlying bonds aggregate only \$2,800,000; (3) The proposed plan of reorganization (V. 94, p. 650) would provide for the issue of "a great mass of securities which represent no investment whatsoever by anybody at any time." Jacob Newman, who represents the Wisconsin bondholders, has made a statement in which he justifies the purchase for the Beggs interests as a protective measure to prevent the sacrifice of the Wisconsin division bonds, and says that the Court is in error in regard to the laws of Wisconsin governing reorganization which permit securities to be issued up to the amount of outstanding old securities in exchange therefor.—V. 96, p. 62.

**Chicago & Western Indiana RR.—Proposed Off- ing.—** J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank and the National City Bank will, it is expected, shortly make a public offering of the \$10,000,000 3-year 5% mortgage notes recently purchased by them. (V. 95, p. 419, 759).—V. 95, p. 1471.

**Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.—Electrification of 450 Miles of Main Line in Montana and Idaho.—**A press dispatch from Washington, D. C., on Jan. 7 announced that the Interior Department had made a 50-year grant to the Great Falls (Mont.) Power Co. (V. 94, p. 985, 914) for transmission lines and it is understood additional hydro-electric developments which will enable it to furnish electric power not only to other consumers but also for the operation of 450 miles of the main line of the Chicago Mil. & Puget Sound division between Harlowton, Mont., and Avery, Ida.

Pres. A. J. Earling subsequently confirmed the report that the Chicago Milw. & Puget Sound Ry. had contracted for the electrification of 450 miles of its main line in Montana and Idaho. The installation of electrical equipment will be completed as soon as possible, and Mr. Earling expects it will be in full operation within 3 years. The stretch of road to be electrified traverses three principal mountain ranges, the Belt Mountains, Rocky Mountains and Bitter Root Mountains. An authoritative statement says in substance:

The combination of water powers in the section where this electrification takes place, under practically same ownership and management, is the one thing that makes possible this electrification, nowhere in the world equaled for distance, the contract providing that 9 separate and distinct water-power developments which are connected in their transmission lines shall furnish the power. The grant is looked upon as an important step in the way of conservation, because it not only keeps the coal in the ground for future generations, but it utilizes water which has been going to waste and which would always go to waste were it not put to use of this kind.

The grant to the power company, it is stated, provides for (a) Compensation to the Federal Govt. of 5 mills per 1,000 k.w., but subject to periodical adjustment every 10 years; (b) Government regulation of the rates and service and the sale of power to the U. S. and to the State within which the transmission lines are located and to municipal corporations in such States at as low a rate as can be given to any other purchaser for a like use under similar conditions. The company is forbidden to claim any earning value for the grant or any selling value should the public take over the company's works at any time. The power company has the right to contest in the courts any rental it believes to be unreasonable.

The cost of electrifying the 450 miles of main line, it is estimated, will be about \$7,000,000, spread over possibly three years.—V. 96, p. 62.

**Chicago Peoria & St. Louis RR. of Illinois.—Possession.** The Company, which was incorporated on Dec. 6 1909, on Jan. 1 took over as successor the property of the railway company of the same name, per plan V. 89, p. 285.

The receivers have been discharged and John P. Ramsey has been elected President of the new company.—V. 95, p. 1745, 1402.

**Cleveland & Pittsburgh RR.—Listed.**—The New York Stock Exchange has listed \$2,019,100 additional 4% special guaranteed betterment stock, making the total listed \$12,946,100.

The new stock represents improvements for the year 1911 (\$2,014,413) also unadjusted balance (\$4,688) on account of 1910.

Details of \$2,014,413 Improvements in 1911.	
Right of way and station grounds, track elev., &c.	\$303,816
2d, 3d and 4th tracks, storage yards and track elevation	210,503
Station buildings and fixtures	\$2,587
Dock and wharf property	1,240,406
Freight cars	55,936
Passenger cars	192,465

Earnings.—For 6 months ending June 30:					
Six Months.	Operating Revenue.	Net (after Taxes).	Fixed Charges.	Dividend Fund.	Balance Surplus.
1912	\$5,448,165	\$1,507,815	\$509,848	\$612,029	\$385,937
1911	4,403,096	1,109,292	392,565	590,550	126,177

**Commonwealth Power Railway & Light Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.—First Common Dividend.**—An initial dividend of 1% has been declared on the \$12,000,000 common stock, payable May 1 to holders of record Apr. 10.—V. 94, p. 767.

**Dedham (Mass.) & Franklin Street Ry.—Application.**—Eugene H. Mather, receiver of the Dedham & Franklin and Medfield & Medway street railways, which form a continuous line between Dedham and Franklin, has petitioned the Supreme Judicial Court for authority to discontinue operations on the ground that while he has exercised the strictest economy in every respect, the earnings of each company have fallen short of expenses. Judge Morton decided that before taking such action the Selection of the towns through which the roads pass must be given an opportunity to appear and object if they so desire.—V. 94, p. 1316.

**Denver Northwestern & Pacific [Ry.—Status.**—Newman Erb is quoted as saying:

"The reorganization has proceeded so far as to warrant the prediction of the foreclosure sale of the property within 60 days. Application has been made for a decree of foreclosure in the Denver courts. There is no opposition, all notes having been deposited for reorganization." [Over 70% of the \$10,940,000 1st M. bonds and all of the \$3,500,000 Denver Ry. Securities have, it is stated, been deposited.—Ed.]

Newman Erb has been elected President of the Denver & Salt Lake RR., which was incorporated last month to take over the property, and William M. Wadden of P. H. Prince & Co. of Boston has been chosen Vice-President. H. B. Blanchard will be Sec. and Treas.—V. 96, p. 62.

**El Paso (Tex.) Electric Co.—Conversion of Notes.**—Treas. Henry B. Sawyer, addressing holders of the \$450,800

6% convertible gold coupon notes due Jan. 15 1913, says in substance:

The right to convert these notes ceases on Jan. 15 1913, and all notes not converted will, upon presentation at office of trustee, receive their face value and accrued interest. These notes are convertible at the State St. Trust Co., Boston, prior to maturity, into common stock (on which dividends are now being paid at the rate of 7% per annum), \$ for \$, with an adjustment of interest and dividend.—V. 95, p. 618.

**Idaho Northern Ry.—Sale.**—See Oregon Short Line RR. below.—V. 86, p. 856.

**Illinois Central RR.—Equipment Trust Certificates Sold.**—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have purchased and re-sold \$8,000,000 4½% gold equipment trust certificates, maturing in semi-annual installments from Aug. 1 1913 to Feb. 1 1923.

The certificates, which represent 85% of the cost of the new equipment, are subject to call on any interest date on or after Feb. 1 1918 at 102½% and interest upon 90 days' notice. Coupon certificates of the Commercial Trust Co. of Philadelphia, trustee, with privilege of registration. Principal and interest payable without deduction for taxes. Temporary certificates will be ready for delivery early in February.—V. 95, p. 1684.

**Interborough Rapid Transit Co., New York City.—Bonds.**—Application was made to the P. S. Commission on Jan. 8 for the approval of the financial arrangements by which the company proposes to carry out its agreement with the city for new construction. The company has made a contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. for the purchase, at not less than 93½ and int. of \$170,000,000 new 1st M. 5% bonds, dated Jan. 1 1913 and due Jan. 1 1966, but re-purchasable at 110 and int. for the 1% sinking fund provided in the subway contracts. The proceeds of the bonds to a total of \$150,622,900 and \$174,600 reserved bonds are to be applied as follows (compare V. 94, p. 1507, 1565):

Construction of new subway, Interborough Co's one-half, 55¢—	\$33,000,000
Equipment of new subways, 22,000,000, of which cash—	21,000,000
Manhattan Ry. and third-tracking, abt. \$10,800,000; extensions, \$16,154,000; total—	26,954,000
Refunding Interborough, \$33,018,000 45-year gold mtge bonds redeemable at 105—	34,668,900
Refunding \$15,000,000 nine months' 5% notes—	15,000,000
To be reserved to pay off real estate liens—	174,600

It is stated that there have been issued \$33,959,000 of 45-year gold mortgage bonds, but of these \$587,000 are held in the sinking fund and the trustee hold \$372,314 cash with which to redeem at 105 additional \$354,000, leaving only \$33,018,000 to be taken up at the redemption price, 105%.—V. 96, p. 62.

**Indianapolis Newcastle & Eastern Trac. Co.—Lease.**—The company has made a 999-year lease of its property to the Union Traction Co. of Indiana, dated Oct. 25 1912, including the extension under construction from Newcastle to Muncie. The rental covers interest on the bonds, also dividends on the 5% pref. stock, payable 2½% semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, beginning Dec. 1 1912, and dividends on the common stock as follows: ½ of 1% each on April 30 and Oct. 31 1913 and 1914, 1% on said dates in 1915 and 1916, 1½% in 1917 to 1920, and 2% semi-annually thereafter; also \$500 yearly for organization expenses.—V. 94, p. 1695.

**International Ry., Buffalo, N. Y.—Bonds Sold.**—Bertram, Griscom & Co. announces that the \$3,332,000 refunding and improvement 5% bonds offered by them last week have been practically all disposed of, the larger amount being taken by New England investors.—V. 96, p. 62.

**International Traction Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Preferred Dividend.**—A dividend has been declared on the \$5,000,000 4% cumulative preferred stock for the 6 months ending Dec. 31, also an additional dividend of 4% in part payment of the accumulated dividends upon the stock, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record.

These are the first dividends paid on the stock which was organized in March 1899, the distribution being made as a result of the recent sale of collateral trust bonds.—V. 96, p. 63.

**Kansas City Terminal Ry.—Additional Bonds Offered.**—J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Lee, Higginson & Co., New York, Boston and Chicago, and the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, offered this week at 95 and int. the unsold portion (\$4,000,000) of an additional \$10,000,000 1st M. 4% gold bonds dated 1910 and due Jan. 1 1960, but callable as a whole on or after Jan. 1 1930. The remainder of the \$10,000,000 has been placed in Great Britain and Europe by Higginson & Co. and Morgan, Grenfell & Co. See advertisement on another page of this issue.

The \$20,094,000 bonds previously issued (see V. 91, p. 1386; V. 90, p. 627, 698) are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and application will be made to list the new bonds. Maximum Authorized Issue \$50,000,000 (Trustee Ill. Trust & Savings Bank). Outstanding (including bonds now offered)—\$30,094,000. Reserved to retire, \$ for \$, all 1st M. 6% bonds of the Kansas City Belt Line Ry. Co., due July 1 1916—2,500,000. Reserved for construction, equipm't, additions and improvements—17,406,000.

**Abstract of Letter from Pres. H. H. Adams, Kan. City, Dec. 13 1912.**

**Organization.**—Incorporated in Mo. The \$1,200,000 outstanding capital stock has been fully paid in cash at par and is held by, or for the benefit of, the twelve railroad companies named below.

**Bonds.**—The maximum authorized issue is \$50,000,000, of which \$30,094,000 are outstanding, including the bonds now purchased by you. The proceeds of \$20,094,000 were used to acquire the Kansas City Belt Ry., the present Union Depot property, real estate for the new union station, passenger and freight terminals and rights of way, and for construction purposes. The proceeds of the \$10,000,000 now sold will be used for the acquisition of additional real estate and equipment and for construction.

**Proprietary Companies which Consent to Meet Principal and Interest.** [Under agreement with the company and the mortgage trustee.] A. T. & S. Fe Ry., C. M. & St. P. Ry., K. C. South Ry., St. L. & S. F. RR., Mo. & A. RR., C. Gr. West RR., Mo. K. & T. Ry., Union Pac. RR., Ch. B. & O. RR., C. R. I. & P. Ry., Mo. Pac. Ry., Wabash RR.

Under the above agreements, each of these twelve proprietary companies covenants unconditionally to pay an amount equal to 1-12 of the principal of all outstanding bonds of this issue when due, and an amount equal to 1-12 of the interest thereon and 1-12 of all taxes payable by the Terminal Company ten days before such interest and taxes become due, and agrees also to pay its share of the total expenses of operation and maintenance of the terminals proportionate to the use thereof. If any of the proprietary companies should default in its obligations under these agreements, the remaining companies must make up all deficiencies ratably, and the defaulting company will be excluded from the use of terminals.

The combined surplus income of the above twelve railroad companies for the fiscal year ended June 30 1912, after payment of all their fixed charges, exceeded \$77,000,000.

The estimated cost of the property as now designed (including real estate) is in excess of \$40,000,000. Practically all of the real estate required has been secured. Construction work is progressing satisfactorily and it is expected that the passenger station and its approaches will be ready for use in October 1913. The other work proposed is expected to be completed, most of it within six months thereafter, and all of it within a year. The existing properties and contemplated improvements are described

substantially as in V. 90, p. 627, except that in the Union Station, along with the 18 parallel tracks, there is left space for eight instead of six additional tracks.—Ed.]

The combined population of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., has grown from 58,985 in 1880 to 215,170 in 1900 and 330,712 in 1910, and for 1912 is estimated by the local Post Office authorities at 338,068. The bank clearings have grown from \$775,264,813 in 1900 to \$2,578,730,349 in 1911.—V. 94, p. 1185.

**Maine Central R.R.—Option to Subscribe.**—The stockholders on Jan. 8 authorized the proposed increase in the stock from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000. Stockholders of record on that day are given the option up to Feb. 15 at 2 p. m. to subscribe for the new stock at par on the basis of two new shares for every three shares now held.—V. 95, p. 1684.

Subscriptions are payable \$50 per share March 1, \$25 July 1 and \$25 January 1, 1914.

Subscribers have the option of paying their subscriptions in full on March 1st, or, having paid their first installment when due, of paying the remainder of their subscription on July 1.—V. 95, p. 1684.

**Minneapolis & St. Louis R.R.—Maturing 5% Notes—Additional \$1,000,000 to Be Paid—\$3,000,000 to Be Refunded at 6%.**—It was announced on Tuesday that financial arrangements had been made with Speyer & Co. in relation to the \$4,000,000 5% secured notes maturing Feb. 1 1913, which will be paid on that date at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New York. Two years ago the company had \$5,000,000 of these notes outstanding and then paid off \$1,000,000. This year the company will pay off another \$1,000,000 and will offer in exchange for the remaining \$3,000,000 notes new notes of like amount maturing Feb. 1 1914, with interest at 6%, payable F. & A.

The company will allow to holders accepting the extension a bonus of \$15 in cash per \$1,000 note; in other words, the new notes are offered on about a 7 1/2% basis. Holders of notes desiring to extend same must deposit them (ex Feb. 1913 coupon) with Speyer & Co. on or before Jan. 24 1913.

The \$3,000,000 new 6% notes will be redeemable at any time at par and int. on 60 days' notice, and will be secured by the deposit with the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., trustee, of \$6,000,000 of the same collateral as is now deposited for the \$4,000,000 notes, viz.: The Minn. & St. Louis R.R. Co. "refunding and extension mts." 5% bonds, due Feb. 1 1962, part of a total auth. issue limited to \$75,000,000, whereof, including the bonds to be deposited, there is now outstanding \$10,128,000. These bonds are secured by a mortgage on the railroads and other properties of the company and upon those acquired from the Iowa Central Ry. Co., subject to the existing liens thereon, and further by a direct first lien upon the railroad (229.60 miles) and other property acquired from the Minnesota Dakota & Pacific Ry. Co., and on future extensions of the company.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis R.R. Co., which to-day represents the consolidation of the Iowa Central Ry. Co. and the Minnesota Dakota & Pacific Ry. Co., operates a total of 1,585 miles through the States of Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa. For the first six months of this fiscal year the company reports gross revenues of \$5,119,772, an increase of \$1,033,731 over the same period of the previous year and an estimated surplus over all charges for this period of \$429,045. Net earnings from July 1 to Nov. 30 show an increase of 25.50% and surplus for this period an increase of \$135,185 over the same period last year.—V. 95, p. 63.

**Oregon Short Line R.R.—Acquisition.**—The company on Jan. 6 acquired by deed the Idaho Northern Ry.

The line extends from Murphy, Idaho, to Montour, Idaho, 73 miles, and is under construction from Montour to Payette Lakes, 89 miles.—V. 93, p. 1869.

**Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.—90-Cent Gas Rate.**—President McCarter on Jan. 6 notified the Board of Public Utility Commissioners that the company's subsidiary, the Public Service Gas Co., will obey the order of the board made on Dec. 27 fixing the price of gas in the Passaic division at 90 cents per 1,000 cu. ft. on Feb. 1.

This Gas Co. reserves the right to test at its convenience the legality and constitutionality of the board's valuation of its property upon which the order is based. The Gas Co. will also respect the recommendation of the board in its decision in the Passaic division case and set the same reduced 90-cent rate throughout all the other divisions, said reduced rate to become effective May 1 next and to remain in force, unless changed by the Commission, pending the termination of the litigation of the principle of valuation upon which the order in the Passaic division case is made. The company will also, as of the same date, respect the recommendation of the board that the schedule for quantitative discounts be readjusted to the new rate and will file such readjusted schedule with the board.

The present rate is \$1.10 per 1,000, with a reduction of 10 cents per 1,000 if the bill is paid within a certain time. The new rate will be flat, no discounts being allowed for prompt payment. Discounts will be allowed as usual, however, to large consumers, principally factories where gas is used for other than lighting purposes.—V. 95, p. 1208.

**Railway & Light Securities Co.—Dividend Increased.**—A dividend of 3% has been declared on the \$1,000,000 common stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15, comparing with 2% in Aug. 1912 and 2% semi-annually from Feb. 1 1910 to Feb. 1 1912.—V. 95, p. 619.

**Rapid Transit in N. Y. City.—Routes Approved.**—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has approved the so-called Whitehall-Montague tunnel from Manhattan to Brooklyn, to be operated, when built, by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., objection to which was made by Manhattan property owners. The section consists of a proposed 4-track road beginning at Broadway near Canal St., continuing in Broadway to near Park Place, thence southerly as a 2-track road to a point north in Vesey St., then through private property to Church St. to Morris St., then under private property and Broadway to Whitehall St., and under the East River and private property to Montague St., Brooklyn, to Court St., under Court St., public property, Fulton St., and private property to Willoughby St. to Flatbush Ave., where a connection can be made with the main subways.

The commission appointed to take testimony in the matter of the Clark-William street tunnel to Brooklyn to be operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. have decided to report in favor of the line as laid out.—V. 96, p. 63.

**St. Joseph (Mo.) Ry., L. H. & P. Co.—Pref. Stock Guar.** In connection with the contract of H. L. Doherty & Co. to purchase the common stock, E. W. Clark & Co., who control a majority of the common shares, announce that arrangements have been made with the purchasing firm by which the 5% div. on the outstanding \$1,560,000 of the pref. stock will be guaranteed in form which must be approved by E. W. Clark & Co. The sale is contingent upon the deposit of 75% of the \$2,500,000 com. stock by Jan. 15 1913. If less than 75% is deposited by that date, Doherty & Co. may either decline to accept the stock deposited or may take what has been deposited, as they may elect. Payment for the depositing stock at a price of \$60 a share will be made by E. W. Clark & Co. to the shareholders as follows: \$10 a share on Feb. 1 1913; \$15 a share Aug. 1 1913; \$15 a share Feb. 1 1914; \$20 a share Aug. 1 1914. Clark & Co. will deduct \$1 a share from the payment to be made Aug. 1 1913 as a commission for negotiating the sale, past executive and financial management, &c. Deposits of the com. stock are to be made with the Fidelity Trust Co., Phila. A div. of .33 1/3-c. a share will be paid on the com. stock Feb. 1 to stock of record of Jan. 15.—V. 95, p. 1642.

**South Carolina Light, Power & Railways Co., Spartanburg, &c., S. C.—Bonds Offered.**—A. B. Leach & Co.

are placing privately \$3,000,000 1st M. 5% sinking fund gold bonds, dated Nov. 1 1912 and due May 1 1937, but redeemable at 105 and int. on any interest date. Interest M. & N. in N. Y. and London. Par \$1,000 (£205 9s. 8d.) each c\*. Authorized, \$5,000,000; outstanding, \$3,000,000. Trustee, N. Y. Trust Co., N. Y. Registrar, Am. Tr. Co., Boston.

**Digest of Statement by Pres. P. G. Gossler, Spartanburg, S. C., Jan. 6.**

**Organization.**—Incorporated in Mass. to acquire the properties of the Spartanburg Railway, Gas & Electric Co. and the Electric Mfg. & Power Co., &c. Does the entire gas and street railway business of the city of Spartanburg, S. C., and supplies without competition power and electric light for manufacturing, commercial, domestic and municipal use in Spartanburg, Gaffney, Cowpens, Woodruff and Blacksburg, S. C. Among the principal consumers are many of the large cotton mills located at and near above five cities and towns. Company owns a modern hydro-electric power plant, located at Gastin Shoals on the Broad River in Cherokee County, about 28 miles northeast of Spartanburg. Serves a population of about 45,000. Has the right of eminent domain (confirmed by State Supreme Court). Franchises contain no objectionable restrictions and run beyond May 1 1937.

Capitalization—	Authorized.	Outstanding.
First mortgage 5% sinking fund gold bonds.....	\$5,000,000	\$3,000,000
Preferred stock 6% cumulative.....	1,500,000	500,000
Common stock.....	3,500,000	2,500,000

The bonds are an absolute first mortgage on all property now owned or hereafter acquired, comprising at present: (a) Hydro-electric power plant capable of generating 12,000 h.p.; (b) 63 miles of transmission lines and substations; (c) electric motors of 3,000 h.p. capacity in mills of customers; (d) auxiliary steam plant 1,600 h.p. capacity; (e) gas plant with a capacity of 187,500 cu. ft. per day; (f) 20 miles of completely equipped city water urban street railway; (g) undeveloped power sites capable of developing about 18,000 h.p.

Additional bonds may be issued only for the requirement of property, extensions, &c., under carefully drawn provisions in the mortgage. Sinking fund beginning Nov. 1 1915, an amount annually equal to 1% of outstanding bonds, to retire the bonds or for extensions and additions.

Earnings (Cal. Years)—	1911.	1912.	Est. 1913.	Est. 1914.
Gross.....	\$288,305	\$341,568	\$375,724	\$575,474
Net (after taxes).....	169,319	216,157	237,773	404,727

The estimate of 1914 is based on additional development of 10,000 h.p.; in connection therewith an interest charge of 5% on an additional issue of about \$1,000,000 bonds must be deducted.

**Outlook.**—It is estimated that within the territory now covered by the company's transmission lines there is 20,000 additional horse-power required by the manufacturing interests, which can be sold by this company as soon as it is ready to supply same. From 1899 to 1900 the capital invested in Spartanburg manufacturing increased 91.5%. Spartanburg is the third largest city in South Carolina, its population having increased from 1900 to 1910 by 54%, or to 17,600, and is now estimated to exceed 20,000. The growth of Gaffney the last few years indicates that within five years Gaffney alone will use the entire power output of the Gastin Shoals plant. Cowpens, Woodruff and Blacksburg are also prosperous towns.—V. 95, p. 751.

**Southern Pacific Co.—Proposed Union Pacific Plan Rejected.**—See that company below.—V. 95, p. 1747.

**Terminal R.R. Association of St. Louis.—Writ Granted.**—The U. S. Supreme Court on Monday in a unanimous opinion handed down by Chief Justice White, granted the application of Attorney-General Wickersham for a writ of prohibition to prevent U. S. District Judge Triebler from entering a final decree accepting the plan of reorganization as proposed by the Terminal Association.

Under the terms of the decision, at least three circuit judges, sitting as a U. S. District Court, will pass on the plans submitted by the company and by the Government. The latter contended that the suit having been instituted in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Mo. under the "Expedition Act", which was enacted with a view to expediting cases brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the Circuit Judges of the Eighth Circuit should enforce the mandate of the highest Court and that one District Judge should not have authority to pass finally on the form of the decree.

Judge Triebler held that the new judicial code, which abolished the Circuit Courts and bestowed their jurisdiction upon the District Courts, also by implication repealed the Expedition Act and that the questions involved in enforcing the mandate of the Supreme Court were not such as to call for action under the Expedition Act, if it were in force.

Justice White says that the lower Court erred in concluding that the United States was not entitled to a District Court organized in the mode pointed out in the Expedition Act unless the subject in hand was of such a character as not to be within the scope of the Expedition Act; also further that "while it is true that the mandate of this Court gave certain specific directions as to the scope and character of the decree to be entered, it afforded an opportunity to the defendants to submit a plan on order to be heard in opposition to that plan, and left to the Court a serious and important duty to be discharged in any event and especially in case of controversy on the subject. These considerations, we think, brought the subject within the scope of the Expedition Act and justified the request of the United States that the case be considered and a decree entered by a court composed as provided in the Expedition Act."—V. 95, p. 1655, 1208.

**Third Avenue Ry., N. Y.—Dividend on Incomes.**—The directors on Wednesday voted to pay on April 1 1914 on the \$22,536,000 5% adjustment income bonds for the 6 mos. ending Dec. 31 1912. See annual report on a preceding page and compare bond provisions, V. 94, p. 706.

This is the initial payment on the income bonds, no interest having been paid for the 6 mos. ending June 30 last (V. 95, p. 112). The interest became cumulative on Dec. 31.—V. 95, p. 1747.

**Union Pacific R.R.—Supreme Court Rejects Proposed Southern Pacific Distribution Plan.**—The U. S. Supreme Court on Monday handed down a decision holding that the proposed pro rata plan of distribution of the Southern Pacific Co. stock, either by sale or by way of dividend, exclusively to the stockholders of the Union Pac. Co. would not constitute a compliance with the opinion filed on Dec. 2 1912 (V. 95, p. 1543, 1502). Justice Day wrote the opinion, Justice Van Devanter taking no part in the decision of the motion. The Court says (substantially) in part:

Each case under the Sherman Act must stand upon its own facts, and we are unable to regard the decrees in the Northern Securities Co. case and the Standard Oil Co. case as precedents to be followed now in view of the different situation presented for consideration.

The Southern Pacific Co.'s stock was mainly purchased from private parties, legatees of the Huntington estate, and it is evident that it is impossible to restore the status quo by the return of such stock to the persons from whom it was purchased upon such vendors refunding the purchase money.

The plan proposed of distributing the stock among the shareholders of the Union Pacific Co., or of selling it to such shareholders, will in effect transfer the stock from the Oregon Short Line Co., which now holds it for the Union Pacific Co., to the stockholders of the latter company, who own and control that company. Upon the face of it, this would seem to be a proposition to perpetuate the domination and control of the Union Pacific Co. over the Southern Pacific Co., because of the power given to the Union Pacific Co.'s stockholders to choose the directors of the Southern Pacific Co. The ultimate determination of the affairs of a corporation vests with its stockholders and arises from their power to choose the governing board of directors.

Unless otherwise provided by law, the stockholders may authorize the directors to delegate to an executive committee the authority to do any and all acts which the directors are authorized to do.

It is contended that in view of the great number of widely scattered stockholders of the Union Pacific Co. there is no probability of their acting together to continue the control of the Union Pacific Co. over the Southern Pacific Co.

Union Ry., Gas & Elec. Co., Springfield, Ill.

An initial dividend of 1% has been declared on the \$8,000,000 common stock, payable Apr. 1 to holders of record Mich. 11.

Union Traction Co. of Indiana.—Letter as to Failure to Declare the 2d Prof. Div.

At the last meeting of the board of directors the net earnings for the year 1912, estimated for December, were reported as exceeding \$75,000, after allowance for dividends on the first pref. stock.

Lease.—See Ind. Newcastle & Eastern Trac. Co. above.—V. 96, p. 64.

United Railroads of San Francisco.—Financing.

The \$3,350,000 bonds maturing on Jan. 1 were taken up, principal and accrued interest, at the offices of the Union Trust Co. in San Francisco on Jan. 2.

Western Maryland Ry.—No Dividend—New Notes.

The directors on Tuesday decided not to declare the usual quar. div. on the \$10,000,000 4% non-cum. pref. stock, because "it had not been earned during the quarter and the profit and loss surplus shown by the balance sheet in the last annual report is not now available, as it has been invested in the property."

Statement Issued by Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Board.

The Western Maryland is now in process of transformation and evolution from a local railway to a seaport terminal link in one of the largest railway systems of the country.

When the new line, still incomplete, was opened for through business in August last, the betterments of the old line were not finished; traffic became congested, construction and improvements were delayed, and the management was obliged to decline a large amount of business offered and to instruct its agents not to solicit freight requiring prompt movement.

Provisions for Financial Requirements—\$3,000,000 New 6% Notes.

During the past year the directors have provided, upon the 5% notes maturing July 1 1915 (V. 95, p. 969) the sum of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of equipment, completing the new Cumberland-Conneville extension, improving the Port Covington terminal in the harbor of Baltimore, and providing the facilities required, especially upon the old line, to handle economically the large increase of business provided for by the connection established at Conneville with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR. and the New York Central System, of which it is a part.

The stockholders, of whom the directors personally represent a considerable part, had previously provided \$12,734,835 in cash for use in the construction of the new line, receiving therefor common stock.

Assurance for Future Thought Even Greater Now Than at Outset.

It is with a full understanding of these circumstances, and having before them the exact financial condition of the company, that the directors have provided the additional capital necessary for the efficient and economical operation of the enlarged property.

Statement for Five Mos. Ended Nov. 30 1912 of the Western Maryland Ry. Only. Operating revenues \$3,197,468 Operating income \$715,945 Operating expenses 2,381,523 Total other income 89,552

Net operating revenue \$815,945 Gross corporate income \$805,487 Taxes accrued 100,000 Total deductions 1,157,182 Operating income \$715,945 Balance 3351,685

Deficit for five months to Nov. 30 1912 \$128,451 Surplus at June 30 1912 \$41,359 Surplus at Nov. 30 1912 \$712,908

Wheeling & Lake Erie RR.—Sale of Securities.

Receiver Dunean on Jan. 7, after sharp bidding, sold to a Cleveland syndicate headed by Hayden, Miller & Co., and Otis & Co. (a) \$2,000,000 5% equipment trust obligations dated Feb. 1 1913 and maturing in 20 equal semi-annual installments beginning Aug. 1 1913; (b) \$460,000 6% 2-year receiver's certificates.

New Board, &c.—In accordance with the Court decision noted last week the "insurgent board" elected on June 4 last formally took office on Jan. 7 and elected Joseph Ramsey Jr. of Toledo President, George P. Rust of Cleveland and R. E. Slaven of New York, Vice-Pres.

The directors are: former Judge F. A. Henry of Cleveland, Joseph Ramsey Jr., R. E. Slaven, S. W. Carey and Mr. Avery of New York, John J. Taussig, St. Louis; Ralph E. Cohen, Steubenville; W. D. Holiday, Bellwood, Pa.; Frederick Reynolds, C. M. Spitzer, Toledo; George T. Rust, Henry McGraw and Mr. Webb, Cleveland; F. A. Palmer, N. Y.; and B. A. Worthington, Cleveland.

Abridged Statement by President Ramsey.

The present board intends to make every effort to terminate the receivership. Even under the receiver the operations for the five months of the present year (fiscal) shows \$1,400,000 net earnings—at the rate of \$3,000,000 per annum—sufficient to pay all charges of all kinds and leave about \$1,000,000 surplus.

The present board has no quarrel with the Wabash or the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Co., except such as may be forced on it to protect the interests of the Wheeling & Lake Erie stockholders and I know of no reason why the interests of the three companies would not be better served by harmony and co-operation than by fighting.

Wilmington (Del.) Newcastle & Delaware City Ry.—Acquisition.

The company has acquired the Wilmington Southern Traction Co., extending from Wilmington to Newcastle, 6 miles.—V. 95, p. 681.

Wilmington (Del.) Southern Traction Co.—Sale.

See Wilmington Newcastle & Delaware City Ry. above.—V. 95, p. 681.

INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Adams Express Co.—U. S. Supreme Court Decision.

The U. S. Supreme Court on Monday, reversing the Kentucky Supreme Court in a case involving a shipment by express from Cincinnati to Augusta, Ga., held that the Carmack amendment to the Inter-State Commerce Law governing the issuance of bills of lading and fixing the liability superseded State law because of the paramount authority of Congress to regulate interstate commerce.

Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co.—Deposits end Jan. 15—Over Majority of Pref. Assents.

Considerably more than a majority of the pref. stockholders having assented to the plan dated Dec. 1 1912, and only a comparatively small number of the common stockholders having assented thereto, the reorganization committee, Joshua Levering, Chairman, gives notice under date of Jan. 6 that the time for receiving assents to the aforesaid plan has been extended until 3 p. m. Jan. 15 1913, and that this will be the last extension of time.

American Graphophone Co., N. Y.—Extra Dividend.

An extra dividend of 1/4 of 1% (No. 58) has been declared on the \$2,095,630 7% cumulative and participating pref. stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 10.

Year—'97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12. Per cent. 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

American Light & Traction Co.—Increase of Stock.

The stockholders will vote on March 17 on increasing the authorized common stock from \$15,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The proposed increase in common stock, it is stated, is for the purpose of providing sufficient stock to permit the company to continue its regular quarterly dividend payments of 2 1/2% in stock, or at the rate of 10% per annum.

Four Months' Preferred Dividend Declared.

A dividend of 2% has been declared on the \$14,236,200 6% cumulative preferred stock to cover the period of 4 months from Sept. 30 1912 to Jan. 31 1913, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15.

American Locomotive Co., N. Y.—Notes Sold.

The company has sold to Harvey Fisk & Sons \$1,200,000 5% notes, maturing \$400,000 yearly on July 1 1915, 1916 and 1917, part of the authorized issue of \$6,000,000, of which \$3,600,000 were sold to the same bankers last June (V. 95, p. 615; V. 94, p. 1628.—V. 95, p. 1209).

American Pipe & Construction Securities Co.—Div.

An initial semi-annual dividend of 4% has been declared on the \$1,000,000 8% cum. pref. stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15.

American Seeding Machine Co., Springfield, O.—

Table with columns: Oct. 31, Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Taxes and Depreciation, Dividends, Balance. Rows for 1911-12 and 1910-11.

Dividends as above include 6% on pref. and 4% on common stock yearly. Authorized and outstanding issues are now \$5,000,000 on common and \$2,500,000 on pref.—V. 92, p. 1702, 727.

Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co.—Notice to Shareholders.

President Joseph D. Giorgio Jan. 3 wrote in substance: At a special meeting of the shareholders held on Nov. 6 1912, a resolution was passed authorizing the sale of the properties and assets. This transaction has now been consummated, and the 'Atlantic Fruit Company' has been formed and has acquired the same.

The Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co. has received voting trust certificates for common stock in the Atlantic Fruit Co. of an amount which will allow to each of its stockholders a voting trust certificate for one share in return for each five shares now held in the old company.

The Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co. was organized under apparently favorable auspices, and under normal conditions we had every right to expect a full measure of success. Unfortunately, unfavorable weather conditions seriously affected both the quantity and quality of the fruit handled, resulting in heavy losses and diminished working capital.

The present reorganization has been effected to a great extent through the loyal co-operation and substantial assistance of the large shareholders in the company, as well as of the bondholders, who all realized that a reorganization was a vital necessity.

The directors of the new company are: H. H. Wehrhane of Hallgarten & Co., 5 Nassau St., N. Y. City; Joseph D. Giorgio, Pres. and Gen. Man.; R. G. Muirhead of G. W. Farrell & Co., Montreal, Vice-Pres.; S. H. Voorhes, director Coal & Iron Nat. Bank, N. Y.; G. W. Farrell, Montreal; George Burton Hunter, Wallsend-on-Tyne, England; Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., Jamaica, B. W. I.; I. H. Lehman and James A. Fechtig Jr., New York City; Robert Pennington, Wilmington, Del.—V. 95, p. 1275, 1124.

Atlantic Fruit Co., New York.—Reorganized Company.

See Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co. below.

Batopilas Mining Co.—Earnings.—Figures are given in Mexican currency (\$1 00 equal to \$0.50 in U. S. currency).

Table with columns: Calendar Year, Total Income, Net Earnings, Interest, Sur. or Def. Rows for 1911 and 1910.

Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.—Output.—The estimated copper output of the company and its subsidiaries for December and the year ending Dec. 31, stated in pounds, was:

Table with columns: December 1912, December 1911, Year end, Dec. 31—1912, 1911. Rows for Calumet & Hecla, Ascona, Oscola, Tamarack, Isle Royal, Other subsidiaries, Total.

10-Year Gold Notes Called.—

The \$1,685,000 5% 10-year gold notes, series A, dated Feb. 18 1909, have been called for payment at 102 and int. on Feb. 18 at Old Colony Trust Co., Boston (as successor trustee to the City Trust Co.)—V. 95, p. 1009.

Chicago Suburban Gas & Electric Co.—Pref. Stock Offered.—

W. Irving Osborne & Co., Inc., N. Y. City (111 Broadway), Chic. and Boston, and Kennett Cowan & Co., Chic. and N. Y., are placing at 97 1/2 and int., with bonus of 25% in common stock, \$600,000 6% preferred (p. & d.) stock, cumulative from Oct. 1 1912, callable at 105. Divs. Q.-J. Transfer agent, Central Trust Co., Chicago.

Abstract of Letter from Pres. Chas. T. Boynton Jan. 1 1913.

Owms every share of the capital stock (\$1,000,000 pref. and \$2,000,000 common) of the North Shore Gas Co. of Illinois, a company having also outstanding \$1,750,000 1st M. 5% bonds (V. 94, p. 356) and operating under favorable long-time franchises running until 1946.

Table with columns: Capitalization (Inc. in Del. Aug. 27 1912), Authorized, Issued. Rows for Preferred stock, Common stock.

The North Shore Gas Co. began business in 1898 and now supplies gas for light and heat throughout one of the most rapidly growing suburban districts of Chicago. Census population, 46,997. From Winnetka through the North Shore residence district the company furnishes gas exclusively to the following 14 cities and municipalities: Waukegan, Lake Bluff, Fox Sheridan, Libertyville, Highland Park, Hubbard Woods, Winnetka, Deerfield, Rockefeller, North Chicago, Lake Forest, Highwood, Ravinia and Glencoe. Waukegan contains extensive plants of the American Steel & Wire Co., Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago Hardware & Foundry Co., National Envelope Co. and others.

Table with columns: Status of North Shore Gas Co.—Meters, Gas Sold, Net Earnings. Rows for 1902, 1912.

Property (Jan. 1 1912).—(a) Coal and gas generating plant, capacity 1,100,000 cu. ft. per day. (b) Three gas holders at Waukegan, capacity, 750,000 cu. ft. (c) 152 miles of high-pressure mains, maximum diameter 6 in., pressure 25 lbs. (d) 191 miles of street main. Company has 8,554 consumers, with 6,545 gas ranges and 1,289 gas lamps in service. The generating station and holders are located on a two-acre tract of land on the lake front in Waukegan. A adjoining land is occupied under long-time lease for coal storage. Additional real estate and buildings are owned in Highland Park and Winnetka, required for offices and storage tanks.

On Sept. 15 1912, at a cost of \$300,000, an additional generating plant of 1,000,000 cubic feet capacity, with by-products ovens (Semet-Solvay process), was completed, located on ten acres of land owned on the lake front in Waukegan, doubling the company's capacity, providing for future growth of business and greatly reducing the cost of manufacture. Contracts have been let for an additional holder of \$1,500,000 cu. ft. capacity, to be finished July 1 1913, which will treble the present holder capacity. Mains are now being laid at Zion City, Ill., where a 35-year franchise has just been obtained. This extension will add 300 customers immediately.

Table with columns: Forecast of Henry I. Lea, Chicago Consulting Gas Engineer, for Year 1913. Rows for Forecast of net earnings (after taxes, &c.), Interest charges of North Shore Gas Co., Preferred div. Chicago Suburban Gas & Electric Co.

Excess earnings for 1913 over interest and dividend charges. \$63,500. Since the organization of the Chicago Suburban Gas & Electric Co. and the installation of the Semet-Solvay plant, gross earnings have increased

21% and net earnings more than 40% over those for the same period in 1911. For the three months ending Dec. 31 1912 gross earnings were \$79,574, net \$47,406, contrasting with \$65,591 and \$33,886, respectively, in 1911.

Management.—Directors of Chicago Suburban Gas & Electric Co.: Charles T. Boynton, Pres. (Vice-Pres. Pickands-Brown Co., director Cont. & Comm. Nat. Bank, Cont. & Comm. Tr. & Sav. Bank and Central Trust Co. of Ill., Chicago); A. Volney Foster, Vice-Pres.; W. Irving Osborne, Sec. & Treas. (director Cont. & Comm. Nat. Bank and Cont. & Comm. Tr. & Savs. Bank, Chicago); George F. Goodnow, Gen. Man.; and E. E. McWhiney, Wilmington, Del.—V. 95, p. 1086, 546.

Childs Co. (Restaurants), New York.—Earnings.—

Table with columns: Year, Gross Profits, Dividends Paid, Surplus for Year, Previous Surplus, Total Surplus. Rows for 1911-12 and 1910-11.

There was charged to depreciation during the year \$898,021, compared with \$781,000 in 1910-11. The balance sheet Nov. 30 shows cash on hand, \$445,945; notes and accounts receivable, \$423,477. Notes and accounts payable are \$1,090,235, against \$892,248 in 1910-11.—V. 95, p. 1334, 1210.

Continental Gas & Electric Corporation, Cleveland.—New Holding Co.—Bonds Offered.—

P. W. Brooks & Co., New York and Boston, are offering at 93 and int., by advertisement on another page, \$685,000 "first lien collateral trust sinking fund 5% 15-year gold bonds." A circular shows:

Trustee, Citizens Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland. Par \$100, \$500 and \$1,000\*. Int. M. & N. in Cleveland and N. Y. Bonds dated 1912, due Nov. 1 1927, but callable all or part on any interest date at 105% and int.

Represents the ownership of nine public utility properties, 4 in Iowa and 5 in Nebraska, including the Gage County Gas Light & Power Co. of Beatrice, under whose controlling interests the new consolidation is now held and operated. Of the \$950,000 bonds first issuable, \$265,000 are reserved to exchange for certain outstanding bonds and to purchase certain additional stock and property.

The bonds now offered are secured by deposit "of the issues of 1st M. bonds and the shares of capital stock of each one of the combined companies, or an equivalent amount of cash or bonds of this issue, representing the equities therein."

Data from President C. S. Eaton, Cleveland, O., Dec. 24 1912.

Organized [Nov. 16 1912 in Delaware] to acquire, through ownership of all the assets, including all the properties, including this plant and property of the Gage County Gas Light & Power Co. of Beatrice, Neb., the electric and gas plants and property at Plattsmouth, the electric light, steam heat and gas plants of York, Neb.; the gas and electric light and steam heating plant at Red Oak, Ia., and the gas and the combined electric light, steam heat and ice plants at Shenandoah, Ia. Combined population served about 45,000.

In due course other desirable public utility properties will probably be acquired. All franchises are satisfactory and all extend beyond Nov. 1 1927 or are without time limit, except the franchise of the Red Oak Gas Co., which expires 1925. Provision has been made whereby these bonds shall mature Nov. 1 1924, unless before that time the Red Oak Gas franchise shall have been extended until 1932, or cash equivalent has been deposited with the trustee.

Electric service is supplied over about 104 miles of high tension transmission lines to a number of towns with several thousand population outside of both Red Oak and Shenandoah. The combined distributing systems embrace substantially 68 2-3 miles of 1-inch to 10-inch gas mains; about 3 1/2 miles of steam piping; and electric pole lines carrying around 585 miles of primary and secondary wiring.

Capitalization of Continental Gas & Elect. Corp.—Authorized, Issued. Common stock in \$100 shares \$5,000,000 \$1,250,000 Preferred stock (6% cum.) in \$100 shares 1,000,000 300,000 First lien coll. trust 5% sink. fund bonds 5,000,000 685,000

Of the \$950,000 bonds first issuable, \$265,000 are held for the acquisition of certain bonds and stock of the Beatrice Gas Co. and for the York Water plant, leaving the \$685,000 now offered.

Further bonds can be issued to a par value of 80% of the cash cost of additional properties or the securities representing them or of permanent additions, improvements and extensions, but only when, after ample provision for maintenance, the annual net earnings are twice the entire fixed charges, including the bonds proposed to be issued. Annual sinking fund beginning two years from date of issue, an amount equal to 2% annually, of the maximum amount of the bonds at any time outstanding to provide for their cancellation.

Combined Annual Earnings (Not including about \$20,000 from Residuals, &c.) Gross earnings \$240,342 Net after taxes available for interest 105,271

These earnings are for the twelve months immediately prior to July 1 1912, except for Nebraska Lighting Co. of Plattsmouth (Plattsmouth Gas & Elec. Property) and Peoples Gas Co. of Shenandoah, Ia., which are for year ended Sept. 30 1912, supplemented by figures of Gage County Gas Co. (Beatrice Gas Co.) for 12 months ended Aug. 31 1912.

With the advantages and economies from consolidation and from certain betterments and extensions to be promptly undertaken, the net earnings for the coming fiscal year should be at least \$125,000. The replacement valuation of the combined properties is already, in my judgment not less than \$1,350,000.

The management of all the companies including the Continental is in the same hands as have managed the Beatrice and other properties.

Curtis Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.—Stock Increase.—

The stockholders will vote on Tuesday, March 18 on increasing the capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.—V. 95, p. 682.

Detroit (Mich.) Edison Co.—New Stock Issue.—

The company, it is understood, contemplates offering to stockholders at an early day \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 new stock at par.—V. 94, p. 914.

Dominion Cannery, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.—1st Com. Div.

An initial dividend of 6% has been declared on the \$2,148,600 common stock for the year 1912, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 14. Dividends of 1 1/2% each (6% yearly rate) will, it is announced, be paid quarterly hereafter on April 1, July 1, Oct. 1 and Jan. 1.

Bonds Offered.—The Dominion Bond Co., Ltd., recently offered at 104 (yielding 5.70%) a block of the 1st M. 6% bonds due April 1 1940.

Of the \$2,500,000 authorized, \$997,500 are outstanding. For the year ending April 1912, the profits after paying bond interest, preferred stock dividend, and adding \$50,000 to the insurance reserve, were \$161,118, or more than twice the interest on the bonds.—V. 94, p. 829.

Follansbee Bros. Co., Pittsb., Pa.—1st M. Bds. Called.—

All of the outstanding (\$68,000) 1st M. 5% serial gold bonds dated Jan. 1 1906 and due on Jan. 1 from 1914 to 1917, have been called for payment at 102 1/2 and int. on July 1 at Union Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh.—V. 95, p. 483.

Great Falls Power Co., Butte.—Large Contract.—

See Chicago Millw. & St. P. Rty. under "RRs." above.—V. 94, p. 914, 985.

Griffin Wheel Co., Chicago.—Stock Offered.—

A syndicate headed by Curtis & Sanger, Estabrook & Co. and William Salomon & Co. is offering at 102 1/2 and accrued dividends about \$3,000,000 of the 6% cumulative preferred stock, which is subject to redemption as a whole at 115 or in part at 120. Compare plan V. 95, p. 1125.

Hartford (Conn.) Elec. Light Co.—Option to Subscribe.

Stockholders of record at 5 p. m. Jan. 8 are given the right to subscribe for the \$600,000 new stock at par pro rata to the extent of 20% of their holdings. Subscription books will be open at the office of Richter & Co. (who will adjust fractional rights) from Jan. 9 to 12 o'clock noon Jan. 31. Compare V. 95, p. 1749.

Homestake Mining Co.—Dividend Increased.—

A monthly dividend of 65 cents per share has been declared on the \$21,820,000 stock, payable Jan. 25 to holders of record Jan. 20, comparing with 50 cents monthly from March 910 to Dec. 1912, inclusive. Payments were made monthly from June 1879 to April 1907, inclusive, but suspended in May 1907 because of a fire, then resumed at old 50-cent monthly rate



Operates in the San Joaquin Valley (Cal.) from Merced on the north to Bakersfield on the south, a territory approximately 195 miles in length by 78 miles in width; population 192,514 in 1910 and increasing rapidly.

Statistics—		Statistics—	
1910.	1912.	1910.	1912.
Light consumers	7,792	14,208	6,735
Power consumers	450	1,287	25,000
Gas consumers	2,555	4,724	1,800
Transm., &c., lines, m.	614	2,299	4,300
<b>Earnings (Cal. Years)—</b>			
Gross earnings	1910.	1911.	(10 mos.) 1912.
	\$984,252	\$1,106,303	\$1,097,153
Net income available for interest	609,474	622,538	658,335
Bond interest	197,095	299,794	282,518

Compare V. 93, p. 412; V. 91, p. 1123; V. 95, p. 1611, 240.

**Southern Iron & Steel Co.—Bonds at Auction.**

There were sold at auction on Jan. 8, at 25%, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, N. Y., \$1,000,000 1st and refunding M. 20-yr. gold bonds, dated Oct. 1 1909.—V. 96, p. 65.

**Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, Chicago.**

—*Prof. Stock Offered.*—White, Weld & Co., N. Y., Chic. and Boston, are placing privately at par (\$100) and int. the \$1,000,000 7% cumulative pref. (p. & d.) stock of this new company. Redeemable three years after issue as a whole or in part on dividend dates (Q.-F.) at 110 and div. Transfer agent, Central Trust Co. of Ill.; registrar, Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., Chicago.

**Digest of Letter from Pres. J. K. Stewart, Chicago, Jan. 2 1913.**

Incorp. in Virginia Dec. 19 1912 and has acquired patents relating to magnetic speed-indicating devices as well as all the stock of the Stewart & Clark Mfg. Co. and the Warner Instrument Co., manufacturers of speed indicators and odometers for automobiles, motor cycles and other vehicles. Will manufacture and sell instruments of both types.

*Auth. Capitalization. All Out. (No Funded Debt—Properties Free and Clear).* 7% cumulative pref. stock, pref. as to assets and dividends... \$1,000,000 Common stock... 10,000,000

**Combined Net Earnings of Two Constituent Cos. for Four Years ended Oct. 31, as Reported by Chartered Accountants—Co.'s Est. for 1913.**

1908-09. 1909-10. 1910-11. 1911-12. Average. 1913 (est.)  
 In excess of... \$585,000 \$825,000 \$870,000 \$925,000 \$801,000 \$1,100,000

As the result of settlement of patent litigation and based on the estimated output of automobiles for 1913, I estimate that the net earnings for the calendar year 1913 will exceed \$1,400,000.

*Assets and Liabilities.*—As shown by Arthur Young & Co., the combined net tangible assets on Oct. 31 1912 were in excess of \$1,750,000 without allowances for the value of goodwill or the numerous patents. As of the same date the combined net quick assets were in excess of \$850,000, or 85% of the par value of this issue of pref. stock.

Patents covering the essential parts of the mechanism of both the Stewart and Warner magnetic speed indicators have been acquired by the new company. All of these patents, with two unimportant exceptions, have from 10 to 15 years to run. This corporation, therefore, is the only one in the United States which can manufacture said speed-indicating devices, practically the only commercial devices of the kind now made in this country that operate on the magnetic principle. The popularity of speed indicators so operating is attested by the fact that approximately 85% of the 400,000 speed indicators sold in this country during 1912 employed this principle.

Based on the estimated output of automobiles in the United States in 1913, the number of speed indicators required for the coming year for all purposes should be over 500,000. There is also a large field for the sale of speed indicators in foreign countries, as shown by the sale of about 25,000 Stewart instruments abroad during 1912. The output of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation includes instruments of many types, ranging in prices from \$12 to \$125, and adapted to all kinds of automobiles, motor trucks and motor cycles, as well as to machinery requiring speed-indicating devices. More than 200 manufacturers of automobiles have contracted to use Stewart or Warner instruments as standard or special equipment on their 1913 cars.

*Factories, &c.*—(a) Stewart & Clark factory on Diversey Boulevard, Chicago, a modern plant employing about 500 persons and containing nearly 4 acres of floor space in the main buildings. (b) Warner factory in Beloit, Wis., a modern factory, fire-proof steel and cement construction, floor space 100 x 440 ft., employing about 400 persons; 8.28 acres of land; office, brass foundry and power plant. (c) Most of the output is sold direct in large lots to the manufacturers of automobiles, but there are over 30 branch selling houses and service depots, notably in N. Y., Boston, Phila., Detroit, Minneapolis, Cleve., Indianapolis, Kan. City, Chic., San Fran., Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Atlanta and Seattle.

*Various Provisions as to Preferred Stock.*—If the corporation shall sell any manufacturing plant, the proceeds must be applied to redeeming pref. stock. The pref. stock is redeemable three years after issue at 110 and div. on any dividend date "in the proportion of 10% (or multiples thereof) of all the pref. stock then outstanding (fractions of one share to be ignored)." No further issue of pref. stock may be made without the consent of a majority of the pref. stock outstanding. No mortgage may be placed on any of the property without the consent of 75% of the pref. stock outstanding, but such consent is not necessary for the issue of debenture bonds. The pref. stock has equal voting power with the common stock, both classes voting together. No dividends can be paid on the common stock which will reduce the net quick assets below 80% of the pref. stock.

On or before Dec. 31 1913 the corporation must pay into a sinking fund \$65,000, and semi-annually thereafter \$32,500 on each June 30 and Dec. 31, such payments to be a prior charge on all net earnings or surplus, for use in the purchase and redemption of pref. stock if obtainable at or under \$110 per share and accrued dividends, in response to request for sealed offerings, and any residue to be applied to the property or left for the subsequent retirement of pref. stock.—V. 96, p. 66.

**Tobacco Products Corporation, N. Y.—Acquisition.**

The company, it is stated, has acquired half of the stock of Stephano Bros., Inc., incorp. in Virginia on Jan. 2 1913 with a capital of \$3,410,000, to succeed Stephano Bros., cigarette manufacturers, Philadelphia. The Hooker Tobacco Co. of Lynchburg, Va., was to be taken over on Jan. 1.—V. 95, p. 1547.

**Union Carbide Co., New York.—12½% Distribution in Stock of Oxweld Acetylene Co.**

The directors on Jan. 3 voted to distribute on Feb. 15, to holders of the company's \$11,987,300 stock of record Feb. 4, a dividend of 12½% in the common stock of the Oxweld Acetylene Co., calling for \$1,498,412 thereof.

The Oxweld Acetylene Co. was incorp. in W. Va. in Jan. 1912, and it has outstanding common stock (total auth.), \$2,000,000; 8% cum. pref. stock, \$215,000. No bonds or mtgs. An initial dividend of 1½% has been declared on the common stock, payable Apr. 1. The company has two plants, one at Chicago and the other at Newark. Officers: Pres. M. K. Carney; Sec. S. M. Wiley; Treas. W. I. Coble. Office, Chicago, Ill.

**United States Motor Co., New York.—Sale.**

Judge Hough in the U. S. Dist. Court on Thursday directed the receivers to accept bid No. 2 for all of the properties of the company, submitted on Jan. 8 by Henry G. Holt and Wm. McAllister Jr. on behalf of the reorganization committee. The bidders will pay all costs of the case, including the expenses and obligations of the receivership and the following percentages of all claims as finally adjudged and assessed of the following companies: United States Motor Co., 32½%; Alden-Sampson Co., 24%; Brush Runabout Co., 33%;

Columbia Motor Car Co., 91%; Dayton Motor Car Co., 39%; Maxwell-Briscoe Co., 80%.—V. 95, p. 1620, 1307.

**United States Steel Corporation.—Unfilled Orders Dec. 31.**

—See "Trade and Traffic Movements" on page 113.—V. 96, p. 66.

**Washington Oil Co.—Dividend Declared.**

A dividend of \$4 per share (40%) has been declared on the \$100,000 stock (par \$10), payable Feb. 20 to holders of record Jan. 30. This is the second payment since the disintegration of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, a dividend of 29% having been paid in 1911 from accumulated surplus.

**Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Listed.**

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized to be listed \$1,676,750 additional capital stock on notice of issuance and payment in full, making the total to be listed \$20,000,000. The proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes.

**Willys-Overland Co.—First Common Dividend.**

An initial dividend of 1½% has been declared on the \$20,000,000 com. stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 20.—V. 95, p. 1751.

**(F. W.) Woolworth & Co.—Total Sales.**

1912.—Dec.—1911.	Inc. (%)	1912.—Year—1911.	Inc. (%)
\$9,475,375	88.568	\$10,631,514	552,472.147
110	10.63	514	15.41

—In a circular of January investments just issued, White, Weld & Co. at 14 Wall St., New York, Chicago and Boston, have a very interesting colored chart. This comprehensive chart shows the increases in gross and net earnings of electric light and power companies, gas companies, electric railways and steam railroads "plotted" on a basis of percentage of earnings of the year 1902. The chart covers two periods of financial depression, but nevertheless earnings of electric light and power companies have increased over 200%, earnings of gas companies over 100% and earnings of electric railways over 80% and in not a single year have the earnings decreased. White, Weld & Co. recommend investments in the bonds of public utility companies for the following reasons: the earnings of public utility companies are not affected by changes in tariff, their prosperity hinges on the growth of this country alone, irrespective of the conditions in other countries, experience has indicated that their growth is largely independent of financial and business depression as strikingly shown by the firm's chart. Brief descriptions of the securities of five public utility companies at prices yielding 5.35 to 6% are also included in the circular. Free copies of chart and circulars will be mailed on application.

—The January 1913 issue of the "Hand Book of Securities" compiled by the publishers of the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle", will be ready January 15. The book contains 192 pages, and gives very full information concerning the various railroads and the leading industrials whose securities are dealt in on the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and Pittsburgh exchanges. It shows their earnings, dividends, &c., for a series of years, present fixed charges, and the amount of the different issues of bonds outstanding, their rates of interest, &c. There is also given the monthly range of stocks and bonds to Jan. 1 1913, together with a yearly range for four years. Price, one dollar, or to "Chronicle" subscribers, 75 cents.

—William E. Sweet & Co., dealers in municipal and corporation bonds, Denver and Philadelphia, are distributing a booklet containing a number of photographs of the firm's handsome new offices in the Equitable Bldg., Denver. Amos C. Sudler, the Vice-President of the company, is manager of the Philadelphia offices, in the Morris Bldg. Perry B. Strassburger, formerly manager of the Philadelphia office of Leonard Snider & Co., has become associated with the Philadelphia offices of Sweet & Co., and is organizing a department to deal in securities in which local capital is invested, specializing in tax-free bonds.

—John S. Harris, manager of the bond department of the New First National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, has resigned, to become identified with Sidney Spitzer & Co. of Toledo. L. R. Ayres has also resigned his position as sales manager in the bond department of the New First to enter the Cleveland concern of Tillotson & Wolcott Co. The firm of Sidney Spitzer & Co. is a comparatively new concern, being composed of Sidney Spitzer, formerly a member of the firm of Spitzer, Koriek & Co., and Lewis B. Tucker, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Home Savings Bank of Toledo.

—Standard Oil Securities Reference Table. Carl H. Pforzheimer, 25 Broad St., N. Y., specialist in Standard Oil securities, has issued for distribution to bankers and investors a very interesting and comprehensive reference table on all Standard Oil securities, which are now being actively traded in. It shows at a glance the range of prices for 1912, dividend rates and when payable, as well as the capitalizations of various companies; also the transfer offices where certificates can be exchanged, as well as other timely data of value.

—A very interesting address entitled "The Relation of Electrical Engineering to the Other Professions," delivered by Gano Dunn, President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, before the annual convention of that body at Boston in June 1912, has been reprinted by J. G. White & Co., Inc., 43 Exchange Place. Mr. Dunn has this week been elected President of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation. Complimentary copies of his address will be mailed upon request.



The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, Jan. 10 1913.

—Miller & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, with offices at 29 Broadway this city, have issued a booklet entitled "Conditions Affecting Railroad Bond Values," copies of which will be mailed on request. The booklet points out that as a result of drastic liquidation of securities bearing a low interest rate, railroad bonds in particular have suffered a severe depreciation in their market value, and that well secured bonds of this class, which formerly sold to yield an income from 4 to 4½% can now be purchased to yield 5% and over. Among the bonds recommended by Miller & Co. are those of the Duluth Rainy Lake & Winnipeg Ry. Co. of the Canadian Northern System; Gulf & Ship Island, St. Louis & San Francisco, St. Louis Southwestern and New Orleans Mobile & Chicago Ry. Co's.

—"How to Invest Money Wisely," by John Moody, a book bound in flexible leather similar to Moody's "How to Analyze Railroad Reports," has just been published. It is arranged in three parts—"Diversifying Investments," "Investing for Profit," "Classes of Investments." The author claims that this book is the first comprehensive discussion on the subject of diversified investing which has ever appeared in book form. John Moody, 35 Nassau St.

—J. Herndon Smith and Charles W. Moore of St. Louis, both of whom were formerly associated with the bond department of the firm of A. G. Edwards & Sons of that city, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Smith, Moore & Co. The firm will do a general business in the field of Investment Bonds, with offices at No. 509 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

—H. J. McCaully, for a number of years with the First National Bank of Philadelphia, has become associated with the bond department of C. Clothier Jones & Co., and will also have full charge of the banking department, which has just been opened. The banking department will be kept entirely separate from the brokerage business of the firm and operated solely as an independent private bank.

—The new January bond circular of A. G. Edwards & Sons of St. Louis and New York contains over twenty-five high-grade bond issues consisting of railroad, public utility municipal and industrial, netting the investor from 5 to 6% and also a number of 7% cumulative preferred stocks yielding from 6.83 to 7.37%. The circular and complete information will be mailed upon request.

—W. E. Hutton & Co., bankers and members of the New York and Cincinnati stock exchanges, are offering on another page St. Louis & Suburban Ry. Co. (underlying lien of the United Railways System of St. Louis) gen. mtge. 5% bonds, due April 1 1923. The bonds will yield the investor over 6½%. A descriptive circular will be mailed upon application to the firm's offices, 60 Broadway.

—Morris F. Fox has opened a branch office for H. M. Bylesby & Co., Chicago, at No. 733 Wells Building, Milwaukee, for the sale of the various securities handled by the Bylesby firm. The territory covered by this office will comprise the State of Wisconsin. Mr. Fox has, for two years, been handling the sale of securities for the Bylesby firm in the State of Illinois.

—The January list of investment securities being offered by the banking house of Wm. A. Read & Co. is a most attractive one, comprising, as it does, municipal, railroad and corporation bonds yielding the investor from 4 to 4.45%. The various issues are described in detail in the circular, which will be mailed upon request to any of the firm's offices.

—The partnership of Finley Barrell & Co. of Chicago and New York having expired Jan. 1, William E. White and Eugene R. Pike, heretofore active partners in the concern, have retired from the firm. The business will be continued with Finley Barrell and J. W. Aldrich of Chicago and Peter J. Maloney and Benjamin Block of New York as partners.

—Harris, Forbes & Co. of this city are offering \$500,000 Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co. 1st M. 3½% bonds at prices to yield over 4%. These bonds are tax-free in Pennsylvania and are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Mass. and Conn. See advertisement for other particulars.

—Curtis & Sanger, 49 Wall Street, members of the N. Y., Boston and Chicago stock exchanges, are advertising for sale in our columns to-day two issues of notes and a debenture bond with an income yield of 4¾ to 5½%.

—J. Herndon Smith and Charles W. Moore of St. Louis, Mo., have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Smith, Moore & Co., with offices at 509 Olive Street. The new firm will do a general bond business.

—Thomas C. Shotwell, for several years financial editor of one of the morning papers, is now associated with Harriman & Co., 111 Broadway, this city, in charge of the firm's "customers' department."

—The Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., Toronto, Montreal and London, has issued a 35-page pamphlet offering desirable Canadian Government, municipal and corporation bonds.

—Colston, Boyce & Co., Baltimore, are offering Merchants-Mechanics Nat. Bank of Baltimore stock at the market price, about \$31.50 per share (par \$10). See advertisement.

—Ferris & White, 37 Wall St., have issued a card giving a list of railroad bonds legal for savings banks in New York State.

Business is still good, as plainly reflected in large bank clearings. They show significant gains over last year and the year before. Production of iron and steel continues on a surprising scale. Textile industries are crowded with orders. Lancashire is active and buying American cotton freely. American exports and imports are enormous. New York's imports last year made a new high record. Export business in wheat shows a noteworthy increase. Not a little foreign trade has also been done in corn. The seasonable weather has helped retail trade. Though a freeze has damaged the California orange crop, snows have latterly been of benefit to the winter wheat. Money has declined. Collections are fair. The amount of building in this country last year was the largest ever known.

LARD has been quiet but latterly steady. Prime Western \$10, refined Continent \$10.30, South American \$11.70, Brazilian, in kegs, \$12.70. Lard futures have receded at times under the influence of liberal hog receipts at the West. Of late these receipts have fallen off sharply by reason of the bad weather at the West, where traffic has been greatly impeded by storms. Packers have latterly been buyers and prices have been firmer; but the belief is general that with better weather the receipts of hogs will again increase, with the inevitable effect of depressing prices, at least for a time.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
January delivery	9.67½	9.57½	9.45	9.50	9.75	9.67½
May delivery	9.82½	9.87½	9.70	9.77½	9.80	9.80

PORK lower; mess \$18.75@19.25; clear \$22@24; family \$22@23.50. Beef steady; mess \$20@21; packet \$22@23; family \$24@26; extra India mess \$40@41. Cut meat firm; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 13¼@13¾c.; bellies clear f.o.b. New York, 6 to 12 lbs., 11¼@12c. Butter, creamery extras, 36@36½c. Cheese, State whole milk, colored specials, 17¼@18c. Eggs, fresh gathered, extras, 31@32c.

OILS.—Linsseed firm; City, raw American seed 46@47c.; boiled 47@48c.; Calcutta 70c. Cottonseed oil easier; winter 6.15@6.18c.; summer white 6.15@6.80c. Coeocan oil firm; Cochin 10½@10¾c.; Ceylon 9½@9¾c. China wood easier at 7½@7¾c. Corn lower at 5.55@5.60c.

COFFEE has continued quiet but has latterly been firm, with No. 7 Rio 13¼@13¾c. Mild grades have been quiet but steady; fair to good Ceuca 15¼@16c. Coffee futures have been only moderately active but latterly there has been less pressure to sell and prices have risen. Shorts have been covering. European markets have advanced. At Santos prices have been strong, owing to covering of shorts. Costs and freight prices have been noticeably firm. Receipts at Brazilian points have decreased. At the same time interior dealers are plainly averse to buying on anything more than a hand-to-mouth scale. As a rule they seem inclined to await the valorization sale. There is a more determined bear party than there has been for some time past. Circulars are being sent out advising dealers to adhere to the hand-to-mouth policy of buying. Closing quotations were as follows:

January	13.20@13.22	May	13.74@13.75	September	14.01@14.02
February	13.30@13.32	June	13.80@13.82	October	14.00@14.01
March	13.44@13.46	July	13.87@13.88	November	13.98@14.00
April	13.60@13.61	August	13.94@13.95	December	13.97@13.98

SUGAR.—Raw has been quiet and easier. Receipts at Atlantic ports for the week were 36,837 tons, against 13,125 in 1912 and 19,133 in 1911. Stocks are 51,902 tons, against 70,802 last year and 49,262 in 1911. Centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 3.48c.; muscovado, 89-degrees test, 2.98c.; molasses, 89-degrees test, 2.73c. Refined lower with a moderate trade; granulated 4.65c.

PETROLEUM.—Refined stronger; barrels 8.50c., bulk 4.80c. and cases 10.80@11.80c. Naphtha firmer; 73 to 76 degrees in 100-gallon drums 24c.; drums \$8.50 extra. Gasoline, 86 degrees, 28¼c.; 74 to 76 degrees 25¼c.; 68 to 70 degrees 22¼c., and stove 21c. Spirits of turpentine 43½@44c. Common to good strained rosin \$5.75.

TOBACCO.—The situation is unchanged. Trade is for the most part quiet. Moderate sales of binder are being made, but in filler the transactions are very light. Manufacturers continue to buy only as their immediate necessities require. Sumatra still meets with only routine demand. Cuban leaf sells to a fair extent. Taking the situation as a whole, prices are steady and even in some cases firm. But when it comes to business, there is still the same obvious disposition on the part of manufacturers and others to purchase on a very small scale until the general outlook clears up. Ultimately a much better business is expected, with improving times in this country.

COPPER has met with a moderate demand at somewhat easier prices. London quotations have risen. The year 1912 witnessed a record-breaking production. Lake 17.60@17.62½c., electrolytic 17¼c. Stock Dec. 31, 105,312,582 lbs., against 89,454,695 lbs. on the same date in the previous year. Tin firmer but rather quiet. London stronger. Spot here 50¼c. Lead 4.30c. and quiet. Spelter 7.30c. with small sales. Iron and steel continue active. Pig production in 1912 was the largest ever known. Pig iron, No. 2 foundry, East, at furnace, \$17.50@18.



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

Table with columns for month (Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.) and days of the week (Saturday, Jan. 4, Sunday, Jan. 5, Tuesday, Jan. 7, Wednesday, Jan. 8, Thursday, Jan. 9, Friday, Jan. 10, Week). It lists various futures contracts and their prices.

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 titled 'Towns' showing 'Receipts to January 10 1913' and 'Movement to January 12 1912'. Columns include Towns, Receipts, Shipments, Stocks, and various sub-totals for different regions.

\* Last year's figures are for Louisville, Ky.

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. The results for the week and since Sept. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Table showing 'Overland Movement' for '1912-13' and '1911-12'. It details 'Shipped' quantities for various routes (St. Louis, Cairo, Rock Island, etc.) and 'Deduct Shipments' from other towns.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 51,919 bales, against 62,012 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 43,527 bales.

Table titled 'In Sight and Spinners' Takings' showing 'Receipts at ports to Jan. 10', 'Net overland to Jan. 10', and 'Southern consumption to Jan. 10' for 1912-13 and 1911-12.

Movement into sight in previous years. Table comparing 'Bales' in '1911-Jan. 13', '1910-Jan. 14', and '1909-Jan. 15'.

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

Table titled 'Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on' showing prices for various locations (Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, etc.) from Saturday to Friday.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as the afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

Table showing 'Visible Supply of Cotton' for '1913', '1912', '1911', and '1910'. It lists 'Stock at Liverpool', 'Stock at London', 'Stock at Manchester', 'Total Great Britain stock', 'Total Continental stocks', 'Total European stocks', 'India cotton afloat for Europe', 'Amer. cotton afloat for Europe', 'Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for Europe', 'Stock in Alexandria, Egypt', 'Stock in Bombay, India', 'Stock in U. S. ports', 'Stock in U. S. interior towns', 'U. S. exports to-day', and 'Total visible supply'.

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows: American—Liverpool stock, Continental stock, American afloat for Europe, U. S. port stocks, U. S. interior stocks, U. S. exports to-day.

Continental imports for the past week have been 147,000 bales. The above figures for 1913 show a decrease from last week of 101,230 bales, a gain of 558,412 bales over 1912, an excess of 903,140 bales over 1911 and a gain of 1,311,253 bales over 1910.









## STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

## News Items.

**Arizona.**—Vote on Constitutional Amendments.—In the "Chronicle" of Nov. 23, page 1420, we referred to five proposed amendments to the State constitution which were adopted on Nov. 5. The vote on these amendments, we are now advised, was as follows:

Amendment to Sec. 1, Art. VIII., extending the recall to all public officers of the State, either by election or appointment. 16,272 "for" to 3,705 "against."

Amendment to Art. II, granting to the State and municipal corporations the right to engage in industrial pursuits. 14,928 "for" to 3,602 "against."

Amendment to Sec. 2, Art. IX., providing that the method of assessing, equalizing and levying taxes shall be such as may be prescribed by law. 15,967 "for" to 2,283 "against."

Amendment to Sec. 8, Art. IX., limiting municipal indebtedness. 15,358 "for" to 2,676 "against."

Amendment granting women the right of suffrage and right to hold public office. 13,551 "for" to 5,804 "against."

**Baltimore, Md.**—Special Paving Tax Declared Unconstitutional.—In an opinion handed down Jan. 6 Judge Bond of the Circuit Court held unconstitutional Chapter 688 of the Acts of 1912, which levied a special paving tax on property in City of Baltimore specially benefited by improved paving. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals. It was expected to raise about \$5,000,000 by the new tax, this amount to be added to the proceeds of the \$5,000,000 loan provided for in Chapter 401, Acts of 1906.

**Colorado.**—Result of Vote at State Election.—Of the thirty-two propositions submitted to the voters at the last general election (V. 95, p. 1143), nine were adopted, according to the State Canvassing Board. The questions which received a favorable vote were as follows:

Women's Eight-Hour Act declaring the employment of females in certain occupations injurious; to regulate and limit the hours of employment. 108,959 "for" to 32,019 "against."

Amendment to Sec. 6 of Art. XX, granting home rule to cities and towns. 49,598 "for" to 44,778 "against."

Direct Legislation League's amendment to the constitution adding thereto a new article to be known as Article XXI.—recall from office. 53,620 "for" to 39,564 "against."

Direct Legislation League's measure, entitled: "An Act concerning the official ballot and the method of voting at elections in this State, fixing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent therewith." 43,390 "for" to 39,504 "against."

Amendment to Sec. 1 of Art. VI, giving the people the right to overrule or recall the decisions of the Supreme Court declaring laws unconstitutional and concerning the judicial power of the State and courts for the protection of children. 55,416 "for" to 40,891 "against."

Mothers' Compensation Act, being an Act to amend an Act concerning dependent and neglected children, and permitting keeping such children in family homes, and for workhouses for men convicted of non-support. 82,337 "for" to 37,870 "against."

Act relating to civil service. 38,426 "for" to 35,282 "against."

Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment in underground mines, smelters, mills and coke ovens; to declare certain employment injurious to the health and dangerous to life and limb. 52,525 "for" to 48,777 "against."

House Bill No. 46, Laws of 1911, eight-hour law for miners. 69,489 "for" to 30,992 "against."

The various propositions disapproved by the voters were as follows:

State-wide prohibition amendment to constitution adding Article XXI. 75,877 "for" to 116,774 "against."

Enforcement by search and seizure of laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. 61,618 "for" to 79,190 "against."

Denver Trades and Labor Assembly Act to establish public service commission, and to provide for the regulation of public service corporations. 30,347 "for" to 64,138 "against."

Act establishing a State fair. 49,002 "for" to 52,462 "against."

Amendment to Art. X, adding Sec. 17, "Special fund for the State Immigration Bureau." 30,359 "for" to 54,272 "against."

State Editorial Association Act reducing the cost of publishing constitutional amendments, initiated and referred laws, and for publishing arguments for and against the same. 39,551 "for" to 50,635 "against."

Direct Legislation League's amendment to Sec. 2 of Art. XIX. 33,413 "for" to 40,634 "against."

Direct Legislation League Act concerning elections. 37,616 "for" to 38,537 "against."

Direct Legislation League's contempt amendment, being Sec. 31 of Art. VI. 31,850 "for" to 41,855 "against."

Direct Legislation League's amendment to Art. VI., to be known as Sec. 31, creating a public utilities court. 27,534 "for" to 51,820 "against."

Direct Legislation League's amendment to Sec. 7 of Art. XX., providing for the wider use and control of the schools by the people. 38,518 "for" to 59,091 "against."

Amendment to the law establishing a State highway commission, and the placing of the internal improvement permanent fund and the internal improvement income fund under the control of the said highway commission. 44,568 "for" to 45,101 "against."

Senate Bill No. 219, Laws 1911, branding and marking of live stock. 37,387 "for" to 37,740 "against."

Senate Bill No. 459, Laws 1911, public funds. 20,968 "for" to 44,322 "against."

House Bill No. 85, Laws 1911, teachers' summer normal school districts. 23,521 "for" to 63,206 "against."

House Bill No. 91, Laws 1911, examinations for teachers. 25,369 "for" to 54,086 "against."

Part of Sec. 4 of Senate Bill No. 134, Laws 1911, relation to irrigation. 22,931 "for" to 47,614 "against."

Amendment concerning mills and smelters. 35,997 "for" to 37,953 "against."

Amendment concerning a State tax commission and county board of equalization. 32,548 "for" to 40,012 "against."

Amendment to Sec. 15 of Art. XIV, concerning the fees and compensation of county, precinct and other officers. 28,889 "for" to 41,632 "against."

Amendment enlarging the limitation upon county debts for highway and other purposes. 29,741 "for" to 47,284 "against."

Amendment to Sec. 3 of Art. XI, of the constitution, authorizing a bonded indebtedness for the creation of a fund for the construction and improvement of public highways. 36,636 "for" to 53,327 "against."

Act to construct a tunnel under and through the base of James Peak, a spur of the Rocky Mountains, to be used for public or semi-public purposes. 20,183 "for" to 93,183 "against."

**Elizabeth, N. J.**—Mayor Advocates Change in Administration of Sinking Fund.—One of the principal recommendations made by Mayor Mravag in his annual message, presented to the City Council on Jan. 1, is a change in the administration of the city's sinking fund for the payment of the adjustment bonds issued in 1888. These bonds mature in

1922, and it is figured that if the revenues from license fees and railroad taxes remain the same, the sinking fund by that time will be much larger than the amount of the bonds. Heretofore these revenues have been applied solely toward the payment of the principal of the debt, the interest being raised by taxation. It is now proposed that \$100,000 of the license fees and railroad taxes be applied annually toward the payment of interest. The Mayor also recommends that the \$100,000 still be raised annually by taxation and that the same be used to meet the expenses of new improvements, which otherwise would have to be paid for by further bond issues. We quote below that part of the message dealing with the subject:

I wish to call your attention to the condition of the sinking fund. In 1882 the city adopted an ordinance authorizing the issuance of adjustment bonds under the Encumbered Estates Act of 1881, to adjust the bonded debt of the city at that time. These bonds, although dated July 1 1882, were not actually issued until 1888. Since their issuance the city has turned into its sinking fund for the payment of these bonds all of its receipts from license fees and taxes on second-class railroad property, which latter taxes are received from the State Comptroller.

The revenue from these sources in 1888, when the adjustment bonds were actually issued, amounted to about \$50,000 per year, but have since increased to and over \$180,000 per year, and these amounts have hitherto solely been used to pay off the principal of the bonds and no part of such revenue has been used to meet the interest on the city debt.

If these revenues from license fees and second-class railroad taxes remain the same, this sinking fund at the maturity of the bonds in 1922 will be much larger than the amount of the bonds. Meanwhile, the city will be compelled from year to year to issue long-term bonds in order to meet the expenses for new improvements, such as schools and streets, which could be met by taxation were it not for the oppressive and unnecessary sinking fund charges, and this the more objectionable because recently, and for some time to come, neither this nor any other city in New Jersey can place its bonds at less than 4 1/4 to 4 1/2% interest.

To meet this situation, I would urge upon your honorable body the advisability of making a change in the policy of administering the sinking fund as follows:

I suggest that \$100,000 of the receipts from license fees and second-class railroad tax be applied toward the payment of the interest of the city's debt, instead of being used solely to meet the principal. I then propose that this amount be still raised by taxation, but instead of being applied to the payment of interest as heretofore, and for which purpose from now on the sinking fund is to be used, it shall be used to pay for new, permanent improvements, especially schools and streets, for which we otherwise would be obliged to make new bond issues and at a higher rate of interest than heretofore.

If this policy is followed for the next ten years, about \$1,000,000 of adjustment bonds will have to be refunded at maturity, but on the other hand, the city's debt other than adjustment bonds will be at least \$1,000,000 less than it would be if the present policy were continued, because we would have paid out of taxes under this new plan \$1,000,000 for improvements which must otherwise have been raised by the issuance of long-term bonds. Thus the debt of the city in 1922 would be less than if we should continue the present policy and the city would have saved the interest and sinking fund charges on the bonds, which otherwise must be issued for new improvements under the present plan.

While sinking fund moneys are generally only applicable to the payment of the principal of debt, the sinking fund of this city, under its charter, can be used for paying interest charges as well. When the revenue from license tax and second-class railroad taxes was small, it was entirely proper that it should be applied to the payment of the principal, but this revenue has now more than trebled, while \$1,000,000 of the adjusted debt and other bonds have been retired, and there is, therefore, no further need for so large a sinking fund, which has become extremely burdensome and in the way of a healthy development of the city.

I have carefully studied the whole subject for over half a year, and obtained the opinion and advice of high and competent legal authority upon the subject, and I am fully convinced that my proposition is legal and in no way intended to nor apt to be a breach of faith with our creditors, and rather tending to increase than to diminish our credit and financial standing. I fully recognize, however, that it is a serious matter to change a course of procedure which has been followed by the city for so long a time. On the other hand, this matter is of such vital importance to the benefit of the city that my proposition merits your prompt and serious attention. I should recommend to your honorable body that you retain the firm of Hawkins, DeWolf & Longfellow of New York to examine into the law and facts relating to the sinking fund situation and report whether my plan may be legally and without detriment to its credit followed by the city. I suggested the above firm because they are high authority in the special line of municipal bonds and municipal law; have been retained by this city in several instances before this, and because their opinion, if favorable, will be accepted unhesitatingly in financial circles.

It is very important for the credit of the city that investors in municipal bonds should be assured that our proceedings in this matter have the approval and supervision of attorneys in whom they have confidence, and it must be made clear to them that our sinking fund is increasing too fast and that these proceedings are entered into to keep it within bounds. In leaving this matter in your hands for consideration and action, I wish to state most emphatically that it is of paramount importance for the welfare of the city that its credit be preserved, and faith with the city's creditors be most scrupulously kept, and that I should with all my strength oppose any plan which diminishes the city's credit, nor would I advocate any plan which would make default in the payment of principal and interest of the city's debt even remotely possible; but I am satisfied that this plan I suggest will strengthen the financial condition of the city, and, properly understood and rightly carried out, will make its credit higher than ever.

**Florida.**—Vote on Constitutional Amendments.—We are advised that the vote on the two constitutional amendments adopted on Nov. 5, as previously stated, was as follows: Amendment to Art. V, relative to judiciary department—18,051 "for" to 3,057 "against." Amendment to Art. XII, authorizing the incorporation of Special Tax School Districts—16,348 "for" to 4,014 "against." It was reported that an amendment establishing the initiative and referendum had also been submitted on Nov. 5, but the report appears to be in error, as no returns are made on such a question.

**Hood River, Ore.**—Bond Sale Declared Void.—The State Supreme Court in an opinion by Chief Justice Eakin handed down Dec. 24 declares void the contract entered into for the sale of the \$90,000 water-works bonds. See V. 95, p. 1226.

**Jacksboro, Jack County, Tex.**—Election on Commission Form of Government.—An election will be held Feb. 11, reports state, to vote on the question of establishing a commission form of government.

**Lackawanna, N. Y.**—Proceedings to Validate Bonds and Test Constitutionality of Validating Provisions of the General Municipal Law.—On Dec. 31 1912 a petition by the Common Council of the City of Lackawanna, N. Y., was filed in the City Clerk's office, requesting the Supreme Court, under Article 2A of the General Municipal Law (added by Chap. 769 of the Laws of 1911), to validate proceedings authorizing \$130,000 4 1/2% road bonds of said city, which were offered for sale on Oct. 5 1912, and which bonds, under the pro-



ceedings and notice of sale, were to be dated Dec. 1 1912, and mature serially \$5,000 on Dec. 1 in each of the years 1913 to 1938, inclusive.

The bonds were awarded to Adams & Co. of New York City, but their attorneys declined to approve them because of alleged defects in two of the three elections at which the different improvements covered by the issue were voted. The attorneys, however, were satisfied that the third election, by which \$70,000 of bonds (part of said proposed issue of \$130,000) was authorized, had been legally held, and, under further proceedings, said \$70,000 of bonds were issued by the city and delivered to Adams & Co. The present proceeding, therefore, is brought to validate the remaining \$60,000 of bonds authorized at the special elections held July 3 1911 and May 31 1912. There have been a number of validating proceedings taken under this new Article 2A of the General Municipal Law added by the Act of 1911, but none of them has been contested and the questions which have been raised by some attorneys as to the constitutionality of the law have never been judicially passed upon. It is understood that a tax-payer of the city will file an answer and oppose the validating proceedings, so that it is probable that a judicial determination as to the validity and scope of this statute may be obtained.

**Massachusetts.—Report of Special Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.**—The special committee appointed by the last Legislature to study the general subject of municipal finance submitted its report on Jan. 8. The more important recommendations of the Committee are briefly summarized as follows:

- That the limitation on the amount which cities may assess annually for the payment of municipal expenditures, except in Boston, be abolished.
- That cities, except Boston, be given authority to fix by ordinance, after a public hearing, a limit of taxation for municipal expenditures.
- That mayors of cities, after consultation with the various heads of city departments, make up the annual budgets or appropriation bills and submit the same in itemized form to city councils; and that the latter body shall have authority to reduce, but not to increase, any item therein.
- That no department of any city or town be allowed to exceed appropriations, except for emergencies involving the health or safety of the people or their property.
- That cities be authorized to incur debt for specified purposes and for specified periods of time to an amount not exceeding 2½% and towns not exceeding 3% of the average of the assessors' valuation of the taxable property of the preceding three years, the valuations being first reduced by the amount of all abatements made thereon previous to the last day of December in the year preceding said assessment.
- That cities and towns be authorized to borrow outside the debt limit for specified periods of time.
- That limitations of amount which may be borrowed, imposed in special Acts, shall be construed to limit the amount applicable only to the indebtedness authorized in said special Acts.
- That cities and towns be authorized to borrow in anticipation of revenue to an amount not exceeding the tax levy and sums received from the State for bank, corporation and street railway taxes for the preceding year.
- That notes issued in anticipation of revenue shall be made payable therefrom not more than one year from the date of the note.
- That notes in anticipation of revenue issued for a shorter period than one year may be renewed, provided that such renewal shall be for a period of time not longer than one year from the date of the note renewed.
- That trust funds, unless otherwise provided for by the donor thereof, shall be deposited in savings banks or invested in securities which are legal investments for savings banks.
- That cities and towns which have appropriated trust funds to general purposes be required to restore them and invest them as recommended above.
- That the authority to establish sinking funds for the payment of debts incurred in the future be repealed; but that cities and towns shall contribute annually to all sinking funds heretofore established an amount sufficient to pay the debts incurred at maturity.
- That cities and towns be required to provide for the payment of future debts by the serial payment method.
- That the issue of demand notes be prohibited.
- That cities and towns be required to refund outstanding demand notes under the serial payment method.
- That assessors be appointed by the mayors of cities and the selectmen of towns, the appointments to be subject to the approval of the tax commissioner.
- That assessors be made jointly responsible with the financial officers of cities and towns in determining the amount of indebtedness falling due and to be assessed with the year.
- That no discounts shall be allowed for the payment of taxes.
- That interest be charged at the rate of 6% a year on all taxes remaining unpaid after Nov. 1 of the year in which they are assessed.
- That the fiscal year of cities, except Boston, shall end on Nov. 30, to make them correspond to the fiscal year of the State.
- That the fiscal years of towns shall end on Dec. 31.

**Mississippi.—Constitutional Amendments Defeated.**—The proposed constitutional amendments establishing the initiative and referendum and providing that in civil suits nine or more jurors may agree upon a verdict were defeated on Nov. 5, the vote being 25,153 "for" and 13,353 "against" the former and 28,964 "for" to 14,255 "against" the latter. In order to carry, it was necessary for the amendments to secure a majority of the total vote polled in the election, which was 64,948.

**Muskegon School District, Mich.—Bonds Declared Valid.**—In an opinion handed down Jan. 3, the State Supreme Court declared valid the issue of \$30,000 school bonds purchased by the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. The bank contended that the bonds were illegal, and this contention was sustained by Circuit Judge Sullivan, whose decision is now reversed by the higher Court. V. 95, p. 1420.

**Nevada.—Constitutional Amendments Adopted.**—The Secretary of State advises us that the vote cast on the five proposed constitutional amendments submitted on Nov. 5 (V. 95, p. 310) was as follows:

- Amendment establishing initiative referendum; ayes, 9,956; nays, 1,027.
- Amendment providing for recall; ayes, 9,636; nays, 1,173.
- Amendment concerning investment of school moneys; ayes, 8,418; nays, 1,683.
- Amendment relating to criminal cases pertaining to indictments; ayes, 8,259; nays, 1,504.
- Amendment as to eligibility of females as notary publics; ayes, 8,603; nays, 2,241.

**Ohio.—State Treasurer Recommends Approval of Municipal Bonds by Attorney-General.**—State Treasurer D. S. Creamer in his annual report to the Governor recommends that all bonds issued by any political sub-divisions of the State be

subject to the approval of the Attorney-General. In his report Mr. Creamer says:

I recommend that it be provided by law that whenever bonds are issued by a political subdivision of this State, the Attorney-General be required to examine all the proceedings incident thereto, and that in order that he may make proper examination, the proper officers of the subdivision issuing the bonds be required to furnish him with a certificate transcript, showing in detail each and every proceeding taken with reference to the bond issue, and that if he finds the proceedings regular and in conformity with law, he certify on each bond that all proceedings connected with the issuance of the bonds have been examined by him and found to be regular and that the bond is a valid and subsisting obligation on the political subdivision issuing the same.

**Ottumwa, Iowa.—Commission Form of Government Adopted.**—An election held recently resulted in favor of the commission form of government. The vote is reported as 1,351 to 1,275.

**Pensacola, Fla.—Proposed Commission Form of Government.**—We are advised that the election held Dec. 30 (V. 95, p. 1633) was simply to determine whether or not the people wanted the new form of government, and resulted in 557 votes for commissioners and 396 votes against. The people, we are further advised, will also vote on the kind of charter at some later date, and when approved the same will be submitted to the next Legislature for passage.

**Raleigh, No. Caro.—City Rejects Offer of Water Company to Sell Plant.**—The Board of Aldermen on Dec. 26 adopted a resolution declining the offer of the Wake Water Co. to sell its property to the city for \$263,000. Another resolution was adopted on Dec. 26 instructing the City Attorney to prepare a bill for presentation to the next Legislature authorizing the issuance of not exceeding \$400,000 for the construction or purchase of a water plant. A bill is also to be prepared nullifying the Act passed by the last Legislature which prohibited municipalities from building a water-works system where a private plant is already in operation.

**Santa Ana, Orange County, Cal.—Commission Form of Government Defeated.**—Reports state that the charter providing for a commission form of government failed to carry at a recent election, the vote being 475 "for" to 1,797, "against."

**South Carolina.—Proposed Issue of Refunding Bonds by State—Test Suit.**—On Jan. 6 a suit was instituted in the Supreme Court by a taxpayer in the name of the State of South Carolina to enjoin the issuance of about \$4,700,000 bonds and stock of the State which the Sinking Fund Commission proposes to issue under the Act of Feb. 23 1912, for the purpose of refunding outstanding Redemption Brown Consols. It is understood that it is proposed to raise and settle in this suit all questions as to the validity of the new consols. The chief ground of objection is that some of the consols to be refunded are, for various reasons, claimed to be invalid, and that the refunding of them would be an attempt to increase the debt of the State in violation of the provision of Section 11 of Article X of the State Constitution, requiring an election for an increase of debt. The debt to be refunded was originally incurred at various times, beginning in the earliest period of the State government, and including the Reconstruction period. The greater part of it has been refunded several times.

In 1873 the Reconstruction Government of South Carolina directed that the entire funded debt of the State then outstanding, except certain obligations which were clearly not binding on the State, be refunded at fifty cents on the dollar. This compromise measure is the only instance in the history of the State of the repudiation of a valid debt, although millions of dollars of bonds are known to have been issued fraudulently in the years immediately following the Civil War. Ever since that time the State has adopted and consistently followed the policy of paying in full all obligations not declared invalid by the Supreme Court or scaled down by the Reconstruction Government.

The South Carolina Sinking Fund Commission has retained Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, attorneys, of New York City, in connection with the proposed issue of refunding bonds and stock.

**Utah.—Vote on Constitutional Amendments.**—As stated some weeks ago (V. 95, p. 1421), the eight proposed constitutional amendments submitted to the voters on Nov. 5 were defeated. We are now advised that the vote was as follows:

- Shall Sec. 9 of Art. VI. of the constitution of the State of Utah be amended relating to the compensation of members of the Legislature? 6,056 "for" to 30,113 "against."
- Shall Sec. 4 of Art. XIV. of the constitution of the State of Utah be amended to permit fixing the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns and school districts? 9,122 "for" to 25,004 "against."
- Shall Sec. 1 of Art. XI. of the constitution of the State of Utah be amended relating to existing counties, cities and towns and providing for the creating of new counties? 12,966 "for" to 22,132 "against."
- Shall Sec. 17 of Art. VII. of the constitution of the State of Utah be amended to permit the fixing of the duties of the State Auditor and State Treasurer? 13,041 "for" to 23,160 "against."
- Shall Sec. 2 of Art. XIII. of the constitution of the State of Utah be amended relating to the general taxation of property? 6,415 "for" to 25,684 "against."
- Shall Sec. 11 of Art. XIII. of the constitution of the State of Utah be amended relating to State and county boards of equalization, and defining the duties of each such board? 6,944 "for" to 24,863 "against."
- Shall Sec. 3 of Art. XIII. of the constitution of the State of Utah be amended relating to the classification of property for the purpose of taxation? 6,093 "for" to 25,737 "against."
- Shall Sec. 4 of Art. XIII. of the constitution of the State of Utah be amended relating to the taxation of mines? 8,919 "for" to 23,440 "against."

**West Orange, N. J.—Commission Plan of Government Rejected.**—The question of accepting the Walsh Act, providing for the commission form of government, was defeated at an election held Jan. 7. The total vote it is reported was 1,280, consisting of 566 "for" and 635 "against", 79 ballots being rejected. At the general election in November the









Date Dec. 1 1912. Int. payable at the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston. Bonds will be certified as to their genuineness by the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. They will further certify that the legality of this issue has been approved by Messrs. Ropes, Gray & Gorham, Boston, whose opinion will be furnished to the purchaser without charge.

**WILDWOOD, Cape May County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.**—R. W. Ryan, Director Dept. of Rev. and Finance, will offer at public sale at 2 p. m. Jan. 16 the \$41,500 5% refunding bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 15 1913. Int. semi-ann. Due Jan. 15 1913. An unconditional cert. check for 10% of bonds bid for, payable to the "City of Wildwood," required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for Jan. 28.

**WINCHESTER, Randolph County, Ind.—BOND SALE.**—On Jan. 3 the \$8,000 4½% funding bonds (V. 95, p. 1638) were awarded to J. F. Wild & Co. of Indianapolis at 101.2625. Other bids follow:  
Payne & Co., Indianapolis, \$8,082 21  
Goodrich & Ward, Winch., 8,082 50  
Miller & Co., Indianapolis, 8,082 50  
Fletcher-Amor, Nat. Bank, Indianapolis, 8,071 50  
Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 1 1912. Int. J. & D. Due \$1,000 yearly Jan. 1 from 1914 to 1921 inclusive.

**WINNEBAGO, Thurston County, Neb.—BOND SALE.**—C. H. Coffin of Chicago has been awarded the \$9,000 5% 5-20-year (opt.) gold coupon water-system bonds (V. 95, p. 1490).

**WISE COUNTY (P. O. Wise), Va.—BONDS VOTED.**—The election held Dec. 31 resulted in favor of the proposition to issue the \$130,000 road bonds (V. 95, p. 1765). The vote was 487 to 247.

**WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—A loan of \$150,000, due Oct. 17, has been negotiated, it is reported, with Estabrook & Co. of Boston at 4.09% discount and 65 cts. premium.

**WYOMING, Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On Dec. 31 the \$16,000 4% 50-year water-works-extension and impt. bonds dated Sept. 1 1912 (V. 95, p. 1563) were awarded to Seansgood & Mayer of Cincinnati for \$16,210 (101.312) and interest. Other bids follow:  
Well, Roth & Co., Cincin., \$16,184  
New First Nat. Bank Colum., \$16,000

**YOLO COUNTY (P. O. Woodland), Cal.—BONDS PROPOSED.**—Reports state that the issuance of road bonds for Reclamation District No. 537 is being considered.

**YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.**—Ordinances were passed Dec. 23 providing for the issuance of the following coup. bonds \$1,900 5% Salt Spring St. bridge constr. (city's portion) bonds. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$400. Due Oct. 1 1914.  
72,200 4½% water-works bonds. Auth. Sec. 3949, Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000 and \$200. Due \$7,000 vryl. on Oct. 1 from 1914 to 1922 incl. and \$9,200 Oct. 1 1923.  
Int. semi-annual at City Treas. office.

**Canada, its Provinces and Municipalities.**

**BARRIE, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—An election held Jan. 6 resulted, it is said, in authorizing the issuance of \$50,000 debentures.

**BEAVERTON, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—The question of issuing the \$10,000 5% 30-yr. hydro-electric debentures carried, at the election held Jan. 6 (V. 96, p. 83). The vote was 168 to 3.

**BERLIN, Ont.—RESULT OF DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—The propositions to issue the \$18,000 fire-station and \$6,000 municipal-shed debentures carried and the \$9,000 bonus and \$30,000 abattoir debentures were defeated at the election held Jan. 6 (V. 95, p. 1700), it is stated.

**BRAMPTON, Ont.—RESULT OF DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—An election held Jan. 6 resulted, reports state, in favor of the proposition to issue \$7,000 fire-brigade and in defeat of the question of issuing \$40,000 school debentures.

**BRANTFORD, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—The election held Jan. 6 resulted, reports state, in favor of the proposition to issue the \$150,000 water-works and \$15,000 flood-prevention debentures (V. 95, p. 1700.)

**BRECHIN, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—An election will be held Jan. 21, reports state, to vote on the question of issuing \$1,750 electric-light debentures.

**BRIDGEBURG, Ont.—LOAN ELECTION RESCINDED.**—We are advised by the Municipal Clerk that the by-law providing for an election for Jan. 6 to vote on a loan of \$25,000 for a town-hall (V. 95, p. 1766) was withdrawn.

**CLINTON, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—According to reports, the proposition to issue the \$33,000 hydro-electric-light-plant debenture carried at the election held Jan. 6 (V. 95, p. 1638).

**CORNWALL, Ont.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—This town, according to reports, has authorized the issuance of improvement debens.

**CUT KNIFE, Sask.—DEBENTURES NOT SOLD.**—No award has been made of the \$1,000 permanent-impt. debentures offered by this place (V. 95, p. 1229).

**DELISLE, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received, reports state, by H. N. Freeman, Sec.-Treas., for \$1,000 fire-department debentures.

**DRYDEN, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION PROPOSED.**—This place is considering holding an election to vote on the issuance of \$6,500 debentures, it is stated.

**DUNCAN, B. C.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On Dec. 1 the \$65,000 25-year electric-light, \$25,000 25-year water-works, \$15,000 15-year school and \$10,000 10-year street 5% debentures (V. 95, p. 1074) were awarded, it is stated, to L. N. Rosenbaum & Co. of Seattle at 90.

**ELMIRA, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—According to reports the election held Jan. 6 resulted in favor of the proposition to issue the \$20,000 hydro-electric debentures (V. 95, p. 1766).

**FORT WILLIAM, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—The election held Jan. 6 resulted, it is stated, in favor of the proposition to issue the \$35,000 incinerator-plant, \$5,000 hospital, \$10,500 road, \$50,000 bonus and \$140,000 street-railway debentures (V. 95, p. 1766.)

**GALT, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—At an election held Jan. 6, the question of issuing \$15,000 water-works-extension debentures carried, it is stated.

**GODERICH, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—The election held Jan. 6 resulted, according to reports, in favor of the question of issuing the \$35,000 hydro-electric debentures (V. 95, p. 1766).

**GUELPH, Ont.—RESULT OF DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—The election held Jan. 6 is said to have resulted as follows: (V. 95, p. 1638, 1701): \$15,000 fire-protection debentures defeated by a vote of 519 "for" to 725 "against".  
28,000 hospital debentures carried by a vote of 1,671 to 726.

**NEW LOANS.**

**\$3,000,000**

**STATE OF OKLAHOMA  
FUNDING BONDS**

The Treasurer of the State of Oklahoma will receive sealed bids at his office at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for all or any part thereof of Three Million Dollars of Oklahoma State Bonds until 4:00 o'clock p. m. **FEBRUARY 1, 1913.**

Said bonds are coupon in form and bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, interest and principal payable at the State Treasurer's Office or at the Fiscal Agency for the State of Oklahoma in New York City. Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August of each year. They are in the denominations of \$1,000 each, and are issued in the following series:

Series.	Maturity.	Amount.
A	February 1, 1934	\$300,000 00
B	February 1, 1935	300,000 00
C	February 1, 1936	300,000 00
D	February 1, 1937	300,000 00
E	February 1, 1938	300,000 00
F	February 1, 1939	300,000 00
G	February 1, 1940	300,000 00
H	February 1, 1941	300,000 00
I	February 1, 1942	300,000 00
J	February 1, 1943	300,000 00

These bonds are issued under Article 1, Chapter 7, of the Session Laws of 1895 and by law are incontestible.

They were approved and authorized by the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, November 15, 1912. Said bids should be accompanied by a deposit in cash or a certified check of some responsible banking institution for two per cent of the amount of bid.

The State reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

(Signed) **ROBERT DUNLOP,**  
State Treasurer of the State of Oklahoma,  
Oklahoma City.

**NEW LOANS.**

**\$35,000**

**Borough of Essex Fells, N. J.,  
SCHOOL BONDS**

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Education of Essex Fells, New Jersey, until 9 o'clock P. M., on **JANUARY 17, 1913,** for all or any part of \$35,000 4½ per cent School Bonds of the Borough of Essex Fells, said bonds to be of the denomination of \$1,000 each, dated January 1, 1913, and to mature January 1, 1943, with interest payable on the first days of January and July in each year, until payment of the principal sum.

Both principal and interest of said bonds will be payable in New York exchange at the Montclair Trust Company, Montclair, New Jersey, and bonds may be registered as to principal only, or converted into registered bonds, payable, both principal and interest, to the registered holder.

Proposals should be addressed to Herman A. Miller, District Clerk, Essex Fells, New Jersey, and each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company to the order of James A. Speer, custodian of school moneys of the Borough of Essex Fells, for 2 per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for, and all proposals must provide for the payment of accrued interest on the bonds to the date of delivery.

Said bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.  
The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

**HERMAN A. MILLER,**  
District Clerk.

**\$24,100**

**Ballard County, Kentucky,  
Land Drainage Bonds**

First lien on 5,159 acres of land in Ballard County, Kentucky, present value per acre \$35.00. Bonds begin to mature 2 years from date of issue, one-tenth annually thereafter; bear 6 per cent, payable annually; will issue in denominations to suit purchaser. Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until Feb. 15th, 1913. The right to reserve any and all bids.

**R. D. NELSON,**  
Board Drainage Commissioners,  
Ballard County, Ky.

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**STATE, CITY & RAILROAD BONDS**

**HAMILTON, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—The proposition to issue the \$130,000 park debentures carried at the election held Jan. 6 (V. 95, p. 1786). The vote was 4,070 to 2,955, it is stated.

**KERRISDALE (P. O. Point Gray), B. C.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—An election will be held, it is stated, to vote on the proposition to issue \$100,000 park debentures.

**KINGSTON, Ont.—DEBENTURES DEFEATED.**—The question of issuing the \$7,850 fire-dept. debentures was defeated, it is stated, at the election held Jan. 6 (V. 95, p. 1804).

**LAMBTON COUNTY (P. O. Sarnia), Ont.—DEBENTURES PROPOSED.**—This county is contemplating the issuance of \$20,000 court-house debentures, it is stated.

**MIDLAND, Ont.—LOAN VOTED.**—By a vote of 597 to 46 the by-law providing for the loan of \$25,000 as a bonus to the Midland Dry Dock Co., Ltd. (V. 96, p. 84), carried at the election held Jan. 6.

**NEWMARKET, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—A vote of 267 to 125 authorized the issuance of \$100,000 sewerage-system debentures at an election held Jan. 6, according to reports.

**NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—RESULT OF DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—The election held Jan. 6 resulted in the defeat of the proposition to issue the two issues of bonus debentures aggregating \$5,500 (V. 96, p. 84) and in favor of the question of issuing \$3,000 fire-dept. debentures.

**NORTH BAY, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—By a vote of 597 to 213 the by-law which provides for the issuance of the \$60,000 5% 30-annual-installment hydro-elec.-plant debentures (V. 95, p. 1701) carried at the election held Jan. 6.

**OSAGE, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—This place is offering for sale \$1,500 debentures, according to reports. J. E. Klity is Sec.-Treas.

**OSHAWA, Ont.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—The issuance of \$1,000 bonus debentures was authorized, it is stated, at an election held Jan. 6.

**OTTAWA, Ont.—DEBENTURES DEFEATED.**—The election held Jan. 6 resulted in defeat of the proposition to issue the \$1,100,000 filtration debentures (V. 95, p. 1767), it is reported.

**OTTHON, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—A. Forsyth, Sec.-Treas., is offering for sale \$2,000 street and sidewalk debentures, it is stated.

**OWEN SOUND, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—An election held Jan. 6 resulted in favor of the question of issuing \$50,000 hydro-electric debentures, reports state.

**PARRY SOUND, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—The election held Jan. 6 resulted in favor of the by-law providing for the issuance of \$5,500 5% 15 annual-installment electric-plant debentures (V. 95, p. 1701). The vote was 210 to 134.

**PETERBORO, Ont.—DEBENTURES DEFEATED.**—The election held Jan. 6 resulted, according to reports, in the defeat of the question of issuing the \$10,000 incinerator, \$12,000 bonus and \$120,000 hydro-electric debentures (V. 95, p. 1701).

**PRAIRIEDALE, RURAL MUN. NO. 321, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received by G. E. Carruthers, Sec.-Treas. (P. O. Howledale), it is stated, for \$15,000 improvement debentures.

**RED DEER PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 104 (P. O. Red Deer), Alta.—DEBENTURES NOT SOLD.**—No sale has been made of the \$10,000 5% 30-installment coupon debentures offered by this district (V. 95, p. 1430).

**RICHMOND HILL, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—An election held Jan. 6 resulted in favor of the question of issuing \$7,000 road debentures. The vote, it is stated, was 81 to 20.

**ROSSER, Man.—DEBENTURES NOT SOLD.**—No sale was made of the \$18,784 debentures offered on Dec. 7, we are advised.

**SAANICH, B. C.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—An election will be held, it is reported, to vote on the proposition to issue \$350,000 debentures.

**ST. AGNES ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL DIST. NO. 22, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 5 p. m. Jan. 25 by Edw. J. Baker, Sec.-Treas. (P. O. Moose Jaw) for \$50,000 5% 40 annual installment school-site-purchase and construction debentures.

**ST. CATHERINE'S, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—The question of issuing the \$7,000 gas-plant and \$12,000 fire-station debentures carried, reports state, at the election held Jan. 6 (V. 96, p. 84).

**ST. MARY'S, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until April 15 for the \$17,000 5% 20-yr.-over-draft debentures (V. 95, p. 1564). Auth. vote of 401 to 252 at the election held Jan. 1.

**SASKATOON, Sask.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—An election will be held, reports state, to vote on the question of issuing \$200,000 sewer, \$100,000 fair-building, \$175,000 electric-light, \$100,000 parks, \$65,000 incinerator, \$50,000 water and \$50,000 exhibition-building debentures.

**STAYNER, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—The proposition to issue \$9,000 hydro-electric debentures carried, it is reported, at an election held Jan. 6.

**SWIFT CURRENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 167 (P. O. Swift Current), Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On Dec. 13 \$20,000 6% 20-year building debentures were awarded to Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto at par. Denom. \$10,000. Date Jan. 1 1913. Int. annually in January.

**TORONTO, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—The election held Jan. 1 resulted, it is stated, in favor of the eight by-laws providing for the following debentures aggregating \$13,056,000 (V. 95, p. 1639)

Amount.	Purpose.	"For."	"Agst."
\$250,000	Grant to hospital	16,825	3,815
6,677,000	Water-works-plant extension	14,498	4,736
1,375,000	Additions to filtration plant	10,978	6,919
954,000	Storm over-flow sewers	12,990	4,801
2,500,000	Bloor St. viaduct	14,756	5,520
1,000,000	Garbage and refuse disposal plant	14,624	4,040
200,000	Grant to National Sanitarium Association	15,216	3,994
100,000	For road improvement	16,542	4,066

**TUGASKE, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—The \$4,000 6% 10-year rink debentures recently authorized (V. 95, p. 1152) have been awarded, it is stated, to the Flood Land Co. of Regina.

**VICTORIA, B. C.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—An election will be held, according to reports, to vote on the question of issuing \$700,000 sewer, \$50,000 water, \$290,000 school and \$125,000 sea-water bath debentures.

**WALKERTON, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—The election held Jan. 6 resulted in a vote of 201 to 177 in favor of the question of issuing the \$1,700 5% library-site-purchase debentures (V. 96, p. 84). Int. annual. Due Jan. 1 1932. We are advised that these debentures will probably be offered for sale about Feb. 1.

**WINCHESTER, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—It is stated that an election held Jan. 6 resulted in favor of the proposition to issue \$10,000 hydro-electric debentures.

NEW LOANS.

\$6,179,000

CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

4 1/2% Registered 20-Year Bonds

The undersigned will receive sealed bids until two o'clock p. m. JANUARY 14, 1913, at his office in the City Hall in the City of Rochester, N. Y., for the purchase of all or any part of \$6,179,000 4 1/2% twenty-year Registered Bonds of said City in denomination of \$5,000 each, authorized by Chapter 755 of the Laws of 1907 as amended by Chapter 55 of the Laws of 1912. Interest payable semi-annually. Both principal and interest payable at the Union Trust Company in New York City.

The bonds will be issued for the purposes named and will be dated and mature as follows:  
 Water Bonds, \$1,849,000, dated January 15, 1913; due January 15, 1933.  
 Local Improvement Bonds, \$2,100,000, dated January 15, 1913, due January 15, 1933.  
 Sewage Disposal Bonds, \$1,000,000, dated January 15, 1913, due January 15, 1933.  
 Exposition Park Bonds, \$470,000, dated January 15, 1913, due January 15, 1933.  
 Incinerating Plant Bonds, \$100,000, dated January 15, 1913, due January 15, 1933.  
 Park Improvement and Extension Bonds, \$140,000, dated January 15, 1913, due January 15, 1933.

Rochester & State Line Railroad Refunding Bonds, \$520,000, dated February 1, 1913, due February 1, 1933.

A certified check for 2% of the face value of bonds bid for, payable to the Comptroller of the City of Rochester, must accompany each bid. No bid will be accepted for less than par.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids may be submitted for all or any part of each of the above seven issues separately or for all of the bonds offered, and award will be made to the bidder or bidders whose bid or bids for all of the bonds, or the aggregate of whose bids for all individual issues, shall be deemed highest and best.

All of the bonds except the Rochester & State Line Railroad Refunding Bonds will be ready for delivery on January 20, 1913, or as soon thereafter as possible, not exceeding ten days. The Rochester & State Line Railroad Refunding Bonds will be ready for delivery on February 1, 1913.

The legality of these issues will be examined by Messrs. Caldwell, Masslich & Reed, of New York, whose favorable opinion will be furnished to the purchaser.

The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the Columbia-Knickkerbocker Trust Company of New York City.

For further information communicate with the Trust Company or with the undersigned.

E. S. OSBORN, Comptroller.

Rochester, N. Y.

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SCHOOL,

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

NEW LOANS

\$250,000

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA,

IMPROVEMENT BONDS

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Bond Trustees of Jacksonville, Florida, until Wednesday, January 15th, 1913, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purchase of all or any part of \$250,000 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, Thomson & 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 J. Everts Merrill, Assistant to Secretary, Jacksonville, Florida, or to Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay, 195 Broadway, New York.

W. M. BOSTWICK, Jr., Chairman Board of Bond Trustees.

\$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 16, 1913. Said bonds are dated January 1st, 1913, 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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