

Mr. OWEN. I offer that as a substitute, and after it has been read either the House bill or this proposed substitute will be open to amendment, as I understand the parliamentary status.

Mr. NELSON. The Senator proposes that this amendment shall be read to-night?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. NELSON. After it has been read, then what, to-night?

Mr. OWEN. If no Senator desires to address the Senate, I shall then move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. NELSON. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendment proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the short title of this act shall be the "Federal reserve act." Wherever the word "bank" is used in this act, the word shall be held to include State bank, banking association, and trust company, except where national banks or Federal reserve banks are specifically referred to.

The terms "national bank" and "national banking association" used in this act shall be held to be synonymous and interchangeable. The term "member bank" shall be held to mean any national bank, State bank, or bank or trust company which has become a member of one of the reserve banks created by this act. The term "board" shall be held to mean Federal reserve board; the term "district" shall be held to mean Federal reserve district; the term "reserve bank" shall be held to mean Federal reserve bank.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable the Secretary of the Treasury and not less than two other members of the Federal reserve board hereinafter provided for, to be assigned by the President, acting as "the reserve bank organization committee," shall designate not less than 8 nor more than 12 cities to be known as Federal reserve cities, and shall divide the continental United States, including Alaska, into districts, each district to contain one, and only one, of such Federal reserve cities. The determination of said organization committee shall not be subject to review except by the Federal reserve board when organized: *Provided*, That the districts shall be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business and shall not necessarily be coterminous with any State or States. The districts thus created may be readjusted and new districts may, from time to time be created by the Federal reserve board, not to exceed 12 in all. Such districts shall be known as Federal reserve districts and may be designated by number. A majority of the organization committee shall constitute a quorum, with authority to act.

Said organization committee shall be authorized to employ counsel and expert aid, to take testimony, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to make such investigation as may be deemed necessary by the said committee in determining the reserve districts and in determining the cities within such districts where such Federal reserve banks shall be severally located. The said committee shall supervise the organization, in each of the cities designated, of a Federal reserve bank, which shall include in its title the name of the city in which it is situated, as "Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago."

Under regulations to be prescribed by the organization committee, every national banking association in the United States, including the trust companies engaged in commercial banking within the District of Columbia, is hereby required, and every eligible bank is hereby authorized, to signify in writing, within 60 days after the passage of this act, its acceptance of the terms and provisions hereof. When a Federal reserve bank shall have been organized, every national banking association within that district shall be required and every eligible bank may be permitted to subscribe to the capital stock thereof in a sum equal to 6 per cent of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of such bank, one-sixth of the subscription to be payable on call of the organization committee or of the Federal reserve board, one-sixth within three months, and one-sixth within six months thereafter, and the remainder of the subscription, or any part thereof, shall be subject to call when deemed necessary by the Federal reserve board, said payments to be in gold or gold certificates.

The shareholders of every Federal reserve bank shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such bank to the extent of the amount of their subscriptions to such stock at the par value thereof in addition to the amount subscribed, whether such subscriptions have been paid up in whole or in part, under the provisions of this act.

Any national bank failing to signify its acceptance of the terms of this act within the 60 days aforesaid shall cease to act as a reserve agent, upon 30 days' notice, to be given within the discretion of the said organization committee or of the Federal reserve board.

Should any national banking association in the United States or trust company engaged in commercial banking in the District of Columbia now organized fail, within one year after the passage of this act, to become a member bank under the provisions hereinbefore stated, or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act applicable thereto, all of the rights, privileges, and franchises of such association granted to it under the national-bank act, or under the provisions of this act, shall within the discretion of the Federal reserve board be thereby forfeited. Any noncompliance with or violation of this act shall, however, be determined and adjudged by any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in a suit brought for that purpose in the district or territory in which such bank is located, under direction of the Federal reserve board, by the Comptroller of the Currency in his own name before the association shall be declared dissolved. In cases of such noncompliance or violation, other than the failure to become a member bank under the provisions of this act, every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal or individual capacity for all damages which said bank, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

Such dissolution shall not take away or impair any remedy against such corporation, its stockholders or officers, for any liability or penalty which shall have been previously incurred.

Should the subscriptions by banks to the stock of said Federal reserve banks or any one or more of them be, in the judgment of the organization committee, insufficient to provide the amount of capital

required therefor, then and in that event the said organization committee may, under conditions and regulations to be prescribed by it, offer to public subscription at par such an amount of stock in said Federal reserve banks, or any one or more of them, as said committee shall determine, subject to the same conditions as to payment in and stock liability as provided for member banks.

No individual, copartnership, or corporation other than a member bank of its district shall be permitted to subscribe for or to hold at any time more than \$10,000 par value of stock in any Federal reserve bank. Such stock shall be known as public stock and may be transferred on the books of the Federal reserve bank by the chairman of the board of directors of such bank.

Should the total subscriptions by banks and the public to the stock of said Federal reserve banks, or any one or more of them, be, in the judgment of the organization committee, insufficient to provide the amount of capital required therefor, then and in that event the said organization committee shall allot to the United States such an amount of said stock as said committee shall determine. Said United States stock shall be paid for at par out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury and disposed of for the benefit of the United States in such manner, at such times, and at such price, not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine.

Stock not held by member banks shall not be entitled to voting power in the hands of its holders, but the voting power thereon shall be vested in and be exercised solely by the class C directors of the Federal reserve bank in which said stock may be held, and who shall be designated as "voting trustees." The voting power on said public stock shall be limited to one vote for each \$15,000 par value thereof, fractional amounts not to be considered. The voting trustees shall exercise the same powers as member banks in voting for class A and class B directors.

The Federal reserve board is hereby empowered to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations governing the transfers of said stock and the exercise of the voting power thereon.

No Federal reserve bank shall commence business with a subscribed capital less in amount than \$3,000,000. The organization of reserve districts and Federal reserve cities shall not be construed as changing the present status of reserve cities and central reserve cities, except in so far as this act changes the amount of reserves that may be carried with approved reserve agents located therein. The organization committee shall have power to appoint such assistants and incur such expenses in carrying out the provisions of this act as it shall deem necessary, and such expenses shall be payable by the Treasurer of the United States upon voucher approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of such expenses.

BRANCH OFFICES.

SEC. 3. Each Federal reserve bank shall establish branch offices within the Federal reserve district in which it is located and also in the district of any Federal reserve bank which may have been suspended, such branches to be established and conducted at places and under regulations approved by the Federal reserve board.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

SEC. 4. When the organization committee shall have established Federal reserve districts as provided in section 2 of this act, a certificate shall be filed with the Comptroller of the Currency showing the geographical limits of such districts and the Federal reserve city designated in each of such districts. The Comptroller of the Currency shall thereupon cause to be forwarded to each national bank located in each district, and to such other banks declared to be eligible by the organization committee which may apply therefor, an application blank in form to be approved by the organization committee, which blank shall contain a resolution to be adopted by the board of directors of each bank executing such application, authorizing a subscription to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank organizing in that district in accordance with the provisions of this act.

When the minimum amount of capital stock prescribed by this act for the organization of any Federal reserve bank shall have been subscribed and allotted the organization committee shall designate any five banks of those whose applications have been received to execute a certificate of organization, and thereupon the banks so designated shall, under their seals, make an organization certificate which shall specifically state the name of such Federal reserve bank, the territorial extent of the district over which the operations of such Federal reserve bank are to be carried on, the city and State in which said bank is to be located, the amount of capital stock and the number of shares into which the same is divided, the name and place of doing business of each bank executing such certificate, and of all banks which have subscribed to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank and the number of shares subscribed by each, and the fact that the certificate is made to enable those banks executing same, and all banks which have subscribed or may thereafter subscribe to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank, to avail themselves of the advantages of this act.

The said organization certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or notary public; and shall be, together with the acknowledgment thereof, authenticated by the seal of such court or notary, transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall file, record, and carefully preserve the same in his office.

Upon the filing of such certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency as aforesaid, the said Federal reserve bank shall become a body corporate and as such, and in the name designated in such organization certificate, shall have power—

First. To adopt and use a corporate seal.

Second. To have succession for a period of 20 years from its organization unless it is sooner dissolved by an act of Congress, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law.

Third. To make contracts.

Fourth. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.

Fifth. To appoint by its board of directors, elected as hereinafter provided, such officers as are not otherwise provided for in this act, to define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalty thereof, to dismiss such officers or any of them as may be appointed by them at their pleasure, and to appoint others to fill their places.

Sixth. To prescribe by its board of directors by-laws not inconsistent with law, regulating the manner in which its general business may be conducted, and the privileges granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed.

Seventh. To exercise by its board of directors, or duly authorized officers or agents, all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this act and such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking within the limitations prescribed by this act.

Eighth. Upon deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law relating to national banks, to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited, such notes to be issued under the same conditions and provisions of law which relate to the issue of circulating notes of national banks secured by bonds of the United States bearing the circulating privilege.

But no Federal reserve bank shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business under the provisions of this act.

Every Federal reserve bank shall be conducted under the supervision and control of a board of directors.

The board of directors shall perform the duties usually appertaining to the office of directors of banking associations and all such duties as are prescribed by law.

Said board shall administer the affairs of said bank fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member bank or banks and shall, subject to the provisions of law and the orders of the Federal reserve board, extend to each member bank such discounts, advancements, and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks.

Such board of directors shall be selected as hereinafter specified and shall consist of nine members, holding office for three years, and divided into three classes, designated as classes A, B, and C.

Class A shall consist of three members, who shall be chosen by and be representative of the stock-holding banks.

Class B shall consist of three members, who at the time of their election shall be actively engaged in their district, respectively, in commerce, in agriculture, and in some other pursuit.

Class C shall consist of three members, who shall be designated by the Federal reserve board.

No director of class B or of class C shall be an officer, director, employee, or stockholder of any bank.

Directors of class A and class B shall be chosen in the following manner:

The chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the bank is situated shall classify the member banks of the district into three general groups or divisions. Each group shall contain, as nearly as may be, one-third of the aggregate number of the member banks of the district, and shall consist, as nearly as may be, of banks of similar capitalization. The groups shall be designated by number by the chairman.

At a regularly called meeting of the board of directors of each member bank in the district it shall elect by ballot one of its own members as a district reserve elector and shall certify his name to the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district. The chairman shall establish lists of the district reserve electors thus named by banks in each of the aforesaid three groups and shall transmit one list to each elector in each group.

Every elector shall, within 15 days after the receipt of the said list, certify to the chairman his first, second, and other choices upon the list, upon a preferential ballot, on a form furnished by the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district. Each elector shall make a cross opposite the name of the first, second, and other choices for a director of class A and for a director of class B, but shall not vote more than one choice for any one candidate.

Any candidate having a majority of all votes cast in the column of first choice shall be declared elected. If no candidate have a majority of all the votes in the first column, then there shall be added together the votes cast by the electors for such candidates in the second column to the votes cast for the several candidates in the first column. If any candidate then have a majority of the electors voting by adding together the first and second choices, he shall be declared elected. If no candidate have a majority of electors voting when the first and second choices shall have been added, then the votes cast in the third column for other choices shall be added together in like manner, and the candidate then having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. An immediate report of election shall be declared.

Three directors belonging to class C shall be appointed directly by the Federal reserve board, and shall have been for at least two years residents of the district for which they are appointed, one of whom shall be designated by said board as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district to which he is appointed and shall be designated by said board as "Federal reserve agent." He shall be a person of tested banking experience; and in addition to his duties as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district to which he is appointed he shall be required to maintain, under regulations to be established by the Federal reserve board, a local office of said board, which shall be situated on the premises of the Federal reserve bank of the district. He shall make regular reports to the Federal reserve board and shall act as its official representative for the performance of the functions conferred upon it by this act. He shall receive an annual compensation to be fixed by the Federal reserve board and paid monthly by the Federal reserve bank to which he is designated. One of the directors of class C, who shall be a person of tested banking experience, shall be appointed by the Federal reserve board as deputy chairman and deputy Federal reserve agent to exercise the powers of the chairman of the board and Federal reserve agent in case of the absence or disability of his principal.

Directors of Federal reserve banks shall receive, in addition to any compensation otherwise provided, a reasonable allowance for necessary expenses in attending meetings of their respective boards, which amount shall be paid by the respective Federal reserve banks. Any compensation that may be provided by boards of directors of Federal reserve banks for members of such boards shall be subject to review and subsequent readjustment at any time by the Federal reserve board.

The reserve bank organization committee may, in organizing Federal reserve banks for the first time, call such meetings of bank directors in the several districts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, and may exercise the functions herein conferred upon the chairman of the board of directors of each Federal reserve bank pending the complete organization of such bank.

At the first meeting of the full board of directors of each Federal reserve bank after organization it shall be the duty of the directors of classes A and B and C, respectively, to designate one of the members of each class whose term of office shall expire in one year from the 1st of January nearest to date of such meeting, one whose term of office shall expire at the end of two years from said date, and one whose term of office shall expire at the end of three years from said date. Thereafter every director of a Federal reserve bank chosen as herein-

before provided shall hold office for a term of three years. Vacancies that may occur in the several classes of directors of Federal reserve banks may be filled in the manner provided for the original selection of such directors, such appointees to hold office for the unexpired terms of their predecessors.

STOCK ISSUES; INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CAPITAL.

SEC. 5. The capital stock of each Federal reserve bank shall be divided into shares of \$100 each. The outstanding capital stock shall be increased from time to time as member banks increase their capital stock and surplus or as additional banks become members, and may be decreased as member banks reduce their capital stock or surplus or cease to be members. Shares of the capital stock of Federal reserve banks owned by member banks shall not be transferable, nor be hypothecable. In case a member bank increase its capital stock or surplus it shall thereupon subscribe for an additional amount of capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of its district equal to 6 per cent of the said increase, one-half of said subscription to be paid in the manner hereinbefore provided for original subscription, and one-half subject to call of the Federal reserve board. A bank applying for stock in a Federal reserve bank at any time after the organization thereof must subscribe for an amount of the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank equal to 6 per cent of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of said applicant bank, paying therefor its par value plus one-half of 1 per cent a month from the period of the last dividend. When the capital stock of any Federal reserve bank shall have been increased either on account of the increase of capital stock of member banks or on account of the increase in the number of member banks, the board of directors shall cause to be executed a certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the increase in capital stock, the amount paid in, and by whom paid. In case a member bank reduces its capital stock it shall surrender a proportionate amount of its holdings in the capital of said Federal reserve bank, and in case a member bank goes into voluntary liquidation it shall surrender all of its holdings of the capital stock of said Federal reserve bank and be released from its stock subscription not previously called. In either case the shares surrendered shall be canceled and such member bank shall receive in payment therefor, under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal reserve board, a sum equal to its cash paid subscriptions on the shares surrendered and one-half of 1 per cent a month from the period of the last dividend, not to exceed the book value thereof, less any liability of such member bank to the Federal reserve bank.

SEC. 6. If any member bank shall be declared insolvent and a receiver appointed therefor, the stock held by it in said Federal reserve bank shall be canceled, and all cash-paid subscriptions on said stock, with one-half of 1 per cent per month from the period of last dividend, not to exceed the book value thereof, shall be first applied to all debts of the insolvent member bank to the Federal reserve bank, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the receiver of the insolvent bank. Whenever the capital stock of a Federal reserve bank is reduced, either on account of a reduction in capital stock of any member bank or of the liquidation or insolvency of such bank, the board of directors shall cause to be executed a certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency showing such reduction of capital stock and the amount repaid to such bank.

DIVISION OF EARNINGS.

SEC. 7. After all necessary expenses of a Federal reserve bank have been paid or provided for, the stockholders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of 6 per cent on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative. One-half of the net earnings, after the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, shall be paid into a surplus fund until such fund shall amount to 40 per cent of the paid-in capital stock of such bank, and of the remaining one-half, 50 per cent shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax, and 50 per cent shall be paid to the United States as a trustee for the benefit of depositors in failed national banks, the money to be kept in and losses from failures to be paid from it as a depositors' insurance fund under a division of the Treasury to be constituted and managed under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. All net earnings derived by the United States from Federal reserve banks shall be applied to the reduction of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Should a Federal reserve bank be dissolved or go into liquidation, any surplus remaining, after the payment of all debts, dividend requirements as hereinbefore provided, and the par value of the stock, shall be paid to and become the property of the United States and shall be similarly applied.

Every Federal reserve bank incorporated under the terms of this act, the capital stock and surplus therein and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except in respect to taxes upon real estate.

SEC. 8. Any bank incorporated by special law of any State or of the United States, or organized under the general laws of any State or of the United States, and having an unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association under the provisions of existing laws, may, by vote of the shareholders owning not less than 51 per cent of the capital stock of such bank or banking association, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, and acting through a committee, organize a national banking association with any name approved by the said Comptroller, and transfer its business to such national banking association: *Provided, however,* That said acts are not in contravention of the State or local law. The directors thereof may continue to be the directors of the association so organized until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of the law. When the Comptroller has given to such bank or banking association a certificate that the provisions of this act have been complied with, such bank or banking association, and all its stockholders, officers, and employees, shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, liabilities, and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed by this act and by the national banking act for associations originally organized as national banking associations.

STATE BANKS AS MEMBERS.

SEC. 9. Any bank incorporated by special law of any State, or organized under the general laws of any State or of the United States, may make application to the reserve bank organization committee, pending organization, and thereafter to the Federal reserve board for the right to subscribe to the stock of the Federal reserve bank organized or to be organized within the Federal reserve district where the applicant is located. The organization committee of the Federal reserve board, under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, subject to the provisions of this section, may permit the applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district in

which the applying bank is located. Whenever the organization committee or the Federal reserve board shall permit the applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district, stock shall be issued and paid for under the rules and regulations of this act provided for national banks which become stockholders in Federal reserve banks.

The organization committee or the Federal reserve board shall establish by-laws for the general government of its conduct in acting upon applications made by the State banks and banking associations and trust companies for stock ownership in Federal reserve banks. Such by-laws shall require applying banks not organized under Federal law to comply with reserve and capital requirements and to submit to the examination and regulations prescribed by the organization committee or by the Federal reserve board. No applying bank shall be admitted to membership in a Federal reserve bank unless it possesses a banking association in the place where it is situated, under the provisions of the national banking act.

Any bank becoming a member of a Federal reserve bank under the provisions of this section shall, in addition to the regulations and restrictions hereinbefore provided, be required to conform to the provisions of law imposed on the national banks respecting the limitation of liability which may be incurred by any person, firm, or corporation of such banks, the prohibitions against making purchase of or loans on stock of such banks, and the withdrawal or impairment of capital, or the payment of unearned dividends, and to such rules and regulations as the Federal reserve board may, in pursuance thereof, prescribe.

Such banks, and the officers, agents, and employees thereof, shall also be subject to the provisions of and to the penalties prescribed by sections 5198, 5200, 5201, and 5208 and 5209 of the Revised Statutes. The member banks shall also be required to make reports of the conditions and of the payments of dividends to the comptroller, as provided in sections 5211 and 5212 of the Revised Statutes, and shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by section 5213 for the failure to make such report.

If at any time it shall appear to the Federal reserve board that a banking association or trust company organized under the laws of any State or of the United States and having become a member bank has failed to comply with the provisions of this section or the regulations of the Federal reserve board, it shall be within the power of the said board, after hearing, to require such banking association or trust company to surrender its stock in the Federal reserve bank; upon such surrender the Federal reserve bank shall pay the cash-paid subscriptions to the said stock with interest at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent per month, computed from the last dividend, if earned, not to exceed the book value thereof, less any liability to said Federal reserve bank, except the subscription liability not previously called, which shall be canceled, and said Federal reserve bank shall, upon notice from the Federal reserve board, be required to suspend said banking association or trust company from further privileges of membership, and shall within 30 days of such notice cancel and retire its stock and make payment therefor in the manner herein provided. The Federal reserve board may restore membership upon due proof of compliance with the conditions imposed by this section.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

SEC. 10. A Federal reserve board is hereby created which shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be a member ex officio, and six members appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In selecting the six appointive members of the Federal reserve board, not more than one of whom shall be selected from any one Federal reserve district, the President shall have due regard to a fair representation of the different geographical divisions of the country. The six members of the Federal reserve board appointed by the President and confirmed as aforesaid shall devote their entire time to the business of the Federal reserve board and shall each receive an annual salary of \$10,000, together with actual necessary traveling expenses. Of the six members thus appointed by the President at least two shall be persons experienced in banking or finance. One shall be designated by the President to serve for one, one for two, one for three, one for four, one for five, and one for six years, and thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of six years unless sooner removed for cause by the President. Of the six persons thus appointed, one shall be designated by the President as governor and one as vice governor of the Federal reserve board. The governor of the Federal reserve board, subject to its supervision, shall be the active executive officer. The Secretary of the Treasury may assign officers in the Department of the Treasury for the use of the Federal reserve board. Each member of the Federal reserve board shall within 15 days after notice of appointment make and subscribe to the oath of office.

The Federal reserve board shall have power to levy semiannually upon the Federal reserve banks, in proportion to their capital stock and surplus, an assessment sufficient to pay its estimated expenses and salaries of its members and employees for the half year succeeding the levying of such assessment, together with any deficit carried forward from the preceding half year.

The first meeting of the Federal reserve board shall be held in Washington, D. C., as soon as may be after the passage of this act, at a date to be fixed by the reserve bank organization committee. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be ex officio chairman of the Federal reserve board. No member of the Federal reserve board shall be an officer or director of any bank, banking institution, trust company, or Federal reserve bank nor hold stock in any bank, banking institution, or trust company; and before entering upon his duties as a member of the Federal reserve board he shall certify under oath to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has complied with this requirement. Whenever a vacancy shall occur, other than by expiration of term, among the six members of the Federal reserve board appointed by the President, as above provided, a successor shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill such vacancy, and when appointed he shall hold office for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is selected to fill.

The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen on the Federal reserve board during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate.

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as taking away any powers heretofore vested by law in the Secretary of the Treasury which relate to the supervision, management, and control of the Treasury Department and bureaus under such department, and wherever any power vested by this act in the Federal reserve board or the Federal reserve agent appears to conflict with the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, such powers shall be exercised subject to the supervision and control of the Secretary.

The Federal reserve board shall annually make a full report of its operations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall cause the same to be printed for the information of the Congress.

Section 324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be amended so as to read as follows: "There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a bureau charged with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of national currency secured by United States bonds and, under the general supervision of the Federal reserve board, of all Federal reserve notes, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the Comptroller of the Currency and shall perform his duties under the general directions of the Secretary of the Treasury."

SEC. 11. The Federal reserve board shall be authorized and empowered:

(a) To examine at its discretion the accounts, books, and affairs of each Federal reserve bank and of each member bank and to require such statements and reports as it may deem necessary. The said board shall publish once each week a statement showing the condition of each Federal reserve bank and a consolidated statement for all Federal reserve banks. Such statements shall show in detail the assets and liabilities of the Federal reserve banks, single and combined, and shall furnish full information regarding the character of the money held as reserve and the amount, nature, and maturities of the paper and other investments owned or held by Federal reserve banks.

(b) To permit or require Federal reserve banks to rediscount the discounted paper of other Federal reserve banks at rates of interest to be fixed each week or oftener by the Federal reserve board.

(c) To suspend for a period not exceeding 30 days, and from time to time to renew such suspension for periods not exceeding 15 days, any reserve requirement specified in this act: *Provided*, That it shall establish a graduated tax upon the amounts by which the reserve requirements of this act may be permitted to fall below the level hereinafter specified, such tax to be uniform in its application to all Federal reserve banks and to member banks, required to keep the same reserves.

(d) To supervise and regulate through the bureau under the charge of the Comptroller of the Currency the issue and retirement of Federal reserve notes, and to prescribe rules and regulations under which such notes may be delivered by the comptroller to the Federal reserve agents applying therefor.

(e) To add to the number of cities classified as reserve and central reserve cities under existing law in which national banking associations are subject to the reserve requirements set forth in section 20 of this act; or to reclassify existing reserve and central reserve cities or to terminate their designation as such.

(f) To suspend or remove any officer or director of any Federal reserve bank, the cause of such removal to be forthwith communicated in writing by the Federal reserve board to the removed officer or director and to said bank.

(g) To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets upon the books and balance sheets of Federal reserve banks.

(h) To suspend, for cause relating to violation of any of the provisions of this act, the operations of any Federal reserve bank and take possession thereof and administer the same during the period of suspension.

(i) To require bonds of Federal reserve agents, perform the duties, functions, or services specified or implied in this act, and to make all rules and regulations necessary to enable said board effectively to perform the same.

(j) To exercise general supervision over said Federal reserve banks. (k) To authorize member banks to use, as reserves, Federal reserve notes, or bank notes based on United States bonds, to the extent that said board may find necessary.

(l) To grant by special permit to national banks applying therefor, when not in contravention of State law, the right to act as trustee, executor, administrator, or registrar of stocks and bonds under such rules and regulations as the said board may prescribe.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.

SEC. 12. There is hereby created a Federal advisory council, which shall consist of as many members as there are Federal reserve districts. Each Federal reserve bank by its board of directors shall annually select from its own Federal reserve district one member of said council, who shall receive such compensation and allowances as may be fixed by his board of directors subject to the approval of the Federal reserve board. The meetings of said advisory council shall be held at Washington, D. C., at least four times each year, and oftener if called by the Federal reserve board. The council may select its own officers and adopt its own methods of procedure, and a majority of its members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Vacancies in the council shall be filled by the respective reserve banks, and members selected to fill vacancies shall serve for the unexpired term.

The Federal advisory council shall have power, by itself or through its officers, (1) to confer directly with the Federal reserve board on general business conditions; (2) to make oral or written representations concerning matters within the jurisdiction of said board; (3) to call for information and to make recommendations in regard to discount rates, rediscount business, note issues, reserve conditions in the various districts, the purchase and sale of gold or securities by reserve banks, open-market operations by said banks, and the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

POWERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

SEC. 13. Any Federal reserve bank may receive from any of its member banks, and from the United States, deposits of current funds in lawful money, national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes, or checks and drafts upon solvent banks of the Federal reserve system, payable upon presentation; or, solely for exchange purposes, may receive from other Federal reserve banks deposits of current funds in lawful money, national-bank notes, or checks and drafts upon solvent member or other Federal reserve banks, payable upon presentation.

Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, with a waiver of demand notice and protest by such bank any Federal reserve bank may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes, the Federal reserve board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this act. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise, from being eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, ex-

cept bonds and notes of the Government of the United States. Notes, drafts, and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than 90 days.

Any Federal reserve bank may discount acceptances which are based on the importation or exportation or domestic shipment of goods and which have a maturity at time of discount of not more than three months, and indorsed by at least one member bank. The amount of acceptances so discounted shall at no time exceed one-half the paid-up capital stock and surplus of the bank for which the rediscounts are made.

The aggregate of such notes and bills bearing the signature or indorsement of any one person, company, firm, or corporation rediscounted for any one bank shall at no time exceed 10 per cent of the unimpaird capital and surplus of said bank; but this restriction shall not apply to the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values.

Any national bank may accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it and growing out of transactions involving the importation, exportation, or domestic shipment of goods having not more than six months sight to run; but no bank shall accept such bills to an amount equal at any time in the aggregate to more than one-half its unpaid-up capital stock and surplus.

Section 5202 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows: No association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on account of demands of the nature following:

First. Notes of circulation.
Second. Moneys deposited with or collected by the association.
Third. Bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of the association, or due thereto.

Fourth. Liabilities to the stockholders of the association for dividends and reserve profits.

Fifth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of this act.
The Federal reserve board may authorize the reserve bank of the district to discount the direct obligations of member banks, secured by the pledge and deposit of satisfactory securities; but in no case shall the amount so loaned by a Federal reserve bank exceed three-fourths of the actual value of the securities so pledged.

The rediscount by any Federal reserve bank of any bills receivable and of domestic and foreign bills of exchange and acceptances shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations, and regulations as may be imposed by the Federal reserve board.

OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

SEC. 14. Any Federal reserve bank may, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal reserve board, purchase and sell in the open market, at home or abroad, either from or to domestic or foreign banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, cable transfers and bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities by this act made eligible for rediscount with or without the indorsement of a member bank.

Every Federal reserve bank shall have power:
(a) To deal in gold coin and bullion at home or abroad, to make loans thereon, exchange Federal reserve notes for gold, gold coin, or gold certificates, and to contract for loans of gold coin or bullion, giving therefor, when necessary, acceptable security, including the hypothecation of United States bonds or other securities which Federal reserve banks are authorized to hold;

(b) To buy and sell, at home or abroad, bonds and notes of the United States, and bills, notes, revenue bonds, and warrants with a maturity from date of purchase of not exceeding six months, issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes or in anticipation of the receipt of assured revenues by any State, county, district, political subdivision, or municipality in the continental United States, such purchases to be made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal reserve board;

(c) To purchase from member banks and to sell, with or without its indorsement, bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions, as hereinbefore defined;

(d) To establish from time to time, subject to review and determination of the Federal reserve board, rates of discount to be charged by the Federal reserve bank for each class of paper, which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating commerce and business;

(e) To establish accounts with other Federal reserve banks for exchange purposes and, with the consent of the Federal reserve board, to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents, and establish agencies in such countries whereover it may deem best for the purpose of purchasing, selling, and collecting bills of exchange, and to buy and sell, with or without its indorsement, through such correspondents or agencies, bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions which have not more than 90 days to run and which bear the signature of two or more responsible parties.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

SEC. 15. The moneys held in the general fund of the Treasury, except the 5 per cent fund for the redemption of outstanding national-bank notes and the funds provided in this act for the redemption of Federal reserve notes may, upon the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be deposited in Federal reserve banks, which banks, when required by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall act as fiscal agents of the United States; and the revenues of the Government or any part thereof may be deposited in such banks, and disbursements may be made by checks drawn against such deposits.

No public funds of the Philippine Islands, or of the postal savings, or any Government funds, shall be deposited in the continental United States in any bank not belonging to the system established by this act: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to deny the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to use member banks as depositories.

NOTE ISSUES.

SEC. 16. Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Federal reserve board for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks through the Federal reserve agents, as hereinafter set forth and for no other purpose, are hereby authorized. The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in gold on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, D. C., or in gold or lawful money at any Federal reserve bank.

Any Federal reserve bank may make application to the local Federal reserve agent for such amount of the Federal reserve notes hereinbefore provided for as it may require. Such application shall be accom-

panied with a tender to the local Federal reserve agent of collateral in amount equal to the sum of the Federal reserve notes thus applied for and issued pursuant to such application. The collateral security thus offered shall be notes and bills accepted for rediscount under the provisions of section 13 of this act, and the Federal reserve agent shall each day notify the Federal reserve board of all issues and withdrawals of Federal reserve notes to and by the Federal reserve bank to which he is accredited. The said Federal reserve board shall be authorized at any time to call upon a Federal reserve bank for additional security to protect the Federal reserve notes issued to it.

Every Federal reserve bank shall maintain reserves in gold or lawful money of not less than 35 per cent against its deposits and its Federal reserve notes in actual circulation, but the amount of gold in the Federal reserve bank, together with the amount deposited by it with the Treasury, shall be at least equal to 33 1/3 per cent of the Federal reserve notes issued to said bank and in actual circulation and not offset by gold or lawful money deposited with the Federal reserve agent. The Federal reserve board may notify any Federal reserve bank whose lawful reserve shall be below the amount required to be maintained to make good such reserve, and if such bank shall fail for 30 days thereafter so to make good its lawful reserve, the Federal reserve board may suspend and take possession of such reserve bank and administer the same during the period of suspension. Notes so paid out shall bear upon their faces a distinctive letter and serial number, which shall be assigned by the Federal reserve board to each Federal reserve bank. Whenever Federal reserve notes issued through one Federal reserve bank shall be received by another Federal reserve bank they shall be promptly returned for credit or redemption to the Federal reserve bank through which they were originally issued. No Federal reserve bank shall pay out notes issued through another under penalty of a tax of 10 per cent upon the face value of notes so paid out. Notes presented for redemption at the Treasury of the United States shall be paid out of the redemption fund and returned to the Federal reserve banks through which they were originally issued. Federal reserve notes received by the Treasury otherwise than for redemption may be exchanged for gold out of the redemption fund hereinafter provided and returned to the reserve bank through which they were originally issued, or they may be returned to such bank for the credit of the United States. Federal reserve notes unfit for circulation shall be returned by the Federal reserve agents to the Comptroller of the Currency for cancellation and destruction.

The Federal reserve board shall require each Federal reserve bank to maintain on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum in gold sufficient, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the redemption of the Federal reserve notes issued to such bank, but in no event less than 5 per cent; but such deposit of gold shall be counted and included as part of the 33 1/3 per cent reserve hereinbefore required. The board shall have the right, acting through the Federal reserve agent, to grant in whole or in part or to reject entirely the application of any Federal reserve bank for Federal reserve notes; but to the extent that such application may be granted the Federal reserve board shall, through its local Federal reserve agent, supply Federal reserve notes to the bank so applying, and such bank shall be charged with the amount of such notes and shall pay such rate of interest on said amount as may be established by the Federal reserve board, and the amount of such Federal reserve notes so issued to any such bank shall, upon delivery, become a first and paramount lien on all the assets of such bank.

Any Federal reserve bank may at any time reduce its liability for outstanding Federal reserve notes by depositing with the Federal reserve agent its Federal reserve notes, gold, gold certificates, or lawful money of the United States. Federal reserve notes so deposited shall not be reissued, except upon compliance with the conditions of an original issue.

The Federal reserve agent shall hold such gold, gold certificates, or lawful money available exclusively for exchange for the outstanding Federal reserve notes when offered by the reserve bank of which he is a director. Upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury the Federal reserve board shall require the Federal reserve agent to transmit so much of said gold to the Treasury of the United States as may be required for the exclusive purpose of the redemption of such notes.

Any Federal reserve bank may, at its discretion, withdraw collateral deposited with the local Federal reserve agent for the protection of its Federal reserve notes deposited with it and shall at the same time substitute therefor other like collateral of equal amount, with the approval of the Federal reserve agent, under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal reserve board.

In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation as Federal reserve notes, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cause plates and dies to be engraved in the best manner to guard against counterfeits and fraudulent alterations, and shall have printed therefrom and numbered such quantities of such notes of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, as may be required to supply the Federal reserve banks. Such notes shall be in form and tenor as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of this Act and shall bear the distinctive numbers of the several Federal reserve banks through which they are issued.

When such notes have been prepared, they shall be deposited in the Treasury, or in the subtreasury or mint of the United States nearest the place of business of each Federal reserve bank, and shall be held for the use of such bank subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency for their delivery, as provided by this Act.

The plates and dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the laws relating to the procuring of such notes, and all other expenses incidental to their issue and retirement, shall be paid by the Federal reserve banks, and the Federal Reserve Board shall include in its estimate of expenses levied against the Federal reserve banks a sufficient amount to cover the expenses herein provided for.

The examination of plates, dies, and pieces, etc., and regulations relating to such examination of plates, dies, etc., of national-bank notes provided for in section 5174, Revised Statutes, is hereby extended to include Federal reserve notes herein provided for.

Any appropriation heretofore made out of the general funds of the Treasury for engraving plates and dies, the purchase of distinctive paper, or to cover any other expense in connection with the printing of national-bank notes or notes provided for by the act of May 30, 1908, and any distinctive paper that may be on hand at the time of the passage of this act may be used in the discretion of the Secretary for the purposes of this act, and should the appropriations heretofore made be insufficient to meet the requirements of this act in addition to circulating notes provided for by existing law, the Secretary is hereby authorized to use so much of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise

appropriated for the purpose of furnishing the notes aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed as exempting national banks or Federal reserve banks from their liability to reimburse the United States for any expenses incurred in printing and issuing circulating notes.

Every Federal reserve bank shall receive on deposit from member banks or from Federal reserve banks checks and drafts drawn upon any of its depositors, and when remitted by a Federal reserve bank, checks and drafts drawn by any depositor in any other Federal reserve bank or member bank upon funds to the credit of said depositor in said reserve bank or member bank. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting a member bank from making reasonable charges for checks and drafts so debited to its account, or for collecting and remitting funds, or for exchange sold to its patrons. The Federal reserve board may, by rule, fix the charges to be collected by the member banks from its patrons whose checks are cleared through the Federal reserve bank and the charge which may be imposed for the service of clearing or collection rendered by the Federal reserve bank.

The Federal reserve board shall make and promulgate from time to time regulations governing the transfer of funds and charges therefor among Federal reserve banks and their branches, and may at its discretion exercise the functions of a clearing house for such Federal reserve banks, or may designate a Federal reserve bank to exercise such functions, and may also require each such bank to exercise the functions of a clearing house for its member banks.

SEC. 17. That so much of the provisions of section 5159 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, and section 8 of the act of July 12, 1882, and of any other provisions of existing statutes, as require that before any national banking association shall be authorized to commence banking business it shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States a stated amount of United States registered bonds be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. Any member bank desiring to retire the whole or any part of its circulating notes may file with the Treasurer of the United States an application to sell for its account, at par and interest, United States bonds securing circulation to be retired.

The Treasurer shall, at the end of each quarterly period, furnish the Federal reserve board with a list of such applications, and the Federal reserve board may, in its discretion, require the Federal reserve banks to purchase such bonds from the banks whose applications have been filed with the Treasurer at least 10 days before the end of any quarterly period at which the Federal reserve board may direct the purchase to be made. Upon notice from the Treasurer of the amount of bonds so sold for its account, each member bank shall duly assign and transfer, in writing, such bonds to the Federal reserve bank purchasing the same, and such Federal reserve bank shall thereupon deposit lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States for the purchase price of such bonds, and the Treasurer shall pay to the member bank selling such bonds any balance due after deducting a sufficient sum to redeem its outstanding notes secured by such bonds, which notes shall be canceled and permanently retired when redeemed.

The Federal reserve banks purchasing such bonds shall be required to take out an amount of circulating notes equal to the amount of national bank notes outstanding against such bonds.

Upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States bonds so purchased, or any bonds with the circulating privilege acquired under section 4 of this act, any Federal reserve bank making such deposit in the manner provided by existing law shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited. Such notes shall be the obligations of the Federal reserve bank procuring same, and shall be in form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the same tenor and effect as national bank notes now provided by law. They shall be issued under the same terms and conditions as national bank notes. United States bonds bought by a Federal reserve bank against which there are no outstanding national bank notes may be exchanged at the Treasury for one-year gold notes bearing 3 per cent interest. In case of such exchange for one-year notes the reserve bank shall be bound to pay such notes and to receive in payment thereof new 3 per cent one-year Treasury gold notes year by year for the period of 20 years.

* BANK RESERVES.

SEC. 19. Demand liabilities within the meaning of this act shall comprise all liabilities maturing within 30 days, and time deposits shall comprise all deposits payable after 30 days.

When the Secretary of the Treasury shall have officially announced, in such manner as he may elect, the establishment of a Federal reserve bank in any district, every subscribing member bank shall establish and maintain reserves as follows:

(a) A bank not in a reserve or central reserve city as now or hereafter defined shall hold and maintain reserves equal to 12 per cent of the aggregate amount of its demand liabilities and 5 per cent of its time deposits, as follows:

In its vaults for a period of 24 months after said date four-twelfths thereof.

In the Federal reserve bank of its district for a period of 6 months after said date, two-twelfths, and for each succeeding 6 months an additional one-twelfth, until five-twelfths have been so deposited, which shall be the amount permanently required.

For a period of 24 months after said date the balance of the reserves may be held in its own vaults, or in the Federal reserve bank, or in banks in reserve or central reserve cities as now defined by law.

After said 24 months' period said reserves, other than those hereinbefore required to be held in the reserve bank, shall be held in the vaults of the member bank or in the Federal reserve bank, or in both, at its option.

(b) A bank in a reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, shall hold and maintain reserves equal to 15 per cent of the aggregate amount of its demand liabilities and 5 per cent of its time deposits, as follows:

In its vaults six-eighteenth thereof.

In the Federal reserve bank of its district for a period of 6 months after the date aforesaid at least three-fifteenths, and for each succeeding 6 months an additional one-fifteenth, until six-fifteenths have been so deposited, which shall be the amount permanently required.

After said 24 months' period all of said reserves, except those hereinbefore required to be held permanently in the Federal reserve bank, shall be held in its vaults or in the Federal reserve bank, or in both, at its option.

(c) A bank in a central reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, shall hold and maintain a reserve equal to 18 per cent of the aggregate amount of its demand liabilities and 5 per cent of its time deposits, as follows.

In its vaults six-eighteenth thereof.

In the Federal reserve bank for a period of six months after the date aforesaid at least three-eighteenth, and permanently thereafter six-eighteenth.

For a period of 24 months after said date the balance of said reserves shall be held in its own vaults or in the Federal reserve bank at its option.

After said 24 months' period all of said reserves, except those herein permanently required to be held in the Federal reserve bank, shall be held in its own vaults or in the Federal reserve bank, or both, at its option.

Any Federal reserve bank may receive from the member banks as reserves, not exceeding one-half of each installment, eligible paper as described in section 14 properly indorsed and acceptable to the said reserve bank.

If a State bank or trust company is required by the law of its State to keep its reserves either in its own vaults or with another State bank or trust company, such reserve deposits so kept in such State bank or trust company shall be construed, within the meaning of this section, as if they were reserve deposits in a national bank in a reserve or central reserve city for a period of three years after the Secretary of the Treasury shall have officially announced the establishment of a Federal reserve bank in the district in which such State bank or trust company is situate. Except as thus provided no member bank shall keep on deposit with any nonmember bank a sum in excess of 10 per cent of its own paid-up capital and surplus. No member bank shall extend directly or indirectly the benefits of this system to a nonmember bank, except upon written permission of the Federal reserve board, under penalty of suspension.

The reserve carried by a member bank with a Federal reserve bank may, under the regulations and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed by the Federal reserve board, be checked against and withdrawn by such member bank for the purpose of meeting existing liabilities: *Provided, however*, That no bank shall at any time make new loans or shall pay any dividends unless and until the total reserve required by law is fully restored.

United States banks located in Alaska or outside the continental United States may remain nonmember banks, and shall in that event maintain reserves and comply with all the conditions now provided by law regulating them; or said banks, except in the Philippine Islands, may, with the consent of the reserve board, become member banks of any one of the reserve districts, and shall, in that event, take stock, maintain reserves, and be subject to all the other provisions of this act.

SEC. 20. So much of sections 2 and 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency, and for other purposes, as provides that the fund deposited by any national banking association with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of its notes shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve as provided in the act aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And from and after the passage of this act such fund of 5 per cent shall in no case be counted by any national banking association as a part of its lawful reserve.

BANK EXAMINATIONS.

SEC. 21. Every member bank shall be examined by the Comptroller of the Currency at least twice in each calendar year and as much oftener as the Federal reserve board shall consider necessary. The Federal reserve board may authorize examinations by the State authorities to be accepted in the case of State banks and trust companies, and may at any time direct the holding of a special examination. The person making the examination of any member bank shall have power to call together a quorum of the directors of such bank, who shall, under oath, state to such examiner the character and circumstances of such of its loans or discounts as he may designate. The Federal reserve board shall fix the salaries of all bank examiners and make report thereof to Congress. The expense of the examinations herein provided for shall be assessed by authority of the Federal reserve board upon the banks examined in proportion to assets or resources held by such banks upon the dates when the various banks are examined.

In addition to the examinations made and conducted by the Comptroller of the Currency, every Federal reserve bank may, with the approval of the Federal reserve agent or of the Federal reserve board, provide for special examination of member banks within its district. Such examination shall be so conducted as to inform the Federal reserve bank under whose auspices it is carried on of the condition of its member banks and of the lines of credit which are being extended by them. Every Federal reserve bank shall at all times furnish to the Federal reserve board such information as may be demanded by the latter concerning the condition of any member bank within the district of the said Federal reserve bank.

No bank shall be subject to any visitatorial powers other than such as are authorized by law or vested in the courts of justice, or such as shall be or shall have been exercised or directed by Congress, or either House thereof, or any committee thereof.

The Federal reserve board shall, at least once each year, order an examination of each Federal reserve bank, and upon joint application of 10 member banks the Federal reserve board shall order a special examination and report of the condition of any Federal reserve bank.

SEC. 22. No member bank or any officer, director, or employee thereof shall hereafter make any loan or grant any gratuity to any examiner of such bank. Any bank officer, director, or employee violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not more than \$5,000, or both; and fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given. Any examiner accepting a loan or gratuity from any bank examined by him or from an officer, director, or employee thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not more than \$5,000, or both; and fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given; and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as a national bank examiner. No national bank examiner shall perform any other service for compensation while holding such office for any bank or officer, director, or employee thereof.

Other than the usual salary or director's fee paid to any officer, director, or employee of a member bank and other than a reasonable fee paid by said bank to such officer, director, or employee for services rendered to such bank, no officer, director, employee, or attorney of a member bank shall be a beneficiary of or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business of the bank. No examiner, public or private, shall disclose the names of borrowers or the collateral for loans of a member bank to other than the proper officers of such bank

without first having obtained the express permission in writing from the Comptroller of the Currency, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by direction of the Congress of the United States, or either House thereof, or any committee thereof. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Except so far as already provided in existing laws this provision shall not take effect until 60 days after the passage of this act.

Sec. 23. The stockholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, each to the amount of his stock therein, at the par value thereof in addition to the amount invested in such stock. The stockholders in any national banking association who shall have transferred their shares or registered the transfer thereof within 60 days next before the date of the failure of such association to meet its obligations, or with knowledge of such impending failure, shall be liable to the same extent as if they had made no such transfer, to the extent that the subsequent transferee fails to meet such liability but this provision shall not be construed to affect in any way any recourse which such shareholders might otherwise have against those in whose names such shares are registered at the time of such failure.

LOANS ON FARM LANDS.

Sec. 24. Any national banking association not situated in a reserve city or central reserve city may make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm land, situated within its Federal reserve district, but no such loan shall be made for a longer time than five years nor for an amount exceeding 50 per cent of the actual value of the property offered as security. Any such bank may make such loans in an aggregate sum equal to 25 per cent of its capital and surplus.

The Federal reserve board shall have power from time to time to add to the list of cities in which national banks shall not be permitted to make loans secured upon real estate in the manner described in this section.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Sec. 25. Any national banking association, possessing a capital and surplus of \$1,000,000 or more may file application with the Federal reserve board, upon such conditions and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the said board, for the purpose of securing authority to establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies of the United States for the furtherance of the foreign commerce of the United States and to act, if required to do so, as fiscal agents of the United States. Such application shall specify, in addition to the name and capital of the banking association filing it, the place or places where the banking operations proposed are to be carried on and the amount of capital set aside by the said banking association filing such application for the conduct of its foreign business at the branches proposed by it to be established in such place or places. The Federal reserve board shall have power to approve or to reject such application if, in its judgment, the amount of capital proposed to be set aside for the conduct of foreign business is inadequate or if for other reasons the granting of such application is deemed inexpedient.

Every national banking association which shall receive authority to establish foreign branches shall be required at all times to furnish information concerning the condition of such branches to the Comptroller of the Currency upon demand, and the Federal reserve board may order special examinations of the said foreign branches at such time or times as it may deem best. Every such national banking association shall conduct the accounts of each foreign branch independently of the accounts of other foreign branches established by it and of its home office, and shall at the end of each fiscal period transfer to its general ledger the profit or loss accruing at each branch as a separate item.

Sec. 26. All provisions of law inconsistent with or superseded by any of the provisions of this act are to that extent and to that extent only hereby repealed. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal the parity provision or provisions contained in an act approved March 14, 1900, entitled "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," and the Secretary of the Treasury may for such purposes, or to strengthen the gold reserve, borrow gold on the security of United States bonds or for one-year notes bearing interest at a rate of not to exceed 3 per cent per annum, or sell the same if necessary to obtain gold. When the funds of the Treasury on hand justify, he may purchase and retire such outstanding bonds and notes.

Sec. 27. The provisions of the act of May 30, 1908, authorizing national currency associations, the issue of additional national bank circulation, and creating a National Monetary Commission, which expires by limitation under the terms of such act on the 30th day of June, 1914, are hereby extended to June 30, 1915, and sections 5153, 5172, 5191, and 5214 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which were amended by the act of May 20, 1908, are hereby reenacted to read as such sections read prior to May 20, 1908, subject to such amendments or modifications as are prescribed in this act.

Sec. 28. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Sec. 29. The right to amend, alter, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, several Senators have expressed a desire to speak to-morrow on this matter, and I shall ask that it be temporarily laid aside now; but I should like to say that when we come to consider it I hope that Members of the Senate who desire to express themselves upon it will be prepared to go on with it, because I shall feel obliged to ask for a vote, section by section, as we come to it, and I desire that Senators shall be prepared to offer amendments if they wish to do so.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator will not forget that we have a unanimous-consent agreement which takes precedence to-morrow.

Mr. OWEN. Of course I understand that. I do not intend to interfere at all with the unanimous-consent agreement with regard to the Hetch Hetchy bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. OWEN. If no Senator is ready to discuss the matter, I ask that it be laid aside for the present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. OWEN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 9 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 2, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 1, 1913.

This being the day designated by the Constitution for the annual meeting of Congress, the Members of the House of Representatives assembled in their Hall for the second session of the Sixty-third Congress, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

"Our soul waiteth for the Lord; He is our help and shield. For our heart shall rejoice in Him, because we have trusted in His holy name. Let Thy mercy, O Lord, be upon us according as we hope in Thee."

May we realize, O God, that somehow our soul is touched from every angle by Thy soul; that to consciously live in Thee, through Thee, for Thee is life eternal. Under the dispensation of Thy providence we stand here to-day upon the threshold of the regular session of the Sixty-third Congress, confronted by great economical, social, and psychological problems, which involve the welfare of the individual, the home, the Government, and our religious aspirations. Hence we pause and pray most fervently that Thy wisdom may guide and Thy strength sustain these Thy servants in their deliberations.

Especially be with the Speaker of this House that with clear vision and firm hand he may guide to the best results. Be Thou the counselor of our President and his associates that the affairs of State may be wisely and amicably adjusted. May Thy judgments be the judgments of the judiciary that justice tempered with mercy may obtain. That we may grow in everything that pertains to the welfare of not only our people but of all peoples and peace and righteousness more and more abound. To the glory and honor of Thy holy name. Amen.

CALL OF THE ROLL BY STATES.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll by States. The Clerk called the roll by States, when the following Members responded:

ALABAMA.	George W. Taylor.	Richmond P. Hobson.
	S. Hubert Dent, jr.	John L. Burnett.
	Henry D. Clayton.	Oscar W. Underwood.
	Fred L. Blackmon.	John W. Abercrombie.
	J. Thomas Heflin.	
ARIZONA.		
Carl Hayden.		
ARKANSAS.		
Thaddeus H. Caraway.	H. M. Jacoway.	
William A. Oldfield.	Samuel M. Taylor.	
John C. Floyd.	William S. Goodwin.	
Otis T. Wingo.		
CALIFORNIA.		
William Kent.	Everis A. Hayes.	
John E. Raker.	C. W. Bell.	
Charles F. Curry.	William D. Stephens.	
Julius Kahn.	William Kettner.	
Denver S. Church.		
COLORADO.		
Edward T. Taylor.	Edward Keating.	
CONNECTICUT.		
Augustine Lonergan.	Jeremiah Donovan.	
Thomas L. Reilly.	William Kennedy.	
DELAWARE.		
Franklin Brockson.		
FLORIDA.		
Stephen M. Sparkman.	Emmett Wilson.	
Frank Clark.	Claude L'Engle.	
GEORGIA.		
Frank Park.	Samuel J. Tribble.	
Charles R. Crisp.	Thomas W. Hardwick.	
William C. Adamson.	Dudley M. Hughes.	
Gordon Lee.		
IDAHO.		
Burton L. French.	Addison T. Smith.	