

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

Continued from first page.

turned to the fold, sent a friendly letter of apology for his enforced absence.

Several references to the Congo Independent State were made in the course of the debate, and the government speakers urged caution in discussing this subject.

Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Lords that the unfortunate death of the Belgian Premier had delayed the negotiations for the transfer of the Independent State to Belgium.

After debates covering a wide field in foreign and domestic affairs both houses adjourned. It is expected that the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne will last ten days and that the real work of the session will begin about February 10.

THE PROCESSION FROM THE PALACE.

A sunny day favored the royal procession to Westminster to-day, where King Edward opened Parliament with the ceremonies which have been observed for centuries.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra rode from Buckingham Palace to the houses of Parliament in a gilded coach of state, drawn by eight white horses. They were attended by the officials of their households in other state carriages and on horseback.

A thousand persons, including peers, Members of the House of Commons, bishops, judges and diplomats, each one attired, whenever possible, in uniform or robes of state, filled the chamber of the Lords when a fanfare of trumpets at 2 o'clock announced the entry of the state procession.

Queen Alexandra was seated on a chair of state at his right, the Prince and Princess of Wales were on his majesty's left and he was surrounded by a group of state officers.

A threatened outbreak on the part of the women suffragists of England gave unusual interest to the formal proceedings. Greater precautions could not have been taken if an anarchist uprising had been feared.

The Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, whose health is still poor, was the only Cabinet Minister absent when King Edward ascended the throne.

KING EDWARD'S SPEECH.

His majesty, in his speech, referred in conventional words to the visit of the German Emperor, which, he said, could not fail to confirm the friendly relations existing between the two powers.

Acting in the spirit of this agreement, in spite of the complications in Persia, the two governments had maintained a policy of peace. His majesty continued:

My government have joined with the governments of France, Germany and Russia in a treaty for the preservation of the integrity of the Kingdom of Norway. The text of this treaty will be published in due course.

Referring to the peace conference at The Hague last summer, the King said:

The various instruments annexed to the final act of that conference show the progress that has been made, and they are receiving the attentive consideration of my government.

The condition of the Christian and Mussulman populations in the Macedonia vilayets shows no improvement. The bands of different nationalities continue to pursue a campaign of violence, and the situation gives serious cause for anxiety.

The great powers of Europe have agreed to present to the Turkish government a scheme for the improvement of the judiciary in that region, and my government have made further proposals to His Majesty, and also to the great powers for dealing effectually with the principal causes of this disturbance.

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EXPULSION FROM HOUSE.

"Lord de Morley" Unable to Take Seat Among Peers.

London, Jan. 29.—There was a sensation in the House of Lords just before the arrival of his majesty. A man who appeared to be a peer, being duly robed in scarlet and ermine, had his title challenged by the House officials.

"Lord de Morley" has been for years a claimant to a peerage which long since ceased to exist. His claims have been heretofore rejected by the committee of privileges of the House of Lords, to which they were submitted. This is the first time he has demanded in person a seat in that body.

"James Thorne Parker Roe de Morley, twenty-first baron in Eider line by Witt, whose title to the barony of Marshal and the ancient baronies of Hingham and Rie, was brought in by marriages, was born in Middlesex in 1844. He is the son of Freeman Roe, a hydraulic engineer.

After several years spent as manager and proprietor of woollen mills, he became an inventive engineer and won several medals and diplomas at exhibitions. In 1902 he claimed at the Court of Claims for their majesties' coronation the office of hereditary royal standard bearer of England and the marshaling of Ireland—having proved pedigree of blood descent in 1897-98 to the satisfaction of her late majesty's Attorney General by royal command."

LORD CURZON TAKES HIS SEAT.

London, Jan. 29.—The claim of Lord Curzon of Kedleston to be a peer to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords was admitted, and he took the oath and his seat in the House.

SUBSIDIES FOR MOTOR CARS.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—Lieutenants of the army reserve have been selected to form an automobile corps and to undertake the registration of all motor cars in Prussian territory, the owners of which are to receive subsidies, in return for which they will be obliged to keep the machines in order for military purposes in case of mobilization.

The War Office has appropriated £20,000 yearly for grants for this purpose. This step is taken to counteract the possible destruction of railroads in case of war.

INSURANCE COMPANIES HARD HIT.

Riga, Jan. 29.—An association of land owners in the Baltic provinces of Russia brought suit some time ago against a number of insurance companies to compel the payment of compensation for the burning and other damage of insured estates during the revolutionary activity in the Baltic provinces in 1906-7, and a decision was handed down to-day favorable to the land owners.

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NAVAL APPROPRIATION IN DOUMA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—Admiral Bostrom, Assistant Minister of Marine, appeared to-day before the Douma's sub-committee on national defence to advocate the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for new construction contained in the regular budget for 1908.

Considerable opposition was shown, but the minister's assurance that a complete reform in the central administration of the Admiralty was contemplated was effective and the appropriation ultimately was accepted. The navy is, therefore, victorious in the first skirmish with the Douma, but the real battle will begin when the separate estimates of the naval programme are taken up.

CHINA AWAITING JAPAN'S REPLY.

Peking, Jan. 29.—The proposals from the Japanese Foreign Office regarding a telegraph convention with China, which were promised for January 10, have not yet been received, and Japan explains to China that it has been impossible to forward them on account of the Cabinet crisis at Tokyo.

China at present has under discussion the postal proposals already submitted by Japan. These, however, contain demands for special privileges, and China fears to accept them because if granted to one power they would provoke similar demands from all the powers.

The policy being pursued by Japan with regard to the mails is embarrassing the Chinese postal service in Manchuria. Since Japan obtained a monopoly of the Siberian mail service connections she has made material increases in the sea postal rates.

MR. BORDEN'S RESOLUTION SUSTAINED.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—The House divided early to-day on the resolution of R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, requesting the government for its policy regarding the Japanese immigration. The amendment was lost by a majority of 55.

THE STATUS QUO IN NORTH SEA.

London, Jan. 29.—The British government, which has been kept fully informed as to the tenor of the German proposals for the maintenance of the territorial status quo in the North Sea, has given its full assent thereto.

DEATH OF A GERMAN PRINCE.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—Prince Gustav Ernest, of Erbach-Schönberg, died to-day. He was born in 1840.

MANY SHOT IN LISBON.

Outbreak Quelled by Troops—Franco's Hard Task.

Lisbon, Jan. 29.—There was an outbreak of political rioting on the streets of this city this afternoon in which shots were fired and many persons were wounded. The disorders, however, were of short duration. The police had received warning in advance, and they acted promptly. The crowd made use of revolvers, and for a few minutes the firing was heavy, but it soon subsided before a show of force. An official statement issued after the encounter says that a number of persons were mortally injured. The city is now quiet.

Two policemen were killed in to-day's fighting. Dr. Monis, J. P. Dossantos and Viscount Brava, Progressive Dissidents, and Alfonso Costa, a member of the Republican committee, have been arrested.

The political situation shows no sign of improvement, and the tension is growing greater. Doubt is now expressed whether Premier Franco will be able to triumph over his Republican and Monarchist enemies who have combined against him.

The police are still making many arrests. The King has signed a decree which practically empowers police tribunals to expel suspected persons from the country. This is done because the prisons already are crowded. Some of the leaders of the agitation will be transported to the island of Timor, in the Malay Archipelago.

JUSTIFYING STOEESSEL.

Kondratzenko Urged Peace Before Fall of Fortress.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—The taking of testimony by the court martial which is trying Lieutenant General Stoessel for the surrender of Port Arthur came to an end to-day and the court adjourned until February 4, when the closing arguments of the judge advocate and counsel for General Stoessel and the other defendants will be heard.

General Stoessel introduced to-day a letter from General Kondratzenko, dated October 1, 1904, in which the writer said he recognized the necessity of surrender and asked General Stoessel to prepare the Emperor for this and advise him to make peace with Japan while the fortress was still in Russian hands.

General Stoessel made an address to the court, in which he said he could not follow the advice given by General Kondratzenko because the communications passed through too many hands, and therefore he defended the fortress as long as it existed.

After saying he regarded the war as lost, General Kondratzenko said in his letter to General Stoessel:

The only honorable exit to the situation is to open immediately, before the fall of the fortress, negotiations for peace. Peace then will be obtainable under conditions not humiliating to the national dignity. It is highly probable that the full truth is being withheld from the Emperor. A report giving the exact situation might avert great misfortunes to the country, and I therefore appeal to you, in virtue of the confidence which the Emperor places in you, to report to his majesty the real situation in the Far East.

GERMAN NAVAL BILL ADVANCED.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The government's naval programme, embracing estimates of expenditure of more than \$100,000,000 annually for ten years, passed to the second reading in the Reichstag to-day, only the Socialists and Poles opposing it.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, while asserting that the upper classes were demanding fresh armaments for which the masses were compelled to pay, pointed out the dangers of continued increases in sea power. He said that every fresh proposal to increase the German fleet undoubtedly was aimed solely at Great Britain, which had determined to maintain her mastery of the seas. She might one day come to the conclusion which Japan reached in 1904, that "if I do not strike now I am lost."

Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Admiralty, replied that he was unable to conceive how the German naval proposal could excite Great Britain. "We are building against no one," he said, "and have no occasion for doing so. As to Great Britain, I do not know where German and British interests clash in such a manner as to call for an appeal to arms."

COUNT CASSINI AGAIN WELL.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—Count Cassini, formerly Russian ambassador at Washington, now representative of his government at Madrid, has recovered from his illness and will leave here to return to the court of King Alfonso on February 1. He will be received in audience by the Emperor before his departure.

Since his appointment to Madrid Count Cassini has noticed a great change in the sentiments of the Spanish people toward the United States. He said to-day that the enmity which existed at the close of the Spanish-American War was now largely a thing of the past and that the American Minister to Spain, W. M. Collier, was making a most excellent impression on the Spanish court and Spanish society.

Count Cassini, following the developments in the Far East with the keenest interest. He believes that the great social awakening of China will cause her soon to emancipate herself from any foreign attempt at tutelage. Regarding the Sino-Japanese controversy over railway construction, Count Cassini said it was to the interest of Russia to remain any trouble and that Russian diplomacy would exert influence to bring about a friendly understanding.

THE KAISER DRILLS A REGIMENT.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—Emperor William reviewed the 1st Regiment of the Kaiser's Guard to-day, and after the drill had marched past his majesty drilled the regiment for an hour. The Emperor then passed in front of each company, picking out and questioning recruits on various subjects, principally concerning German history. He asked one man if he knew the fable of the Scheldt river monument in the Grunewald, and his fellow, for he never heard of the monument, and the Emperor remarked that it would be a good thing for him to read more. Another recruit had the vaguest notions regarding the princes of Wenden. The Emperor then asked a Pomeranian if he knew how the Hohenzollerns had come to the throne. This recruit has no better informed than his fellows, for he never heard of the monument, and the Emperor remarked that it would be a good thing for him to read more.

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EMBEZZLEMENT FROM STATE BANK.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—The bookkeeper and cashier of the discount department of the State Bank here taken into custody to-day, charged with defalcation. The irregularities cover a period of several years. The books of the bank have not yet been fully examined, but the embezzlements already established are said to be about \$30,000.

BURLINGTON SHOPS SHUT DOWN.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 29.—Orders were received to-day temporarily closing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad shops at Havelock, beginning Thursday. The same order also closed the shops at Alliance, Attermouth, McCook and Sheridan, Wyo. Six hundred men are affected at Havelock and smaller numbers at the other towns. The plan of the company is to shut down from time to time rather than discharge the men. It is thought that the men will work at least half of the time.

TWO MORE BANKS CLOSE.

Continued from first page.

Table with financial data including Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, etc.

The bank's statement on August 31, before the liquidation and immediately following the statement of condition to the Controller on August 22, was as follows: Loans, \$4,538,800; specie, \$808,400; and deposits, \$5,245,600.

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK.

William A. Nash, acting chairman of the Clearing House Association committee, said that he had nothing to add to the statements issued by President Kinsman and the representatives of the Controller. He declined to comment on the statement of the president in regard to the New Amsterdam's relations and balance with the Clearing House Association.

Louis Stern, who was a director of the New Amsterdam up to September, said that since that time he had not been a director of the bank, and that he had no connection with it at the present time.

The directors of the New Amsterdam, elected at the annual meeting on January 14, were Warren M. Healey, R. V. Lewis, Joseph D. Carroll, George W. Wilder, Louis Stern, Frank W. Kinsman, Jr., John F. Carroll, F. G. Kinsman, J. Romaine Brown and John G. Hemerich. The officers are F. W. Kinsman, Jr., president; John G. Hemerich, vice-president; E. O. Eldredge, all of these men, except Messrs. Brown and Hemerich, were members of the board last year, as were Charles W. Morse, H. F. Morse, Miles M. O'Brien and the late Charles T. Barney. Charles W. Morse was for several years vice-president of the bank, but retired from that office and from the directorate in October, at which time he severed his official connection with all of the financial institutions with the management of which he had been identified.

FOUNDED TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The New Amsterdam National Bank was founded about twenty years ago as a state bank under the name of the Bank of New Amsterdam. Frank Tilford, of Park & Tilford, was one of the founders. Nine years ago it was changed into a national bank and its name was changed to the present one. Mr. Tilford was president of the institution from the time it began business until shortly after it became a national bank. He was succeeded by R. R. Moore, who remained at the head of the bank until about a year ago, when he retired to become president of the Commercial Trust Company, and was succeeded by F. W. Kinsman, Jr.

Charles W. Morse bought a large interest in the bank six or seven years ago. He brought in with him his cousin, Harry F. Morse, ex-Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll. After the housecleaning by the Clearing House Association Mr. Morse retired from the bank, and about a month ago he sold his stock, amounting to 2,500 shares, to F. M. Peet, president of the Traders' Bank of Philadelphia. Mr. Peet, however, failed to get any representation on the board at the annual election on January 14.

During the time Mr. Morse was president of the institution a large number of theatrical people became depositors in the bank and have continued to patronize it to the present day.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank held at the banking office, No. 565 Broadway, last night the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Clearing House committee informed the officers of this bank at 5 o'clock this afternoon that the Clearing House had determined to afford no further assistance to any bank, although the Clearing House holds some \$6,000,000 of approved collateral of this bank, against which we owe them only about \$1,900,000;

Whereas, Although this bank is absolutely solvent, the cash resources in the possession of the bank make it appear inadvisable for us to continue business without such present aid;

Whereas, It is for the best interests of the depositors, under the circumstances, to avoid any preferential payments to any depositors, all of whom should be treated alike, it is Resolved, That this bank do not open its doors to-morrow, and that we communicate with the banking department of the Clearing House to-morrow. That it is the intention of the directors to re-open the bank at the earliest possible date.

The main office of the Mechanics and Traders' is at Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, but the bank has two branches in Manhattan, one in The Bronx and ten in Brooklyn. The all-night branch at 46th street and Broadway was not open last night.

David A. Sullivan, of Brooklyn, is president of the bank, and the board of directors elected at the annual meeting, on January 14, follows: Henry Albers, William O. Allison, James T. Ashley, E. E. Bogart, James N. Brown, William J. Buttling, W. F. Corwith, J. C. Cronin, W. C. Damron, A. M. Decker, C. E. Donnellon, E. A. Fitter, Edward M. Fox, Paul Gross, Louis H. Holloway, Sidney J. Harding, Thomas F. McKee, Joseph Michaels, Pinkus Nathan, C. E. Ring, Isaac Stiebel, William Strasser, Charles Strauss, David A. Sullivan and Thomas W. Tompkins.

UNION BANK MERGER.

Mr. Sullivan was formerly president of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, which was merged last year into the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. The Union Bank had a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The capital stock of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank was formerly \$700,000, but at the time of the merger was raised to \$2,000,000. Its surplus and profits on August 22 were \$945,257 and its deposits on that date were \$15,538,000. The stock was last quoted at 150 asked, with no bid. On October 26, the last day the bank statement appeared in detailed form, the Mechanics and Traders' Bank reported as follows: Capital, \$2,000,000; net profits, \$945,257; loans, \$15,731,000; specie, \$1,155,000; legal, \$734,000; and deposits, \$15,538,000.

The withdrawals from the bank for the last ten days have been exceptionally heavy, especially from the main office and from the two Manhattan branches at 46th street and Broadway and Madison avenue and 59th street. Rumors that the bank might be forced to close its doors have been in circulation for over a week, and many depositors decided to be on the safe side and so drew down their balances.

The Union Bank of Brooklyn had tried for many years to obtain membership in the Clearing House, but had never succeeded. Its merger with the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, which had been a member of the Clearing House for many years, was looked upon as a shrewd move on the part of the interests which controlled it to bring about the desired end.

A prominent director of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank stated at an early hour this morning that the \$6,000,000 of approved collateral which the bank had deposited with the Clearing House Association was for the securing of a loan which at its highest point had been about \$4,750,000, and which had been gradually reduced until yesterday it was down to \$1,900,000.

The Clearing House announcement that no further aid would be extended, he said, was the final obstacle in the bank's fight for life that it could not surmount.

Edward R. Thomas was formerly a vice-president of the bank and among the directors were F. Augustus Heinze, Orlando F. Thomas, Edward R. Thomas and Elvinton R. Chapman. Last fall, however, the Thomas-Heinze interests retired from the directorate and the election of ex-Controller Grout and his brother to the board, with numerous other Brooklyn business men, was thought to have strengthened the position of the bank greatly.

The president of the third bank which it had been rumored within the last few days would be obliged to go into voluntary liquidation and which has been unable to retire its Clearing House loan certificates, said last night:

"The bank cleared within the regular time to-day, meeting all its outstanding obligations. The bank will open at the usual time to-morrow morning."

WILL CLARIFY SITUATION. An officer in one of the largest banks in the city said last night that the downfall of these banks would go far toward clearing up the banking situation in New York and placing it on a stronger basis than it has ever occupied before.

"Their overthrow was not unexpected," he said, "and there was nothing extraordinary in it. It simply emphasizes the fact that banks that are not managed along orderly lines must be eliminated. It is well known that certain officials connected with these institutions have departed from recognized banking methods, and that knowledge in the case of the New Amsterdam has led to a dropping of deposits from \$5,000,000 to \$2,000,000. This fact in itself showed that the days of usefulness of the bank were ended. With the falling off of the deposits has come a consequent difficulty in obtaining money to meet the demands made upon the institution. Efforts to raise this money by calling upon other banks have been fruitless. The fact that the Clearing House Association had ordered that the members begin to issue individual statements again after February 8 made it necessary that the banks in question obtain the money to take up their Clearing House loan certificates if they were not to appear in the statements.

"Other banks were none too anxious to come to the relief of those institutions where affairs had been improperly conducted. In times of financial panic one bank is willing to come to the aid of another in order to keep up the general standing, but at this time, when affairs are almost normal, I see no reason why a supposedly sound institution should have any particular aid.

"The officials of the New Amsterdam were making efforts among various banks yesterday to get money to tide them over their difficulties. At one time it looked as though this money might be obtained, but I think that the banks where appeals for assistance were made were not satisfied with the collateral that the New Amsterdam had to offer. This collateral was made up largely of small notes and bills receivable. In the case of the notes of a large corporation it is easy for a committee to decide what they are worth, but in the case of collateral such as the New Amsterdam had it is difficult for any one not perfectly familiar with the signers of the notes to know what their real value is. Consequently the bank was unable to get the aid that it needed. I think its condition is not due to any decided ruin that has been made on it recently, as the debit balance which it had at the Clearing House to-day was less than \$100,000.

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Advertisement for BANK OF NORTH AMERICA CLEANING UP featuring text: 'BANK OF NORTH AMERICA CLEANING UP. Begins Retiring Its Clearing House Certificates That It May Get Back Securities. It was learned yesterday that the receiver of the National Bank of North America has already begun to retire the Clearing House loan certificates which the bank had outstanding to the amount of \$2,300,000 when the receiver took charge on Monday. Between 20 and 30 per cent of the total amount has been taken care of. The first step in liquidating the bank is to retire

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