

# The Treasury and Wall Street

Instances within the last two years in which the secretary of the treasury went to the relief of the money markets are cited by the New York World, together with the names of the favored banks, their directors, and their insurance company connections as follows:

Secretary Shaw took the first step to relieve the financial stringency in 1905 when, during July and August, he permitted the banks to deplete their 25 per cent reserves by allowing them to use \$7,000,000 of this fund. On September 28 he offered to receive in exchange for consols of 1930 securities of the loan of 1907, 4 per cents, and those of 1908, 3 per cents. The amount of money placed in circulation as the result of this transaction was \$915,033.

From January 1 to July 15, 1905, to help out the treasury on account of the deficiency in the revenues, the secretary called from the national banks \$51,316,800, as follows: January 15, \$8,999,000; March 15, \$13,489,300; May 15, \$14,169,000; July 15, \$14,659,500.

December 15, 1905, he anticipated the interest due January 1, 1906, and paid out \$4,149,663 to relieve the financial stringency.

January 5, 1906, he anticipated interest on bonds due February 1. The amount placed in circulation as a result of this transaction was \$1,644,489.

## SECURITY FOR DEPOSITS

Late in February, 1906, Secretary Shaw deposited \$9,941,000 in national banks of New York, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis. Early in April, 1906, Mr. Shaw authorized the assistant treasurer at New York to accept state and municipal bonds as security for deposits in national banks desiring to import gold. Under this arrangement \$49,870,000 was turned over to the banks between April 12 and May 31. Gold was imported to cover this amount, and the money was returned to the treasury when the gold arrived from Europe.

May 1, 1906, the secretary of the treasury deposited \$4,220,000.

Between May 31 and June 30 \$15,116,269 was deposited in national banks.

Between September 10 and October 15 Mr. Shaw facilitated gold imports by accepting government, state and municipal bonds as security. The amount of gold imported under this arrangement was \$46,606,000.

These funds were returned to the treasury when the gold arrived, the last payment being made November 14.

September 27 Mr. Shaw deposited \$26,000,000 in the national banks, state and municipal bonds being accepted as security for these deposits.

October 22, 1906, Mr. Shaw offered to stimulate national-bank circulation to the extent of \$18,000,000 by accepting approved securities other than government bonds for deposits that had been made, the bonds released to be used immediately as a basis of circulation without withdrawals from the treasury. On this offer circulation was increased by \$15,837,850.

Secretary Shaw had also anticipated the interest on bonds due May 1, 1906. This action released \$12,000,000 from the treasury.

## DEPOSITS TO STIMULATE GOLD IMPORTS

Of the \$49,870,000 deposited to stimulate the importation of gold between April 24 and July 10, the following sums were deposited in New York banks:

National City Bank, New York, \$31,000,000.  
Hanover National Bank, New York, \$4,000,000.  
Chase National Bank, New York, \$2,000,000.  
National Bank of Commerce, New York, \$3,370,000.

First National Bank, New York, \$7,000,000.  
Fourth National Bank, New York, \$1,500,000.  
Of the \$46,606,000 deposited between September 10 and October 10, to stimulate the importation of gold the following sums were deposited in New York banks:

National City Bank, New York, \$25,078,000.  
Hanover National Bank, New York, \$298,000.  
Chase National Bank, New York, \$2,180,000.  
National Bank of Commerce, New York, \$9,105,000.

First National Bank, New York, \$2,340,000.  
Bank of New York (National Banking Asso-

ciation), New York, \$1,170,000.

Fourth National Bank, New York, \$3,815,000.

## THE DIRECTORS

The directors in the favored banks are as follows:

National City Bank—Francis M. Bacon, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles S. Fairchild, Henry C. Frick, E. H. Harriman, Henry O. Havemeyer, Edwin S. Marston, Cyrus H. McCormick, Stephen S. Palmer, George W. Perkins, James H. Post, M. Taylor Pyne, William Rockefeller, Jacob H. Schiff, Samuel Sloan, William Douglas Sloane, John W. Sterling, James Stillman, James A. Stillman, Henry A. C. Taylor, Moses Taylor, P. A. Valentine and G. S. Whitson.

Fourth National Bank—Cornelius N. Bliss, James G. Cannon, William S. Opdyke, J. Edward Simmons, Charles Stewart Smith, Robert W. Stuart, Richard T. Wilson.

Hanover National Bank—William Barbour, Vernon H. Brown, James M. Donald, James Francis Fargo, Sigourney W. Fay, William Halls, Jr., William De F. Haynes, Edward King, Charles H. Marshall, Cord Meyer, John S. Phipps, William Rockefeller, Elijah P. Smith, James Henry Smith, Samuel Spencer, James Stillman, Isidor Straus, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, James T. Woodward, William Woodward.

Chase National Bank—Henry W. Cannon (Chairman), George F. Baker, George F. Baker, Jr., A. B. Hepburn, James J. Hill, Oliver H. Payne, Grant B. Schley, John I. Waterbury, Albert H. Wiggin.

First National Bank—F. A. Baker, G. F. Baker, James A. Blair, Henry P. Divison, H. C. Fahnestock, James J. Hill, F. L. Hine, D. Willis James, John J. Mitchell, William H. Moore, J. Pierpont Morgan.

## LIFE INSURANCE CONNECTIONS

Of these men George F. Baker, William Rockefeller, George G. Haven, A. D. Juillard, Charles A. Peabody, Frederic Cromwell, J. N. Jarvie and H. McK. Twombly are trustees in the Mutual Life Insurance company, Mr. Peabody being president of the Mutual.

George W. Perkins, Charles S. Fairchild, James Stillman, Alexander E. Orr, John Claffin, Woodbury Langdon and James A. Blair are trustees in the New York Life Insurance company, Mr. Orr being president of the New York Life.

Paul Morton is president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and Thomas F. Ryan owns the controlling stock, while Cornelius N. Bliss was a director under the Hyde regime.

The same men who control these five favored banks also control the life insurance companies which contributed \$148,702 to Mr. Cortelyou's campaign fund.

## JAPANESE VIEW

A reader sends to The Commoner a copy of the Hawaiian-Japanese Daily Chronicle of December 12, published at Honolulu. Under the headline of "Gems from the Japanese Papers," the Daily Chronicle prints these paragraphs, which may be interesting to Americans as showing the Japanese point of view:

"Most of the European laborers in San Francisco are said to be sea-lawyers and naturally fond of liquors, while the Chinese are doing nothing but saving money. The Japanese, on the contrary, are studious and are taking on American customs, and wearing American clothes."

"The London Times stated that if Americans believe that it was improper to sit with Japanese, then the Japanese, also, will believe the same. But we are not so narrow-minded yet."

"If Californians do not obey the constitution of the United States they are nothing but rebels, and the government should treat them to hot lead."

"If it is beyond the power of the American government to quiet the rebellion down, why not carry out that extradition treaty, and hand those outrageous parties to Japan—for punishment."

"The Japanese people of Hawaii are believing that there will be no war so long as that wonderful man Roosevelt is the president. But in case war breaks out, unfortunately, Japan will not

bombard these islands or even throw a shell into the cities of California, but the very first thing she will do, will be to gobble up the Philippine islands, to occupy permanently while her navy will keep off American trade from the Pacific ocean, and there will be many Togoes who will await the arrival of the American Baltic fleet, and the "Rojestvenskies" will not be able to enter the Japan sea. And so the Japanese will be victorious once more."

"Professor Takagi said that the life of the middle class Americans is similar to those of the Samurai's of the feudal age of Japan. But those people of San Francisco are not that class."

"It may be a better idea for Uncle Sam to furnish funds for the Pan-Pacific congress than to waste a pile of money for useless fortification of these islands, which never will be any good in time of peace or war."

"The American-Japanese alliance will keep this world at peace as long as it can. It is certainly too bad for Uncle Sam to lose his best pupils on account of those blind half crazy people of the coast."

"Consul Saito has returned from his successful mission to the big island, where he has been telling the Japanese laborers not to leave Hawaii. We hope his work will bear good fruit next spring, and stop some of them from going to the coast."

## FOR THE SCRAP-BOOK

### The Children of the Poor

Agony old as a woman's years,  
Pathos moving the heart to tears,  
A wizened visage that none would know,  
Shoulders bent to the toil and woe,  
Fingers crooked and banded and scarred,  
Poor little life that the world has marred,  
Scheming, begging, with quip and quirk,  
For what? For joy? No, men—for work!

Girl and boy and the youth and maid,  
The Child of the Poor is a Grand Parade.  
His feet go hot on the burning brick,  
His song is the mill wheel's clatter and click,  
The rose that blooms in the ways of God,  
The vine and tree and the sweet green sod  
Go by for me and go for you,  
But the Child is asking for "something to do."

Register this one, Mr. Clerk!  
He knocks at the door of Law for work.  
He keeps the haunt that his lips call "home"  
That vagabond father may drink and roam;  
He knots his fists with life warts of toil;  
He blurs his life with the whirr and moil.  
But let him in to the grand Permit—  
Life hits him hard, but he's used to it!

They're used to it—aye, that's the thing!  
We pluck the rose, we laugh and sing.  
We catch the shine, the cheer, the glow  
Of life as day by day we go  
Care-free and glad and strong to bless  
Our own loved ones with life's success,  
While these so close beside our door  
Go by—the children of the poor!

Here is the little tin-mill girl,  
No finger soft hath turned a curl  
In hair that sweeps in wild array—  
Look close; it may be turning gray!  
Here's factory lad, with shoulder stoop;  
March on, O wan and weary group!  
Scheming, begging, with quip and quirk,  
For what? For joy? No, men—for work!  
—Baltimore Sun.

### PRIMARY PLEDGE

As this copy of The Commoner may be read by some one not familiar with the details of the primary pledge plan, it is necessary to say that according to the terms of this plan every democrat is asked to pledge himself to attend all of the primaries of his party to be held between now and the next democratic national convention, unless unavoidably prevented, and to secure a clear, honest and straightforward declaration of the party's position on every question upon which the voters of the party desire to speak. Those desiring to be enrolled can either write to The Commoner approving the object of the organization and asking to have their names entered on the roll, or they can fill out and mail the blank pledge, which is printed on page 14.