

Mr. HINSCH. All of it. They objected to it at that time, yes, sir.

Senator GLASS. I say that, and those are fundamental provisions of the Federal Reserve Act as it is today, are they not?

Mr. HINSCH. They are, some of them are fundamental, not all of them by a jug full.

Senator GLASS. Well, I am perfectly content to have the record stand as it is.

Mr. HINSCH. I am, I assure you.

Senators, I thank you very much for the courtesy of this hearing.

**STATEMENT OF MONTFORD JONES, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN**

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, because of the lateness of the hour, I will take just one minute. The National Association of Credit Men, consisting of some 29,000 mercantile credit men in the United States has through its banking and currency committee endorsed this bill and urges its passage. For about two years the banking and currency committee of the association has been studying this resolution because the association is interested in anything that affects banking and credit, and the currency system of the country. Copies of this bill were distributed among members of the committee, and at a meeting in New York City on December 29th the bill was endorsed in principle and the members of the association were urged to request its passage.

Senator GLASS. Was it endorsed in detail?

Mr. JONES. It was endorsed in principle; not all the details were endorsed. There was a difference of opinion in that respect.

Senator GLASS. Would you be willing to say that the National Association of Credit Men is in favor of making one half of the Nation branch banks and excluding the other half from ever becoming branch banks?

Mr. JONES. There is some difference of opinion on that—there is over the Hull amendment. Personally I do not approve of it. We regard it, I suppose as everyone else did, as a political compromise and necessity.

Senator GLASS. Upon the supposition that Congress could not be induced to do justice to the national banks of all the States, but only a few of them?

Mr. JONES. It seemed to be necessary to compromise to that extent with the extreme antibranch bankers. The association favors this legislation; it favors the two principal features of this legislation, first, to strengthen the national banking system and to enable the national banks to compete more effectively with the State institutions for about the same reasons that Mr. Hinsch gave. We are also in accord with the principle of the bill in the matter of branch banking. We are opposed to State-wide branch banking. We do approve of branch banks within the home cities, and are willing to leave that to the judgment of those within the communities. If they desire to permit State institutions to have branch banks in the home cities, then the national banks ought to be given the same privilege.

Senator GLASS. In all States where that practice prevails?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. It is applying to the national banks the State law, you might say, is about the same way as we have in the