

CAPPER AD MEN FIND CROPS GOOD IN TOUR OF WEST

Wheat Yield Surpassed Expectations While Bankers Are Optimistic, Kansas Motorists Say.

Heartily enthusiastic about Nebraska and the state's crop prospect, a score of capper travelers, members of the second Capper "see" party, drove up to the Fontenelle hotel yesterday afternoon, several hours behind their schedule.

Their arrival was delayed by an overhauling given their cars at Lincoln Friday night and yesterday morning. Because of the late hour when they reached the city a proposed tour of industrial districts was abandoned. Included in the party were representatives of Chicago advertising agencies, the guests of the Capper publications.

H. O. Alderman, of the LeRoy A. King Co., declared that wherever he asked, farmers, merchants and country bankers told him that they were optimistic for a better money situation as soon as the crops begin moving.

Wheat Crop is Large.

"All along our route the crops looked fine," Mr. Alderman explained. "Around Manhattan, Kan., and at Beatrice, I found that wheat is showing five bushels more to the acre than was expected. The county agent of Garce county said he had never seen such large heads as are on this year's crop. Everyone believes that money will come when the crop reaches the market."

The system followed on the first "see" trip, rules on this one. B. P. Bartlett, manager of sales promotion of the Capper interests, said. The agency men take their time about investigating conditions, and interview merchants, bankers and farmers wherever they find them. All have manifested surprise at actual conditions in the states traversed, he declared. The use of modern conveniences, including electric lights and appliances, and the demand for nationally advertised goods, has been a surprise to most of the "trippers."

Tour Iowa Today.

The party was entertained at dinner at the Carter Lake club in the evening. They planned leaving this morning for Fremont, and from there expected to drive to Sioux City, stopping at several towns on the way. Tomorrow they will return to Council Bluffs, via the east side of the Missouri river, and continue on into Missouri.

Those in the party are C. L. Helfrich, Erwin Wasey & Co.; C. J. Eastman, Williams & Cunningham; E. E. Bullis, Lord & Thomas; L. H. Brownholtz, Thomas M. Bowers Co.; Philip J. Sodergren, Mitchell & Faust; Elbert E. Rogers, Rogers & Smith; Fred P. Thurman, Brandt Advertising Agency; M. L. Adams, Frank Seaman Co.; V. C. Breyspraak, Breyspraak Co.; H. O. Alderman, LeRoy A. King Co.; L. W. Partridge, The Fred M. Randall Agency; George Dougherty, Crainfield & Co.; J. L. Jones, H. W. Hoegstra, Inc.; J. A. Slaten, Benson, Gamble & Slaten; P. R. Finlay, Stack Advertising Agency; R. F. Record, Albert Frank Co.; L. J. Sholly, McKimney Agency, and Stanley Clague, Jr., Henri, Hurst & McDonald.

Several representatives of the Capper publications accompanied them.

Keith County Crop Prospect Fine, Says Keystone Man

Tens Silason, a farmer and stock raiser of Keystone, Neb., who was a visitor at the Omaha yards last week, said he will practically be cut by Monday. Farmers report that the wheat has filled in good shape and reports indicate that the largest average yield per acre that Saunders county ever produced will be had this year. The recent rains have helped oats and corn, putting the latter in excellent condition. The yield of potatoes also promises to be heavy.

Saunders County Wheat Harvest Now in Full Swing

Wahoo, Neb., July 3.—(Special.)—The wheat harvest in Saunders county began Friday and will practically be cut by Monday. Farmers report that the wheat has filled in good shape and reports indicate that the largest average yield per acre that Saunders county ever produced will be had this year. The recent rains have helped oats and corn, putting the latter in excellent condition. The yield of potatoes also promises to be heavy.

Jolly, Ia., Cattle Feeder Reports Excellent Corn

Homer Meier, who came in from Jolly, Ia., with a load of fat steers for the live stock market Saturday, said the prospects for a bumper corn crop in his section were best known for years.

"We have had plenty of moisture, but not too much," said Mr. Meier. "Fields are clean and of the best color and growing fine. In my section there is an increase of about 5 per cent in acreage planted over last season."

Friday the Hottest Day of Year; Mercury is 101

Culbertson, Neb., was the hottest town in the state yesterday, which was the hottest day of the year. The mercury climbed to 101 degrees.

Holdredge, Neb., was the second hottest town, with the thermometer reaching 100. Several other towns recorded 98 and 99 degrees. Omaha's maximum temperature was 96 at 4 o'clock yesterday.

Ord Entertains Neighbors. Wahoo Editor Returns.

Ord, Neb., July 3.—(Special.)—The Ord Community club entertained a large number of its citizens from North Platte at an informal reception and party in the club rooms here.

Wahoo, Neb., July 3.—(Special.)—Will Pickett, editor of the Wahoo Warper, is home from his trip with the National Editorial Association through the eastern states and eastern Canada.

Screech Owls Take Town—Injure Many

Girard, Kan., July 3.—Screech owls moved into Girard and almost took possession of the town. The birds assumed a belligerent attitude and numerous attacks upon persons were reported.

With the coming of darkness the owls went into action. Persons sitting on their porches in the evening or walking on the streets carried umbrellas for defense.

Pearl Bond was hit on the back of the head. Believing he had been attacked by footpads, he dropped a suitcase and ran. He found an owl was the assailant. Mrs. J. W. Miley, wife of the county superintendent of schools, while in the Miley back yard was struck in the face by one of the leathered folk. George Duff, a farmer, was knocked down. He ran for cover. J. H. McCoy, a jeweler, was attacked twice at his home.

Polish Refugees in Fremont Explain Horrors of Pogroms

Fremont, Neb., July 3.—(Special.)—After a diet of war bread and water for the years of the war, Mrs. Sarah Linkewicz and her daughter, Dora, who have recently arrived in Fremont from Poland, cannot eat the delicacies common to the American table. They had no sugar for three years, no butter, eggs nor meat, and they speak with reverence of the Americans who sent them, after the armistice, milk in cans.

At the home of Mrs. Archie Kavich, Fremont, daughter of Mrs. Linkewicz, the newcomers have described the suffering of the war. They assert that the Poles pursued a relentless pogrom against them and other Jews, and that Germans and Cossacks alike, during the war, plundered the people of Poland.

They had concealed their silverware in a hole in the ground, and they brought it with them to Fremont. Everything else was lost in the war.

The cloud of bolshevism is hanging over Poland, according to these people, who say the government of the republic is not yet firmly established.

Norgaard Must Make Report Today or Face Dismissal

Failure to make a report on alleged assault on William Helgeson, 2908 Vinton street, at Central police station Thursday morning, resulted in the suspension from the department of Chief of Police Elmer Russell Norgaard, appointed policeman nine months ago for bravery in saving Mayor Smith's life in the September riot.

Norgaard was given 24 hours last night by the chief to give his report. He had not appeared at noon today.

Wiley Refuses to Testify At Traction Wage Hearing

J. Benjamin Wiley, business agent for the street car men's union in Des Moines, yesterday refused to appear as a witness at the wage hearing being conducted by the State Railway commission in the federal building here. He said he had been brought here in the interest of the union and had been instructed not to testify at the hearing.

Wiley said men in Des Moines had been granted a 3-cent increase, but the company has been unable to pay it as yet.

Saunders County to Honor American Legion on July 4

Wahoo, Neb., July 3.—(Special.)—The American Legion is lined up for the biggest celebration Monday that Wahoo ever held. There will be a barbecue, fireworks, races, bands, ball games, wrestling exhibition by Stecker and others and dancing. There will be something doing from the time the avian announces the break of day until the dance breaks up the next morning. All stores and restaurants are to be closed and all proceeds of the day go to building a home for the American Legion.

Macon Man Victor In Race; Two Prizes

Macon, Mo., July 3.—When W. H. Stanfield made the race for reelection as city marshal he had a double prize in sight. The most attractive was Mrs. Agnes A. Alexander, young and comely widow, who promised to change her name to Stanfield if the marshal's race was successful. Stanfield retained his office by a large majority. The widow made good her word.

William T. Tilden Defeats Patterson for Golf Title

Wimbledon, July 3.—(By The Associated Press.)—William T. Tilden of Philadelphia won the British-lawn tennis championship in singles on the courts here today. Tilden defeated Gerald L. Patterson of Australia, the title holder, in the challenge round.

Washington Appointments.

Washington, July 3.—(Special Telegrams.)—J. M. Smith has been appointed pension surgeon at Geneva, Neb., for the term of 10 years.

Postmaster appointed: Thomas E. Nickson, vice Mrs. K. D. Marsh resigned, Humboldt county, Iowa; Alfred M. Moore, vice M. E. Scott, removed, Whitney, Perkins county, South Dakota.

Name Demonstration Agent.

Wahoo, Neb., July 3.—(Special.)—Miss Alice E. Thompson of Minneapolis has been selected home demonstration agent of Saunders county, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Emma McDonald. Miss Thompson has spent several years in this line of work in Minnesota and Iowa.

Wahoo Editor Returns.

Wahoo, Neb., July 3.—(Special.)—Will Pickett, editor of the Wahoo Warper, is home from his trip with the National Editorial Association through the eastern states and eastern Canada.

To the Stockholders of the Skinner Packing Company:

Omaha, Nebraska, July 3, 1920.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF SKINNER PACKING COMPANY:

The Committee of Nine has again repeated the arguments which they advocated at the meeting of June 26th and upon which, after a full explanation and discussion thereof they were then overwhelmingly defeated.

They state clearly that they base their report "absolutely on the investigation of the state of Nebraska." If they had read that report they would have seen the following statement made at the very introduction by the Examiner: "It should be thoroughly understood that this examination was not for the purpose of making a complete audit of the affairs of the Company inasmuch as that would be almost impossible to make in such short space of time as was covered by this examination." They would have also seen that that report stated that the Skinner Packing Company was absolutely solvent so by the Committee's own confession their report was based on a report which was based on an audit which the Examiner at the very start admitted was "not a complete audit of the affairs of the Company." And by their own confession they have urged that this Company be put in the hands of Trustees, although it is absolutely solvent.

In fairness to the stockholders it should be known that the Skinner Packing Company was not subject to examination by the Bureau of Securities, but that the records were willingly thrown open to their Examiner. It should also be known that this Examiner was not then and is not now a regular employee of the Bureau of Securities. He was hired especially for this examination and he came from Illinois. He is not an accountant of national fame or reputation.

An examination of his report from start to finish will convince any fair-minded person that he drew many conclusions which were unwarranted and which a careful investigation on his part would have proved were misleading.

The Bureau of Securities and the Attorney General's office as well as the Committee of Nine have been misled by the inaccuracies of this report.

On motion to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska, permission was granted by that Court to employ Arthur Young and Company, Certified Public Accountants of Chicago, to examine the books for the purpose of "submitting their report to the stockholders and also to the Court."

Arthur Young and Company are leading authorities with a world-wide reputation in accounting. They have accountants who have spent months on the books of the Skinner Packing Company and are entirely familiar with these books. One of the partners of the Chicago firm is at present personally supervising the audit permitted by the State Supreme Court.

I have submitted to him a series of questions which raise all of the points raised by the Committee of Nine in their various reports and statements as the same affect the Skinner Packing Company. His reply shows that the special examination of the outside accountants called in by the State is erroneous and has misled the Committee of Nine as well as many others.

I do not understand that the Attorney General is taking sides with anyone or attempting to dictate or claiming he has the right to dictate the internal policy of this company, and I am satisfied when he sees the audit of Arthur Young and Company he will realize that the chief reason for the litigation which he started does not exist and that the chief objects of the litigation have been accomplished.

The following clipping from the Nebraska State Journal of July 1st, 1920, would not indicate that the Attorney General desires to destroy the Skinner Packing Company or intends to represent any faction as a personal advocate of their particular plan for running the company:

"The Attorney General's office has taken the position that it is not and cannot be the legal representative of the stockholders or of any group of them, and that it undertook these cases purely for the purpose of preserving the corporation from threatened disintegration through lawsuits, they will not be dismissed until it is quite evident that the best interests of the corporation have been conserved. The state cannot and does not attempt to run any of the corporations, but it is interested in seeing that the laws are obeyed." * * * The attitude of the Attorney General is not likely to be influenced by any petition of the stockholders unless in the meantime the legal phases of the matter have been arranged as he believes they should be. He is fairly well satisfied with the status of affairs. The main object of the litigation has already been accomplished."

In the foregoing article the Attorney General's office says that they believe the objects of the litigation have been accomplished. Why then, should any stockholders, minority or majority, desire that this litigation be continued? The facts are that before the litigation was ever started its "objects had been accomplished"; for all readjustments of the business had been made on June 12th, 1920, while the first suit was filed June 15th, 1920, and the suit against the Packing Company on June 23rd, 1920.

The Committee of Nine have just served me with notice that they intend to intervene in this case. Evidently they fear the Attorney General does not intend to pull their chests out of the fire and does not wish unnecessarily to force a sale of these properties which the Committee of Nine seems determined to do.

The Committee of Nine's reference to Ben Holland's affidavit as "positively false" is not borne out by the statements of Mr. J. W. Davis, the Secretary of said Committee of Nine. Mr. Davis admitted to the meeting in answer to Mr. Holland's statement which was made to the Committee was going to ask for over \$7,000.00 for their services. If Ben Holland's affidavit does not state the facts, why do not the Committee of Nine tell what are the facts if they are so anxious to explain everything in full?

In closing I wish to urge every stockholder to read the following report of Arthur Young and Company because their report proves conclusively that Paul F. Skinner and Lloyd M. Skinner have been terribly maligned. The public and the stockholders have been led to believe that Paul and Lloyd have enriched themselves at the expense of the Packing Company, whereas the facts show conclusively that in return for twenty-two months' incessant labor, during which time they amassed a huge aggregation of capital at a remarkably small cost, build a magnificent packing plant which is a great benefit and credit to Omaha and the stockraisers of the tributary territory. Paul and Lloyd received only their salary and expenses, Paul receiving \$15,290.00 and Lloyd receiving \$21,500.00 and the facts show that there is no watered stock in their hands nor in the hands of anyone, and yet Paul and Lloyd have been heapd with vituperation and condemnation instead of being rewarded by the plaudits of the public as they deserved to be for the monumental services they have rendered to the stockholders, to the city and to the surrounding territory, and I am prepared to show, and will show, if this case ever comes to trial, that the Committee of Nine and many others have been duped by a small coterie of men who are behind the scenes, doing everything in their power to wreck the plant so that it may eventually come into their control.

I have been reluctant heretofore to "try my case in the newspapers," but believe that silence has now ceased to be a virtue.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM RITCHIE, JR.
Omaha, Neb., July 2, 1920.

Mr. William Ritchie, Jr., Attorney for Skinner Packing Company.

Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request we have prepared answers to a number of questions which you submitted to us in connection with a report purported to have been issued by a "Committee of Nine" in so far as said report dwells upon the handling of the affairs of the Skinner Packing Company from the inception of its business to January 31st, 1920. For convenience, we quote your questions and directly thereafter we make our reply.

QUESTION: The "Committee of Nine" reports that the Promotion accounts show the Skinner Packing Company expended a total of \$1,517,176.84 for Promotion, which is equal to 22 1/2% of the Outstanding Capital Stock. From your examination of the Books of the Skinner Packing Company can you say whether or not the above statement is correct, and will you explain the matter clearly?

ANSWER: We have found that the charges to Promotion expenditures consist of Commission paid to Salesmen selling stock, Advertising in connection with the sale of stock, Legal Fees in connection with the organization of the Company, Office and Clerical Salaries, Office Expenses, Postage, etc., all of which, in our opinion, are properly distributable to Promotion Expenditures, but they were incurred not only in furthering the sale of Capital Stock, but also in developing and promoting the Company.

We show below a detailed analysis of the Promotion Expenditures as called for on the books of the Skinner Packing Company, January 31st, 1920:

Advertising	71,673.77
Appraisals	341.87
Bank Exchanges, etc.	1,024.55
Salesmen's Commissions	975,302.15
Insurance	4,072.29
Legal Fees	22,036.67
License Fees, etc.	874.94
Misc. Expenditures (unclassified)	314.63
Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.	6,044.06
Postage	6,832.70
Rentals	4,035.11
Salaries	58,078.82
Taxes	545.99
Telephone and Telegrams	2,102.08
Traveling Expenses	2,905.65
Advisory Board	509.17
Auditing	802.57
Total	\$1,166,497.12

The "Committee of Nine" in their report show Promotion Expenditures of \$1,517,176.84, which is made up as follows:

Promotion Expenditures as shown above	\$1,166,497.12
Expenditures charged to P. F. Skinner	176,781.89
Expenditures charged to L. M. Skinner	173,897.83
Total	\$1,517,176.84

We are of the opinion that Promotion Expenditures to be used in arriving at the per cent of Capital Stock outstanding used for this purpose should be \$1,034,329.99—arrived at as follows:

Promotion Expenditures as shown above	\$1,166,497.12
from which are to be deducted the following items:	
Interest earned on Securities taken in payment for Capital Stock, interest on Notes given for Capital Stock and Discount received for prompt payments of purchase invoices	272,602.09
Total	\$ 893,895.03

To which is to be added certain items charged to the accounts of Paul F. Skinner and Lloyd M. Skinner in error and which should have been charged to Promotion Expenditures, as shown in a later analysis of these two accounts—

From P. F. Skinner Account	\$1,290.00
From L. M. Skinner Account	69,144.96
Total	\$1,034,329.99

On January 31st, there was outstanding on the books of the Skinner Packing Company

8% Participating, Preferred Stock	\$7,023,200.00
Common Stock	41,400.00
to which is to be added the amount received on Capital Stock sold above the "Par Value" and on which commissions were paid	979,725.00
Total	\$8,044,325.00

Making a total of \$8,044,325.00 Received in payment of Capital Stock against which the Promotion Expenditures are to be computed to obtain the per cent of these expenditures to the total received in payment for Capital Stock.

To the foregoing \$8,044,325.00 should be added the sale of stock which for one reason or another were canceled and on which the salesmen received their commissions. These accounts are now being analyzed, but the analysis is not yet completed, but taking the figures we now have the actual Promotion Costs show to have been 12.85% on January 31st, 1920, which percentage will be materially reduced when the Gross Sales have been thoroughly analyzed.

We have been unable to reconcile the figures upon which the "Committee of Nine" in their report arrive at 22 1/2% of the Capital Stock Outstanding as having been expended for promotion. We arrive at 19.88%, using the exact figures they have used, viz: \$7,640,000.00 of Capital Stock Outstanding and \$1,517,176.84 expended for promotion.

For your information we set forth below figures which show that at June 30, 1920, the Promotion Expenditures amounted to 12.07% of the amount received for Capital Stock.

Total Capital Stock Outstanding June 30, 1920	\$7,306,750.00
Premiums Received on Capital Stock	962,775.50
Total	\$8,269,525.50

Promotion Expenditures to June 30, 1920	\$1,180,812.12
Discount interest earned and Discounts taken	353,022.89
Total	\$ 857,789.23

Add: To be transferred from the accounts of Lloyd M. Skinner as previously shown

Total	\$140,434.96
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Promotion Expenditures as adjusted

Total	\$ 998,224.19
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The per cent of Promotion Expenditures to Capital Stock Outstanding at June 30, 1920, on the figures shown is 12.07%, which will be materially reduced when we shall have thoroughly analyzed the Gross Sales.

QUESTION: Reference is made to an Account called "Promotion Account B." Have you analyzed this account and included it in the Statement above rendered?

ANSWER: Yes. This account consists of the two accounts of Paul F. Skinner and Lloyd M. Skinner already mentioned and \$3,641.94 advances to Paul F. Skinner by the Macaroni Company. The Promotion Charges included therein are:

Paul F. Skinner, Cash	\$15,290.00
Services of P. D. Askew	56,000.00
Total	\$71,290.00
Lloyd M. Skinner, Cash	13,144.96
Services of P. D. Askew	69,144.96
Total	\$140,434.96

The Cash Payments to the Skinner Brothers mentioned above are charged to Promotion in the absence of particulars as to the expenses and services they cover.

QUESTION: Do the "Promotion Expenditures and percentages which you have outlined above include the Cash and Liberty Bonds paid to Porter D. Askew?

ANSWER: QUESTION: The "Committee of Nine" reports that the Packing Company Books show Personal Accounts in the name of Paul F. Skinner and Lloyd M. Skinner, upon which they drew at will, that the total of Paul F. Skinner's Account was \$176,781.89 and Lloyd M. Skinner's account totaled \$173,897.83, and that in addition to this, Lloyd M. Skinner received approximately \$21,720.00 as President's salary up to January 1, 1920.

Is this true? And is the inference that Paul F. Skinner has drawn for himself from the Company \$176,781.89 true? And is the statement that Lloyd M. Skinner drew for himself \$173,897.83 from the Company true? And what cash did Paul F. Skinner and Lloyd M. Skinner actually draw for their own use?

ANSWER: While it is true that the Books of the Skinner Packing Company contain at January 31, 1920, accounts of Paul F. Skinner and Lloyd M. Skinner as referred to in your question, the analysis of these accounts develops that they contain the following charges which were paid therein erroneously. After the analysis of each account we show to what accounts, in our opinion, they should have been charged, to which they will later be transferred.

PAUL F. SKINNER ACCOUNT

Cash Payments as follows:	
September 19, 1919, amount paid for	
Months' Services and Company Expenses, March to September	\$10,000.00
Dec. 18, 1919, Payment for Services	5,290.00
Total	\$15,290.00
June 5, 1919, cost of obtaining Trade Mark No. 6,791	739.00
Other charges as follows:	
December 22, 1919, one-half of total value of Liberty Bonds given to P. D. Askew for Services as Promoter	56,000.00
December 19, 1919, for 300 Shares of Capital Stock of the Skinner Baking Company temporarily charged to this account, but purchased for and belonging to the Skinner Packing Company	30,000.00
December 31, 1919, Interest on Notes given by P. F. Skinner for Capital Stock to be paid by him	14,844.42
January 10 to January 17, 1920, one-half of loss suffered on account of discounting \$1,696,000.00 of Liberty Bonds to obtain funds for completion of plants and to start operations	59,908.47
Total	\$176,781.89

Distributable:	
To Promotion Expense Cash Payments	\$15,290.00
Services of P. D. Askew	56,000.00
To Cost of Trademark (fixed assets)	739.00
To Capital Stock of the Skinner Baking Company, held by the Skinner Packing Company	30,000.00
To Discount on Bonds—to be distributed	59,908.47
To remain as a charge against P. F. Skinner	14,844.42
Total	\$176,781.89

From the above you will see that Paul F. Skinner only actually received in Cash for his own use \$15,290.00 and which amount was for salary and expenses from March, 1918, to January 31, 1920.

LLOYD M. SKINNER ACCOUNT

Cash payments as follows:	
Nov. 21, 1918	\$2,000.00
Dec. 22, 1918	1,000.00
Dec. 19, 1918	290.00
June 20, 1919	1,000.00
June 30, 1919	500.00
July 18, 1919	500.00
Sept. 9, 1919	1,000.00
Sept. 22, 1919	2,680.00
Oct. 1, 1919	1,167.00
Nov. 11, 1919	972.76
Nov. 11, 1919	1,000.00
Dec. 18, 1919	1,000.00
Dec. 18, 1919	35.20
Total	\$ 13,144.96

Other Charges as follows:

Dec. 22, 1919—One-half of total value of Liberty Bonds given to P. D. Askew for Services as Promoter	56,000.00
Dec. 19, 1919—For 300 Shares of Capital Stock of the Skinner Baking Company temporarily charged to this account, but purchased for and belonging to the Skinner Packing Company	30,000.00
Dec. 31, 1919—Interest on Notes given by Lloyd M. Skinner for Capital Stock to be paid by him	14,844.42
Jan. 10th to 17th, 1920—One-half of loss suffered on account of discounting \$1,696,000.00 of Liberty Bonds to obtain funds for completion of plants and to start operations	59,908.45
Total	\$173,897.83

Distributable:

To Promotion Expense—Cash Payments	\$13,144.96
Services of P. D. Askew	56,000.00
To Capital Stock of the Skinner Baking Company, held by the Skinner Packing Company	30,000.00
To Discount on Bonds—to be distributed	59,908.45
To remain as a charge against L. M. Skinner	14,844.42
Total	\$173,897.83

We have found the payments to Lloyd M. Skinner as President's salary to January 1, 1920, to be \$21,500.00, instead of \$21,720.00 as stated in your question. There had been a payment of \$220.00 to Lloyd M. Skinner, which was later returned to the Company, but which was included in salary paid in the report of the "Committee of Nine."

QUESTION: Were Paul F. Skinner and Lloyd M. Skinner charged with the interest on the notes which they gave for stock during the time such notes were outstanding?

ANSWER: Yes—they were charged with this interest and these amounts were not credited back to them when the stock was turned in and their notes canceled. The charges still remain against them as shown on their accounts above analyzed.

QUESTION: Have Paul F. Skinner or Lloyd M. Skinner received anything but their salaries and expenses for their supervision of the sale of stock, the construction of the Plant and the General Management thereof?

ANSWER: No.

QUESTION: The "Committee of Nine" says that "In December, 1918, the Directors paid to the Stockholders out of the Treasury of the Company \$100,000.00 as Dividends." Was there a Capital Surplus equivalent to the sum paid in dividends on the date said dividend was declared? If so, please explain.

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