



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MONK *et al.* v. BARNETT *et al.*

June 13, 1912.

[75 S. E. 185.]

1. Corporations (§ 232*)—Issuance of Stock—Payment—Rights of Creditor.—Under Const. 1902, § 167 (Code 1904, p. cclxi), and Code 1904, § 1105e, par. 9, providing that corporate stock may be issued in exchange for anything which the board of directors may determine to accept and at any price agreed upon, provided an accurate and verified statement of the transaction be filed with the State Corporation Commission, creditors of a corporation could not complain that \$40,000 of stock had been paid for with certain options and contracts not exceeding \$4,000 in value, where no fraud or deception had been practiced, and the requirements of the constitutional and statutory provisions as to filing of the statement or financial plan had been complied with, and they had no right of action against the holders of such stock.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Corporations, Cent. Dig., §§ 879, 880, 883, 884, 987; Dec. Dig., § 232.*]

2. Corporations (§ 232*)—Issuance of Stock—Statement of Financial Plan—Sufficiency.—Though a statement of financial plan filed to comply with such constitutional and statutory provisions was indefinite, vague, and unsatisfactory in its specification and description of the options and contracts exchanged for stock, yet where it was filed with the Corporation Commission, and was in the form prescribed by the Commission, and was permitted, approved, and ordered to be filed by the Commission, it was sufficient to comply with these provisions and protect the holders of the stock from personal liability to creditors of the corporation.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Corporations, Cent. Dig., §§ 879, 880, 883, 884, 987; Dec. Dig., § 232.*]

Appeal from Circuit Court, Norfolk County.

Action by John Monk and another against C. M. Barnett and others. From a decree for defendants, plaintiffs appeal. Affirmed.

Jeffries, Wolcott, Wolcott & Lankford, for appellants.

Robt. W. Shultice and Williams & Tunstall, for appellees.

CARDWELL, J. This case, which is now before us for the second time, originated in a bill in equity filed by appellants against the Exposition Deepwater Pier Corporation and appel-

*For other cases see same topic and section NUMBER in Dec. Dig. & Am. Dig. Key No. Series & Rep'r Indexes.

lees, C. M. Barnett, J. W. Hough, and H. B. Goodridge, who were the only stockholders and incorporators of said corporation; the purpose of the bill being to enforce the mechanic's lien of the appellants against the pier and land of the Exposition Deepwater Pier Corporation, and to require the stockholders of the corporation to pay in full their subscriptions to the capital stock of the company.

There were two questions presented upon the former appeal, and upon the first of these questions this court reversed the decree of the circuit court appealed from, and remanded the cause, declining to pass upon the second question, for the reason that it appeared from the evidence in the record that the property of the corporation was sufficient to pay appellants' lien debt thereon; but the opinion added: "If, however, the real estate should prove inadequate to satisfy the lien, the appellants are not to be concluded by the decree under review from seeking such relief as they may be entitled to, if any, against the stockholders. *Monk v. Exposition Deepwater Pier Corp.*, 111 Va. 121, 68 S. E. 280.

It appears that when the evidence in the cause was taken the pier was comparatively new, and was supposed to be worth the amount named by the witnesses—\$10,000; but from various causes operating during the delay because of litigation as to the rights of the respective creditors in the property, it, after full advertising and active bidding, brought at public auction on September 17, 1910, only \$2,400, leaving about \$4,000 still due appellants. Thereupon appellants proceeded in their effort to obtain a decree against said stockholders for an amount sufficient out of what remained unpaid of their subscriptions to discharge the balance of the debt alleged to be due appellants; but upon a final hearing of the cause the circuit court entered its decree now under review, holding that said stockholders had substantially complied with the provision of the Constitution and statutes of the state "enacted for the formation and regulation of corporations in this state, and that said stockholders [appellees here] had paid in full their subscriptions to the stock of the Exposition Deepwater Pier Corporation, and that there was no further liability upon them, or either of them," dismissing appellants' bill as to said stockholders.

Appellees, Barnett, Hough, and Goodridge, who, as has been stated, were all the stock subscribers and incorporators of said Deepwater Pier Corporation at the time of its organization filed with the State Corporation Commission, in March, 1907, a statement of the financial plan upon the basis of which the stock or bonds of the corporation were to be issued, and the contention of appellants is that said statement filed by appellees was not

such a compliance with the provisions of section 167 of the Constitution of Virginia (Code 1904, p. cclxi) and of section 1105e, par. 9, of the Code of 1904, as would avail appellees of the privilege extended by the statute of avoiding their common-law liability to pay into the treasury of the company so much of their stock subscriptions, up to the par value thereof, as might be necessary to discharge the indebtedness of the corporation.

[1] Section 167 of the Constitution; *supra*, confers upon the General Assembly power to make general laws regulating and controlling all issues of stock and bonds by corporations, and further provides:

“Whenever stock or bonds are to be issued by a corporation, it shall before issuing the same file with the State Corporation Commission a statement (verified by the president or secretary of the corporation, and such form as may be prescribed or permitted by the Commission), setting forth fully and accurately the basis, or financial plan, upon which such stock or bonds are to be issued; and where such basis or plan includes services or property (other than money), received or to be received by the company, such statement shall accurately specify and describe, in the manner prescribed or permitted by the commission, the services and property, together with the valuation at which the same are received, or to be received; and such corporation shall comply with any other requirements and restrictions which may be imposed by law.”

Said section of the Constitution then required the General Assembly to provide adequate penalties for the violation of the section, or any laws passed in pursuance thereof.

The statute (paragraph 9, § 1105e, *supra*) provides:

“Subscriptions to the capital stock of any corporation may be paid in money, land, or other property, real or personal, leases, options, mines, minerals, mineral rights, patent rights, rights of way, or other rights or easements, contracts, labor, or services; and there shall be no individual or personal liability on any subscriber beyond the obligation to comply with such terms as he may have agreed to in his contract of subscription; and any corporation may adopt such plan of financial organization and may dispose of its stock or bonds for the purposes of its incorporation at such prices, for such consideration, and on such terms and conditions as it sees fit: Provided, however, that before making any issue of its stock or bonds it shall file with the State Corporation Commission a statement (verified by oath of the president or secretary of the corporation, and in such form as may be prescribed or permitted by the Commission), setting forth fully and accurately the basis or financial plan upon which such stock and bonds are to be issued; and where such basis or

plan includes services or property (other than money) received or to be received by the corporation, such statement shall accurately specify and describe in the manner prescribed or permitted by the Commission the services and property, together with the valuation at which the same are received, or to be received, and the judgment of the directors as to the value of such land or other property, real or personal, leases, options, mines, mineral rights, patent rights, rights of way, or other rights or easements, contracts, labor, or services, in the absence of fraud, participated in by both parties to the transaction, shall be conclusive.

"For any violation of this section the offending corporation shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be imposed and judgment entered therefor by the State Corporation Commission, and shall be enforced by its process."

The financial plan filed with the State Corporation Commission in this instance is as follows: "Four hundred shares, valued at \$4,000, are to be issued to J. W. Hough, H. B. Goodridge, and C. M. Barnett as fully paid in consideration of their turning over to said company their options, rights, and contracts to acquire land and build a pier near the Exposition Grounds, and their contracts with various steamboat lines to use said pier exclusively in taking passengers to said grounds, and contracts with said steamboat companies and with the Jamestown Exposition Company to take and pay cash for certain bonds of this company; said rights, options, and contracts being valued at four thousand dollars."

It appears that appellees subscribed to \$40,000 of the stock of the Deepwater Pier Corporation, and paid for it with the contracts and options named in said plan of organization, all of which were worth, according to their own valuation, but \$4,000; and it is conceded in the argument of this appeal that "the very object of section 167 of the Constitution was to do away with the common-law liability of stockholders," under which they could be required to pay (in money) for their stock up to the par value thereof until the debts of the company were satisfied.

Very clearly the provisions of the Constitution and statute change the former rule, and persons organizing a corporation can subscribe to its capital stock and pay therefor in anything which the board of directors may determine to accept, and at any price which may be agreed upon, and the stock may be paid for at any price at which it may be offered by the company, and no one can complain, provided the requirements of the Constitution and statute are complied with. Therefore the sole question for our determination in this case is: Where no fraud or deception has been practiced, does the financial plan of organization in

question meet the requirements of the provisions of the Constitution and statute, and thereby relieve the appellees of their common-law liability to pay for the stock subscribed to by them up to the par value thereof until the debts of the company are satisfied?

It is very true, as appellants contend, that the statute, supra, enacted pursuant to section 167 of the Constitution, with respect to the liability of subscribers to the capital stock of a corporation chartered under the laws of this state, is in derogation of the common law and has to be given a strict construction; but it will readily be observed that the statute, in language plain and unambiguous, provides that subscriptions to the capital stock of any corporation may be paid, not only in money, but in every or any species of property or property rights that could be suggested, including leases, options, contracts, labor, or services, etc., and there shall be no individual or personal liability on any subscriber beyond the obligation to comply with such terms as he may have agreed to in his contract of subscription; that any corporation may adopt such plan of financial organization, and may dispose of its stock or bonds for the purposes of its incorporation at such prices, for such consideration, and on such terms and conditions as it sees fit, provided a statement of its financial plan of organization is first filed with the State Corporation Commission, in such form as may be *prescribed* or *permitted* by the Commission, setting forth fully and accurately the basis or financial plan upon which such stock or bonds are to be issued; and where such basis or plan includes services or *property* (other than money), received or to be received by the corporation, such statement shall accurately specify and describe in the manner *prescribed* or *permitted* by the Commission the services and *property*, together with the value at which the same are received, or to be received, and the judgment of the directors as to the value of the services or *property*, *real* or personal, leases, options * * * contracts, etc., in the absence of fraud, *shall be conclusive*.

In this case appellees subscribed to \$40,000 of the stock (400 shares) of the Exposition Deepwater Pier Corporation, and agreed with themselves as the incorporators and directors of the company that said stock be issued to them *fully paid* in consideration of their turning over to the company "their options, rights, and contracts to acquire land and build a pier near the Exposition Grounds, and their contracts with various steamboat lines to use said pier exclusively in taking passengers to said grounds, and contracts with said steamboat companies and with the Jamestown Exposition Company to take and pay cash for certain bonds of this company, said rights, options and contracts being valued at four thousand dollars."

[2] A more indefinite, vague, and unsatisfactory specification and description of the options and contracts agreed to be turned over to the company by appellees in payment for the \$40,000 of stock fully paid to be issued to them by the company is hardly to be conceived; but the statement of the financial plan of the organization of the corporation filed with the Corporation Commission was in the *form* prescribed by the Commission, and was by the Commission *permitted* when it received, approved, and ordered the same to be filed and to become a matter of record in the office of the Commission.

By the adoption of our present Constitution, and the enactment of statutes pursuant thereto, relating to the issue of stocks and bonds by corporations, the policy of granting charters of incorporation to almost every conceivable business undertaking then in existence, or that might be undertaken within the state, was inaugurated, and though the policy may be fraught with ever so many possibilities, indeed probabilities, of fraud and imposition upon individuals, firms, or other corporations dealing with or becoming creditors of a corporation chartered in the state, the courts, in the absence of the charge and proof of fraud in the obtaining of the charter or the organization of the corporation, or the issuing of its stock, are powerless to prevent or to redress such wrongs or impositions.

This new policy now in vogue in this state has not only in view the granting of a charter to any three or more individuals to conduct, as a corporation, any business that might be conducted by an individual or individuals within this state, but invites the application for such charters, and provides that all persons, firms, partnerships, or other corporations contracting with the corporation chartered in the state must look to the records of the State Corporations Commission for information there to be found, or suggested, as to the character, location, and value of the assets of the corporation, and if they fail to look to said records, or fail to make proper inquiry along lines suggested by these records, and sustain a loss or injury in consequence of such neglect of duty, they shall have no remedy in the courts against the stockholders having certificates of fully paid stock for such loss or injury.

One who is advised or might have been advised as to the character and value of the assets of a corporation, and extends credit to the corporation, cannot, in the absence of fraud in the organization of the company, or the issuing of its stock or bonds, complain that the assets of the company were not as valuable as he expected them to be, and he has no remedy or right of action

against the stockholders of the corporation holding its fully paid stock.

Such is the case before us, and we are of opinion, therefore, that the decree appealed from is right, and it is affirmed.

Affirmed.

CLEMENT *v.* ADAMS BROS.-PAYNES CO., INC.

June 13, 1912.

[75 S. E. 294.]

1. Corporations (§ 398*)—Powers—Officers.—The powers of a corporation, so far as it deals with third persons, are primarily lodged in its board of directors, from which source the officers, expressly or by implication, derive the authority bestowed on them.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Corporations, Cent. Dig., §§ 1592-1594; Dec. Dig., § 398.*]

2. Corporations (§ 398*)—Officers—President—Powers.—The office of president of a corporation confers of itself no power to bind the corporation or control its property, and the power of the president as agent must be conferred by the board of directors.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Corporations, Cent. Dig., §§ 1592-1594; Dec. Dig., § 398.*]

3. Mechanics' Liens (§ 5*)—Statutes—Construction.—The remedial portion of the mechanic's lien statute, providing for enforcing a lien after it is perfected, must be liberally construed, while the portion dealing with the right to the existence of a lien must be strictly construed.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Mechanics' Liens, Cent. Dig. §§ 3, 5; Dec. Dig. § 5.*]

4. Mechanics' Liens (§§ 154, 157*)—Verified Account—Sufficiency of Verification.—Under Code 1904, §§ 2476, 2477, declaring that to perfect a lien an account must be filed, verified by the oath of the "claimant or his agent," the verification of the account by the claimant or his agent is an essential requirement to the perfection of a lien, and where a corporation is a claimant, a verification by its president is insufficient to perfect a lien, unless the affidavit avers that he is the agent of the corporation for that purpose, and a defect in the affidavit arising from a failure to aver the fact of agency is not within section 2478, providing that no inaccuracy in the account filed or in the description of the property to be covered by a lien shall invalidate the lien.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Mechanics' Liens, Cent. Dig. §§ 261-267, 268-274; Dec. Dig. §§ 154, 157.*]

*For other cases see same topic and section NUMBER in Dec. Dig. & Am. Dig. Key No. Series & Rep'r Indexes.