

THE WEATHER.

Fair and colder Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain west portion; moderate northwest winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837

1914—THE NEW YEAR—1914. The New Year is approaching, and now would be a good time to Map Out Your Advertising Campaign for 1914. The Star will send a man to help, if you phone 91.

VOL. XCIII—NO. 83.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,518.

SEVERE STORM ON ATLANTIC COAST

Another Lashes The Southern Coast of California

BARGES GIVEN UP AS LOST

Waves Twenty Feet High Drive in Bulkheads and Flood New Jersey Towns—Highest Tide on Record in California.

New York, Dec. 26.—Two men drowned in the East river and ten men—the crews of two barges wrecked on the New Jersey coast—given up as lost, is the cost in human lives of the storm which swept over this city and vicinity early this morning.

At Seabright, N. J., a fashionable summer resort, 20 miles' south of here, most of the houses have either been wrecked or are under water. Several hotels and fine residences were among those undermined and badly damaged. Seventy families are homeless.

The damage to property is estimated at \$1,000,000, most of it borne by Seabright and other points along the northern section of the New Jersey coast. Most of the property losses are due to bulkheads giving way under the onslaught of waves lashed into fury by a gale which at one time reached a velocity of 90 miles an hour.

The two three-masted barges whose crews have been given up as lost were in tow of the sea-going tug Edward F. Luckenbach. While the storm was at its worst the barges broke away and then drifted inshore midway between life saving stations 16 and 18, six miles south of Seaside Park, N. J. At 9:30 this morning only one of the masts of the barges was visible and it was the form of a man. A little later both mast and man disappeared.

Heroic efforts on the part of the life saving crews have so far failed to reveal a single survivor of the wreck. The tug was reported safe in this port late tonight.

The two men drowned here were longshoremen whose boat was caught in the storm and swamped.

Seminole to Rescue. Washington, Dec. 26.—Wireless advice to the revenue cutter office early today from the United States ship Seminole, reported the schooner Augusta W. Snow, Jacksonville to New York, safe and proceeding port. The Seminole left Wilmington, N. C. yesterday afternoon in response to a wireless message which stated that an unknown schooner, presumably the Snow, was in distress off Diamond Shoals.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 26.—The story of a timely rescue of a party of eight members of the crew of the British barkentine Malwa, was recounted by Capt. J. W. Gould, one of the rescued men, when he arrived here today on the revenue cutter Seminole. Gould and his men were taken aboard the Miami this morning from the British steamer Cestrian which on Christmas eve was wrecked on the rigging of their sinking vessel.

The Malwa, bound from Gulfport for Trinidad with a cargo of asphalt, encountered a severe storm in the Gulf at noon yesterday. The heavy mast and a portion of her deck were carried away and she began to sink. The crew toward evening took to the rigging and by means of torches at last attracted the attention of the Cestrian. They were taken off in a sea that threatened to swamp the lifeboats of the rescue ship. The Malwa was abandoned.

Trail of Wreckage. Seabright, N. J., Dec. 26.—The storm which raged along the northern New Jersey coast today left a trail of wreckage on the beach for miles. The heavy surf washed away houses, undermined streets and furrowed bulkheads.

The fishermen of Seabright were the worst sufferers. Many who lived in huts near the beach were homeless today. Men were at work shoring up buildings which threatened to collapse under weakened foundations. Railroad tracks were blocked by sand. Two hotels were undermined and all but washed away. No loss of life was reported.

Snow at Albany. Albany, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A heavy dry snow fell today in depths varying from five to 18 inches throughout this part of the State. In this city about five inches of snow fell, but the record mark was set in White Hall and 14 inches had fallen in Glens Fall by noon. Nine inches of snow was reported from Johnstown.

Electric and steam transportation lines suffered as a result. Northern cities reported many trains from one to two hours late. From White Hall came the story that the blizzard was the worst since the memorable storm of 1888.

Tide Above Normal. Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 26.—Bulkheads were smashed, tons of lumber were washed up on the beach, and other damage was caused by a storm which raged here last night and today. The five miles of meadows between this city and the mainland resembled a turbulent sea all day. The tide was three feet above normal. Hall, snow and rain all day.

Deaths from Storm. Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—Death, and considerable property damage, resulted from storms throughout Eastern Pennsylvania last night and today. Michael Clark, an almshouse inmate, and Dennis McCadden, a farmer, were frozen to death in snow drifts near Pottsville.

High winds, heavy snow and low temperatures at Reading and Hazleton, seriously delayed trolley and railroad traffic.

Shanomet reported all coal mines (Continued on Page Eight.)

PRESIDENT MAKES GOOD FIRE CHIEF

Wilson Discovered Fire and Instructs Fighters.

HANDSOMEST HOME ON COAST

Beautiful Home of Judge Neville Saved By Timely Assistance From President and His Escorts Who Extinguished Fire.

Pass Christian, Miss., Dec. 26.—President Wilson tonight found himself the hero of the gulfoast. Word spread far and wide that the watchful eye of the chief executive had spied a blaze that threatened to destroy one of the handsomest homes on the Southern shore, and that he had acted the volunteer fire chief in a manner that long will be remembered in this region.

The President was returning from a quiet game of golf toward noon and on passing through Gulfport, eight miles from here, saw a blaze on a roof of a big house. It was the home of Judge J. H. Neville, who won fame in 1891 by prosecuting John L. Sullivan for a prize fight at Richburg, Miss., with Jake Kilrain. Mrs. Neville, who was alone in the building, had run to the window to watch the President go by when suddenly two machines stopped and the President himself alighted. Quick as a flash he darted up the front steps, followed by his physician, Dr. Grayson, the secret service men and chauffeurs, who had unstrapped the fire extinguishers from their machines and awaited the President's orders. Mrs. Neville was confused.

"Don't be alarmed," said the President coolly, "your house is afire but these men will put it out quickly if you will show them the way to the attic." Mrs. Neville pointed the way upstairs and Robinson and Fredericks the chauffeurs, broke a window and climbed out on the roof, while James Sloan and Jack Wheeler, the secret service guards, tore away the shingles and helped light the flames. Mrs. Neville didn't know how to treat her unexpected, distinguished guest, who urged her to keep calm.

"Will you come into the parlor," she asked.

"No thanks," replied the President, "but you might let me get a bucket of water. Mrs. Neville hastened to comply, but just then the fire fighters arrived on the roof, while James Sloan and Jack Wheeler, the secret service guards, tore away the shingles and helped light the flames. Mrs. Neville didn't know how to treat her unexpected, distinguished guest, who urged her to keep calm.

"Well done," said the President, and the entire party left the house for the automobiles. The local fire department was just arriving with hook and ladder and other apparatus.

The fire's ever-annoyed the President, and he added with a proud smile "My men just put it out."

Judge Neville and his son came running up at that moment and a big crowd collected. The judge thanked the President and spoke appreciatively of the President's thoughtful concern for Mrs. Neville.

The President took no motor ride in the afternoon, resting after his exertion at golf. He enjoyed the change in the temperature and was enthusiastic about the links, which lie along the shore of the Gulf of Mexico and were again opened today by sunshine instead of being swept by chilly winds like those of Christmas day.

The President dictated a few letters and read scores of telegrams that poured in today as they have been for the last few days, congratulating him on the enactment of the currency bill. He took a nap during the afternoon and again spent the evening with his family.

M'GUIRE KEPT OFF OF STAND

Former Mayor of Syracuse Refused to Waive Immunity and Not Allowed to Testify.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Owen L. Kearney, formerly section superintendent of the State canal system, testified at the Osborne investigation into State Highway affairs today that he had received approximately \$2,200 from canal workmen in contributions during the political campaign of 1912. These contributions represented assessments of about 5 per cent of their pay on all workmen within his territory for a period of five months.

W. C. Elmendorf, a foreman of canal shops, testified he received from another subordinate of Kearney, Harry Bogue, a list of the workmen and the amounts each had been assessed. These amounts were deducted from their pay.

Kearney attempted to explain that the assessments were made by an organization known as the Jefferson Club, but admitted that all employes, irrespective of political affiliations, were required to meet the assessments.

Of the funds so collected \$914 went to Walter G. Robinson, the canal division superintendent, and the rest to two officers of the Jefferson Club. The money paid to Robinson went to the Democratic State committee.

When James K. McGuire, former mayor of Syracuse, was called as witness, Commissioner Osborne produced a letter from District Attorney Whitman of New York City, advising that McGuire was not permitted to testify unless he would waive immunity. The witness refused to do this on ground that he is under indictment.

REBEL OFFICERS ABOARD CRUISER

Party Claims Official Honors Were Given Them.

PITTSBURG WAS AT SAN BLAS

Acting Secretary of Navy Roosevelt States That Honors Were Not Accorded Constitutionalist But to Governor.

Culliacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, Dec. 26.—Constitutionalist officials of Sinaloa were accorded official honors when they visited the United States cruiser Pittsburg at San Blas, according to details of the visit related today when the party returned here.

The insurgent state officials had visited the Pittsburg upon request of Rear Admiral Cowles whom they had met in San Blas. The party was received by Gen. Carranza and his advisers. Culliacan. The insurgent version of the visit was that when Governor Riveros and General Turbe boarded the Pittsburg they were received by a salute of 17 guns. The Mexican colors floated with the stars and stripes over the American ship of war. The visitors were entertained at luncheon and inspected the ship and crew.

This account of the visit produced much enthusiasm here.

Hermosillo, Sonora, Dec. 26.—News of the reception of the Sinaloa Constitutionalist officers on the United States cruiser Pittsburg was received by Gen. Carranza and his advisers with an unusual show of interest.

The event was considered by officials here to be the best proof yet offered of the good feeling of the government toward the revolutionary party of Mexico.

Washington Explains. Washington, Dec. 26.—Honors accorded Governor Riveros and his party by Rear Admiral Cowles on board the cruiser Pittsburg, were in recognition of the legally elected officials of the State of Sinaloa and not of members of the Constitutionalist forces opposing the Huerta government in Mexico.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that Rear Admiral Cowles had previously visited of the governor and his party to the Pittsburg, paid formal courtesy (Continued on Page Eight.)

BOTH SIDES RESTED

In Schmidt Murder Case Late Yesterday Afternoon.

Experts for State Declare That Ex-Priest is Shamming Insanity—His Mind Works Rapidly, but Not Disorderly, Says One.

New York, Dec. 26.—Prosecution and defense rested late this afternoon in the case of Hans Schmidt, accused of the murder of Anna Amuller. Argument will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Each side will be given 90 minutes to sum up.

Four alienists called by the State today testified that in their opinions Schmidt has been shamming insanity. Dr. Carlos McDonald testified that on September 24th the accused expert had told him:

"I did it. I am willing for the law to take its course, and you can have my body." Dr. McDonald gave it as his opinion that Schmidt had shammed insanity much more cleverly than an ignorant person could have done.

Dr. George H. Kirby said he had found the prisoner's mind to be working rapidly but that it shammed insanity of abnormality. He doubted the truth of Schmidt's assertions that he had visions.

That the accused had answered all questions readily and connectedly when he examined him, was the testimony given by Dr. Allen R. Dieffendorf. According to this expert, Schmidt is sane. Dr. William Mabon testified similarly.

RESTITUTION SUITS BROUGHT.

Against Directors of 'Frisco Road by St. Louis, Dec. 26.—Receivers of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad today were directed by Circuit Judge Sanborn, in the United States district court, to bring restitution suits against present and former directors of the railroad.

The court's order is qualified only by the proviso that suits shall be brought if the special counsel appointed today believe that they can be successfully maintained. That the special counsel will be convinced that such suits would be successful is generally agreed.

The suits are to be based on the sale of the 'Frisco feeder lines that were promoted by syndicates of which certain 'Frisco officials were members.

A recent departure is the Home club in New York City, for the benefit of servants, who may board there if they are members, during the time they are unemployed, for \$2 a week.

ALL NON-UNION AID IS BEING REFUSED

Calumet Citizens Have Trouble Disposing of Money

MINERS REJECT ALL OFFERS

Grief Stricken Families Prefer to Suffer Rather Than Accept Money From Opposition of Western Federation.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 26.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was put on a train and sent out of the copper strike district tonight. The deportation was the direct result of refusal of families stricken by the Christmas eve disaster here to accept relief from a committee, the majority of whose members belonged to the Citizens' Alliance, an organization combating the five months' strike of the Federation.

It was stated to the relief committee that the Federation had forbidden its members to accept any portion of the \$25,000 raised for relief of the strike victims. A section of the committee thereupon was delegated to confer with Moyer.

The session, held at a hotel in Hancock, was warm. The citizens alliance men told the Union executive that his attitude was "against all dictations of humanity." They demanded that he retract statements attributed to him, saying that the cry of "fire" which started the panic was raised by a member of the alliance.

Moyer, it was said, refused to make retraction. A short time later he and John Tanner, of California, an organizer for the Federation, were observed on a street car going from Hancock to Houghton.

Moyer Leaves Town. Just across the bridge connecting the two towns is the depot of the copper range railroad. There it was that Moyer and Tanner boarded a train bound for Chicago. They were accompanied by three men who seemed to be guarding them although (Continued on Page Eight.)

"Negro Toe" For The President

Sent by Raleigh Methodist Orphans Who Receive Gifts From Mr. Daniels.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 26.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels for himself and four boys today presented Christmas gifts to all the children of the Methodist Orphanage here, an institution in which he takes great interest. This has been his custom for years.

As an incident President Wilson is to receive a big "nigger toe" or Brazilian nut from the orphans. They wrote to him and asked that he let Secretary Daniels visit them Christmas, that if he did they would send a big nigger toe. He wrote back to them and said the "nigger toe" from the orphans goes back with Secretary Daniels.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY GINNED MOST COTTON

Led South Carolina Counties With 74,493 Bales.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 26.—Orangeburg county, with 74,493 bales, led all counties of the state in the amount of cotton ginned prior to December 25, according to the corrected totals just announced by the bureau of the census.

The preliminary totals for the state was made public by the bureau of the census at 10 A. M. Saturday, December 20.

OUTLINES

In welcoming De La Barra, the Mexican envoy to Japan people of the latter nation discovered that the building was on fire. He and his two mechanics and secret service men put out the flame before the local fire department reached the scene.

Those who were struck by the disaster at Calumet, Mich., have refused all aid coming from any source than a Union. Citizens of the town have raised \$25,000 but can not give it away.

Time loans weaker. Wheat firm. No. 2 red 99 1-2 to 101; No. 1 Northern Duluth 99. Corn easy 72 3-4. Rosin quiet. Turpentine quiet.

TO INVESTIGATE VERMONT TROUBLE

What Caused Shaft on Big Battleship to Break?

WELCOME TO DE LA BARRA

Prominent Men Speak at Meeting Given in Honor of Mexican—De La Barra Leads Cheers for Japan and Emperor.

Washington, Dec. 26.—With the broken shaft of the battleship Vermont as an object lesson the naval board of inspection and survey is going to the Norfolk navy yard in a few days to begin an exhaustive inquiry into the causes for the breaking of the great main shafting of the two great propeller shafts of the Vermont snapped while the battleship was breasting a storm in mid-ocean two weeks ago, returning from the Mediterranean to Jampton Roads. The vessel was kept under way with the remaining propeller until assistance summoned by wireless arrived, and therefore never was in the extreme peril that would have followed had all shafts broken.

A few years ago there was a regular epidemic of break-downs of this character among American navy vessels and while temporary expedients were adopted, mainly in the direction of enlarging the size of the shafting, it has remained a mystery in engineering circles just why a shaft should break when it had been given an ample margin of strength above all foreseen strains. That the steel "gets tired" under the constant vibration of long cruises at 12 knots speed is the opinion of most engineers, but what the naval board intends to find out if possible is some means of detecting this deterioration before the metal actually reaches the breaking point.

Microscopic Examination. The inspection board, which is headed by Captain Henry B. Wilson, will make a microscopic examination of the metal in the broken shaft of the Vermont and later this will be the subject of some special studies by the engineering classes at Annapolis. The starboard shaft of the Vermont, which was unbroken, will be removed and subjected to tests to ascertain if it was weakened in any degree.

Simultaneously careful measurements will be taken of the bearings of the long line of shafting to make sure (Continued on Page Eight.)

REPRIMAND OFFICER

Military Attache at St. Petersburg Disobeyed Orders.

Allowed His Health to Come Before Duty—Sailed for America in Face of Order to Remain at His Post.

New York, Dec. 26.—Major Charles B. Hagadorn, military attache of the American embassy in St. Petersburg, was found guilty by court martial today of disobeying orders and sentenced to a mild reprimand. Major Hagadorn was tried for "willfully" disobeying the command of the President of the United States to remain at St. Petersburg until further orders. The court amended the charge to read: "Had fallen to obey" and of this offense found him guilty.

Major Hagadorn was one of the first officers appointed to the foreign service by President Wilson. After a month in St. Petersburg his health began to fail and about six weeks ago he called for permission to return to the United States. Permission was granted, but as the officer was about to board his train he received another order to stay in St. Petersburg and make his application for release through the embassy—provided he had not "already started."

Major Hagadorn, who was greatly worried by his physical condition, decided that to all intents and purposes he had started for home and three weeks later reported at the War Department in Washington.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Department of the East, presided at the court martial "and wrote the following reprimand: "It is difficult to understand how an officer of Major Hagadorn's length of service could fail to fully appreciate the exact meaning of the instructions to remain at St. Petersburg unless he had started, and as said instructions were received by him before he actually started, the only explanation of his action seems to be his illness as set forth by the evidence. The fact that Major Hagadorn has been brought to trial and the incident publicity of the offenses with which he is charged is deemed a sufficient reprimand and it is hoped it may have the effect of causing him in the future to strictly comply with orders at any time with orders of his superiors, such absolute and strict obedience being as he well knows, the first duty of a soldier."

Major Hagadorn's family home is in Binghamton, N. Y. He entered West Point in 1887. It is understood that he will be ordered to rejoin his old regiment, the 23rd infantry, in Texas City.

JAPS CRITICISE UNITED STATES

Expression of Public Sentiment at Mass Meeting.

WELCOME TO DE LA BARRA

Prominent Men Speak at Meeting Given in Honor of Mexican—De La Barra Leads Cheers for Japan and Emperor.

Tokio, Dec. 26.—Criticism of the United States for discriminating against Japanese and disapproval of the prospective participation of Japanese in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, were expressed in resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens before the Imperial Palace here today. The meeting attended a so-called "National welcome" to Francisco De La Barra, special envoy from Mexico. Senor De La Barra is here officially to thank Japan for her participation in the Mexican centennial.

The mass meeting at the palace was attended by several thousand people who previously had marched through the city in a procession calculated to demonstrate the nation's appreciation of the visit of the Mexican envoy. The procession formed in the city park, where speeches were delivered by prominent men. This was followed by a brilliant display of fireworks and numerous bonfires.

The procession then proceeded to the hotel, where Senor De La Barra is staying. After the crowd had serenaded the visitor, a committee of members of Parliament and other popular leaders mounted the balcony, where De La Barra greeted them amid prolonged cheering.

The committee presented to the visitor a sword and other gifts, which he acknowledged briefly, and then called for cheers for the Emperor and the Japanese nation.

The procession afterward marched to the Mexican legation, and then to the Imperial palace. After the mass meeting there, it disbanded.

At a dinner given tonight by the merchants of Tokio in honor of Senor De La Barra, Baron Makino, the foreign minister, in a speech favored the strengthening of trade between Japan and Mexico.

The position press is attacking the foreign office for alleged timidity in the reception of Senor De Yabarra, declaring it fears any enthusiasm shown for the Mexican would cause resentment in the United States.

Reception Unofficial. Washington, Dec. 26.—It is understood by officials here that the elaborate reception accorded to Senor De La Barra by the populace of Tokio was particularly designed to express the dissent of one of the Japanese political factions from the official reception planned by the government.

In his capacity of special envoy from Mexico, diplomatic etiquette provides for certain formal social functions in honor of the visitor, which the Japanese government, it was explained here today, had adhered strictly to the regular court ceremonial. A faction opposed to the government, however, arranged a reception of its own, including a torchlight procession, speech making and sword presentation.

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The first court tennis tournament for the new national challenge cup presented by the Tuxedo Tennis and racquet club will begin here tomorrow. Some 100 players are expected to enter. The place of the gold racquet, now the possession of Jay Gould, after a series of victories.

DENIES BREWER'S TESTIMONY

State Senator Being Tried for Accepting Bribe Says Governor Swore Falsely.

Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 26.—State Senator G. A. Hobbs, testifying at his trial on charges of receiving and soliciting bribes, denied today that he ever received money from Stephen Castleman, as the prosecution charges. He said that he met Castleman a number of times and bribery was discussed but they never had exchanged money. He maintained that he led Castleman on because he wanted to catch him in a bribery plot.

Hobbs testified that Mayor S. J. Taylor, of Jackson, Miss., and State Senator A. W. Bond knew of the alleged plot to catch Castleman. Taylor and Bond earlier in the day had testified to much the same effect Taylor saying that he had discouraged Hobbs from assisting in arriving at a sound conclusion through consideration of fundamental and vital factors. Purely local sentiment and pride must yield to the common good in order that the system be accomplished for the purposes for which it was designed, namely, to secure to the business of the country the elastic system of credits and the stability of conditions so long imperatively demanded.

Consider Merits Only. The committee will not, therefore, be able to receive communications urging the claims of particular cities for preference as the headquarters of the reserve banks. The claims of all cities will be considered upon the merits in view of all the facts which will be developed through the investigations. (Continued on Page Eight.)

ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR NEW SYSTEM

Organization Committee Mark Reserve Boundaries

ARE TO VISIT MANY CITIES

Reserve Banks to be Located at the Most Logical Point in the District, Regardless of Other Considerations.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The organization committee which is to launch the new Federal reserve banking system tonight announced its plan for marking out boundaries of reserve districts and the selection of reserve cities. Public hearings will be held in 14 large cities—New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, New Orleans, Atlanta, Cincinnati and Cleveland.

Although these cities are the only ones to be visited, the advantages of many others will be considered, and bankers and others interested in cities not named in its list will be heard. The two cabinet officers composing the committee will spend practically all of the next two months in this work. They expect to conclude their labors about the end of the period allowed National banks to announce their intention of becoming members of the system.

Secretary McAdoo left his office today, suffering from a slight fever, and the other committee member, Secretary Houston, decided to abandon the task until Mr. McAdoo's recovery. It was said the hard work Mr. McAdoo did to aid in perfecting the currency law has told upon him. Illness is not believed to be serious, but he is expected to return to his desk for several days.

A statement from the committee today said: "The committee has decided to forward immediately to every National and State bank and trust company a copy of the Federal reserve act, together with the form of application for membership in the Federal reserve system."

Under the provisions of the act all National banks will have a significant role in the system. They will be required to accept the terms and provisions on or before February 12th, 1914, and all eligible State banks and companies are permitted to signify their acceptance within the same time.

Hearings to be Held. It was determined that the organization committee will have hearings in various other important cities for the purpose of gathering the views of bankers and business men as to the division of the country into Federal reserve districts and the location of each district of the head office of the Federal reserve banks.

It will not be possible for the committee to hold sessions in all other cities, but ample opportunity will be given for representatives of various sections of the country contiguous to these cities to appear before the committee and present their views. It must not be inferred that the committee has determined upon any one of the reserve cities as a location for the Federal reserve banks. The cities chosen as places for holding sessions of the committee solely because of their accessibility and convenience.

The committee will sit at the custom house in New York on January 2nd and 3rd, in Boston on January 5th and 6th; and return to New York for additional sessions on January 8th and 9th. The committee will sit in Washington from January 12th to 17th; in Chicago, January 19th, 20th and 21st; St. Louis, January 22, 23 and 24; Denver, January 25th. Hearings for other cities will be held between January 28th and March 1st.

Bring Out Certain Points. "The committee desires to be informed particularly upon the following points which are considered primary factors in determining the boundaries of the proposed districts and the location of the Federal reserve banks:

1. Geographical convenience, which involves transportation facilities and rapid communication with all parts of the district.

2. Industrial and commercial development and needs of each section of the country, involving consideration of the general movement of commerce and of business transactions within the districts and the transfer of funds and exchanges of credits arising therefrom.

3. The established custom and trend of business as developed by the present system of bank reserves and checking accounts. In laying out the districts and establishing the headquarters for reserve banks every effort will be made to promote business convenience and normal movements of trade and commerce.

Political considerations will not be permitted to influence the committee in determining these important questions. While the committee appreciates local pride and sentiment, which are prompting many cities to urge their claims, the committee nevertheless must appeal to the patriotism of the country to assist in arriving at a sound conclusion through consideration of fundamental and vital factors. Purely local sentiment and pride must yield to the common good in order that the system be accomplished for the purposes for which it was designed, namely, to secure to the business of the country the elastic system of credits and the stability of conditions so long imperatively demanded.

Consider Merits Only. The committee will not, therefore, be able to receive communications urging the claims of particular cities for preference as the headquarters of the reserve banks. The claims of all cities will be considered upon the merits in view of all the facts which will be developed through the investigations. (Continued on Page Eight.)