

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

INCLUDING

Bank & Quotation Section
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CLEARING-HOUSE RETURNS.

The following table, made up by telegraph, &c., indicates that the total bank clearings of all the clearing houses of the United States for the week ending to-day have been \$3,403,861,454, against \$3,424,237,570 last week and \$3,574,806,729 the corresponding week before.

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week ending Nov. 22.	1913.	1912.	Per Cent.
New York	\$1,516,694,663	\$1,672,182,755	-9.3
Boston	139,434,770	136,532,584	+2.1
Philadelphia	146,868,746	151,024,866	-2.8
Baltimore	34,931,309	35,934,756	-2.8
Chicago	289,145,872	275,971,987	+4.8
St. Louis	76,141,524	76,501,647	-0.5
New Orleans	20,018,865	23,306,467	-14.1
Seven cities, five days	\$2,223,235,749	\$2,371,455,062	-6.3
Other cities, five days	615,208,497	604,000,414	+1.9
Total all cities, five days	\$2,838,444,246	\$2,975,455,476	-4.6
All cities, one day	565,417,208	599,351,253	-5.7
Total all cities for week	\$3,403,861,454	\$3,574,806,729	-4.8

The full details for the week covered by the above will be given next Saturday. We cannot furnish them to-day, clearings being made up by the clearing houses at noon on Saturday, and hence in the above the last day of the week has to be in all cases estimated, as we go to press Friday night. We present below detailed figures for the week ending with Saturday day noon, Nov. 15, for four years:

Clearings at—	Week ending November 15.				
	1913.	1912.	Inc. or Dec.	1911.	1910.
New York	1,867,797,800	2,244,792,548	-16.8	2,011,205,699	1,872,470,525
Philadelphia	167,346,593	179,674,740	-6.9	162,239,457	167,889,791
Pittsburgh	54,793,413	56,377,930	-2.8	51,021,199	49,122,843
Baltimore	40,311,867	44,674,641	-9.7	38,100,049	35,689,323
Buffalo	13,727,263	13,496,379	+1.7	11,592,457	11,581,135
Albany	6,431,345	7,169,610	-10.3	7,456,261	6,305,683
Washington	7,518,400	8,298,010	-9.4	7,479,411	7,464,228
Rochester	5,214,998	5,828,270	-10.5	4,689,498	4,457,699
Syracuse	3,346,412	3,208,702	+4.3	3,070,628	2,696,938
Reading	2,807,924	3,127,141	-10.2	2,403,205	2,532,135
Wilkes-Barre	2,086,786	1,685,809	+23.8	1,671,253	1,552,641
Wheeling	2,530,655	2,058,561	+21.3	1,602,845	1,611,278
Trenton	1,867,040	1,876,086	-0.5	1,938,551	1,466,242
York	975,740	1,052,041	-7.3	987,000	1,120,798
Erie	1,135,652	1,112,194	+2.1	921,344	921,007
Greensburg	600,000	550,000	+9.1	514,847	523,187
Binghamton	832,400	689,000	+20.8	571,500	574,400
Altoona	643,675	790,762	-18.6	645,762	560,999
Chester	679,562	767,593	-11.5	542,636	560,528
Lancaster	1,554,849	1,524,337	+2.0	1,001,231	924,032
Montclair	470,428	521,165	-9.7	---	---
Total Middle	2,186,437,082	2,583,263,800	-15.4	2,313,154,417	2,173,240,780
Boston	164,440,259	198,716,530	-17.2	180,465,705	187,550,569
Providence	9,518,500	10,526,000	-9.6	9,558,300	9,752,000
Hartford	5,250,971	5,059,541	+3.8	4,619,963	4,028,674
New Haven	3,664,559	3,314,870	+10.6	3,173,366	3,120,388
Springfield	2,994,304	3,112,685	-3.8	2,567,653	2,469,287
Portland	2,352,788	2,382,425	-2.2	2,161,557	2,241,729
Worcester	2,621,804	2,795,669	-6.2	2,753,582	2,614,629
Fall River	1,645,664	1,522,555	+9.7	1,443,763	1,508,028
New Bedford	1,459,684	1,302,961	+12.0	1,144,325	1,551,929
Lowell	738,048	720,089	+35.8	637,889	554,199
Holyoke	644,088	619,081	+4.0	626,473	613,143
Bangor	474,986	726,886	-34.7	561,603	---
Tot. New Eng.	196,046,656	231,093,292	-15.6	209,714,179	216,004,585

Note.—For Canadian clearings see "Commercial and Miscellaneous News."

Clearings at—	Week ending November 15.				
	1913.	1912.	Inc. or Dec.	1911.	1910.
Chicago	\$22,280,992	\$25,160,882	-9.9	291,954,980	278,299,356
Cincinnati	24,560,250	27,565,500	-10.9	25,658,450	25,098,450
Cleveland	20,860,551	25,343,165	-17.7	22,584,117	22,814,695
Detroit	28,454,607	25,957,730	+9.6	22,505,159	20,402,725
Milwaukee	17,565,410	16,043,534	+8.2	15,294,009	13,879,349
Indianapolis	9,927,637	9,914,169	-9.9	9,163,943	9,264,155
Columbus	6,801,800	6,637,500	+2.5	5,732,100	5,771,400
Toledo	6,446,796	5,868,291	+9.8	4,776,628	5,022,417
Peoria	3,614,020	3,975,682	-9.1	4,077,135	3,432,197
Grand Rapids	3,700,000	3,430,536	+7.9	3,289,819	3,130,388
Dayton	2,398,967	2,307,133	+3.9	2,075,082	2,238,165
Evansville	3,023,911	2,929,479	+3.2	2,693,247	2,544,582
Kalamazoo	658,943	880,337	-25.2	858,507	713,189
Springfield, Ill.	1,169,149	1,161,278	+0.6	995,472	950,066
Fort Wayne	1,418,544	1,204,247	+17.8	1,003,865	1,054,898
Youngstown	1,539,129	1,701,412	-9.5	1,369,733	1,106,567
Rockford	1,092,710	952,225	+14.7	1,403,000	1,131,000
Youngstown	1,481,000	1,768,000	-16.2	1,403,000	1,131,000
Quincy	865,207	794,077	+9.0	698,637	596,333
Canton	1,460,000	1,447,363	+0.9	1,263,750	1,009,707
Lexington	744,760	972,029	-23.5	782,193	1,050,614
Springfield, Ohio	689,149	744,090	-7.4	622,757	554,396
South Bend	702,613	640,059	+9.8	596,701	608,070
Bloomington	657,844	659,858	-0.3	592,417	572,386
Decatur	564,997	591,300	-4.5	445,578	405,078
Peoria	606,000	600,000	+1.0	576,000	548,588
Mansfield	550,513	451,036	+21.9	426,358	411,095
Danville	416,584	442,061	-5.8	392,826	391,365
Lansing	545,000	555,822	-1.9	402,785	410,214
Lima	491,201	469,293	+4.7	410,159	383,450
Jacksonville, Ill.	329,562	305,259	+8.0	263,800	272,124
Ann Arbor	234,717	201,054	+16.7	159,735	186,381
Adrian	50,338	25,000	+101.4	22,025	39,124
Owensboro	430,682	447,069	-3.7	441,584	434,635
Tot. Mid. West	465,103,583	472,146,469	-1.5	424,364,040	405,544,175
San Francisco	56,222,569	59,713,082	-5.9	58,128,626	51,925,655
Los Angeles	25,488,957	27,938,230	-8.8	22,127,676	18,490,778
Seattle	15,467,950	14,040,118	+10.2	11,942,720	11,657,418
Salt Lake City	9,301,463	9,086,439	+2.4	8,624,801	8,897,942
Spokane	5,481,171	5,552,612	-1.3	4,847,739	4,883,639
Portland	15,696,243	14,813,487	+6.0	12,994,645	10,945,125
Tacoma	2,556,955	3,124,352	-18.2	3,682,734	3,534,584
Oakland	3,809,587	3,825,878	-0.4	4,134,642	3,114,929
Sacramento	2,664,498	2,455,841	+8.5	2,134,459	1,932,744
San Diego	2,439,113	2,810,693	-16.4	2,300,000	1,499,811
Fresno	1,538,241	1,557,672	-1.2	1,238,996	1,066,326
Stockton	1,018,819	1,069,511	-4.7	1,061,714	908,251
San Jose	782,654	883,894	-11.4	924,088	627,444
Pasadena	923,133	1,295,933	-24.7	959,705	784,288
North Yakima	600,000	592,251	+1.3	533,123	659,103
Reno	440,403	333,363	+32.1	340,303	361,784
Total Pacific	144,341,756	149,093,356	-3.2	136,975,977	119,399,009
Kansas City	63,097,742	62,402,311	+1.1	56,195,475	55,437,166
Minneapolis	33,263,924	36,280,213	-8.3	27,469,673	26,343,107
Omaha	19,437,135	17,793,320	+9.2	15,586,191	16,684,101
St. Paul	12,854,282	15,462,180	-16.9	12,351,491	12,850,629
Denver	11,483,490	10,837,979	+6.1	10,307,616	10,367,300
Duluth	8,036,988	9,999,396	-19.6	6,648,258	4,714,945
St. Joseph	8,409,497	6,514,719	+29.1	6,770,464	7,705,913
Des Moines	5,574,239	4,860,587	+14.7	4,264,319	3,883,120
Sioux City	3,750,000	3,100,000	+21.0	2,401,842	2,847,684
Whiteita	3,591,117	3,903,946	-10.8	3,324,762	3,391,610
Lincoln	2,025,130	1,808,326	+12.0	1,671,123	1,570,602
Topeka	1,711,195	1,432,471	+19.4	1,504,419	1,356,760
Davenport	1,654,907	1,610,911	+2.7	1,481,549	1,590,662
Cedar Rapids	1,617,719	1,635,456	-1.1	1,210,092	1,582,278
Fargo	770,647	638,563	+20.7	976,581	963,627
Colorado Springs	654,369	772,618	-15.3	707,377	711,355
Pueblo	859,499	926,764	-7.2	922,634	1,018,895
Fremont	291,507	295,761	-1.4	218,864	237,717
Hastings	190,900	189,396	+0.4	176,845	192,000
Aberdeen	555,875	560,853	-0.9	369,939	636,120
Waterloo	1,431,639	1,553,044	-7.9	1,274,261	1,190,059
Helena	1,364,507	1,441,940	-5.3	1,031,833	1,041,340
Billings	639,068	429,313	+48.8	523,037	176,209
Tot. oth. West	183,273,756	184,450,067	-0.6	157,482,895	156,493,165
St. Louis	88,037,976	90,248,749	-2.4	82,082,939	84,632,830
New Orleans	22,863,890	25,639,210	-10.8	23,476,987	24,144,802
Louisville	13,655,249	14,433,902	-5.4	12,859,892	14,479,771
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

It is not long since Vice-President Marshall was warning the rich that if they did not watch out better and mend their behavior they might find their power to devise taken away and the State making itself their heir. Now Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Labor, comes forward with a more advanced suggestion: that property rights have been conferred upon individuals for the welfare of the community and not for their own. He puts this thus:

If any individual or corporation takes the ground that the property is his own, that he has the right to do with it as he pleases, and fails to take into consideration the fact that the title has been conveyed to him as a trustee for the welfare of society, he is creating a condition that will cause society to change these titles to property, as it has a perfect right to do whenever in its judgment it deems it for the welfare of society to do it.

Everything owned, including the human body, is subject to some limitations in its use. There was a time, back in the world's history, when rights were obtained and held by brute force; the strongest, most fearless, and most active came off best. Gradually the social state came in, and because it conferred abstract rights and gave those enforcement it also created obligations in return; and while there is a growing discussion over narrowing the scope of individual rights and magnifying that of individual obligations, it has always been recognized that protection of the former by society is worth the incidental sacrifice involved in the latter.

Mr. Wilson's supposed case is wholly fictitious. Further, there has never been a time when the trusteeship which the possession of wealth morally imposes as an obligation upon its holders was so widely recognized as now. The evidence upon this is cumulative and overwhelming. Men who have obtained wealth by their own exertions, or have received it by inheritance, endow art museums, educational institutions and other establishments which practically revert to the common people; the line of public beneficences runs on continuously and the private well-doing, through not merely the bestowal of money, but the expression of sympathy in some personal service, is not lacking because it is hidden from view. Some professedly advanced thinkers look forward to a time when all land and other property will become the common possession of all the people; at least, it is clear that if institutions for the general welfare were not founded and endowed by private persons they would have to be by a general tax scheme, or they could not exist at all. How soon they would be provided for the public by the public, or whether such a providing would be better than that made by private persons because of the promptings of their own heads and hearts, can be left open; it suffices to say—what observation shows to everybody with eyes to see and candor to acknowledge—that the rich man (the one at whom these warnings are thrown) already recognizes fully, and fully obeys in his conduct, the trusteeship of his property "for the welfare of society." He needs no confiscatory statutes and no minatory language.

Near the middle of the last century, in an ode at the opening of an International Exposition, Tennyson looked forward to a time when "each shall seek his own in all men's good and all men work in noble

brotherhood." That the brotherhood of man is the consummation is not more sure than that progress is steadily making towards it. But society is only an aggregation of individuals, and whatever the clamor of high-sounding generalities which flatter the multitude, there can be no rights at all unless there are individual rights. Among those rights is that of holding property, and when the worker can no longer rely upon being protected in the use and control of what he has wrought, his motive to labor will reduce to that of immediate bodily necessity. Whoso will may indulge in day-dreams of a state when men will labor because they ought to, rather than because they must; but to those who still think sanely, such talk as some are dealing out, to the delight of the shiftless and the grumblers, looks backwards and not forwards, towards overturning the social state instead of elevating it. There can be no advance except upon and from stability; therefore, to threaten stability is to threaten everything.

Mr. Wilson was talking to the American Federation of Labor, and was referring directly to Michigan copper mines, in which there have been labor troubles. Such inflammatory language is serious as to its specific application, but is of wide potential mischief because a general application will surely be given to it. Men who talk thus may have good intentions, but it is charitable to think them hardly aware what they say. They foment jealousies, stir up hate, provoke to violence and stand in the way of the real progress of mankind, inasmuch as that can come only by a gradual building up, not by a furious tearing down.

To his recent address in Rhode Island, in which he compared that small State with Belgium in respect to agricultural development and ability of self-support, Mr. Howard Elliott has now added another, delivered to the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, in which he makes similar comparisons between Connecticut and Denmark. With a much smaller area, that busy State has a greater density of population and is much more devoted to factory occupations. In Denmark, about 12% of the population are in manufacturing, 34% are "agricultural" and 60% live in rural communities; in Connecticut, 10% are agricultural and rural; the proportion of land in farming decreases, but in Denmark increases. He contrasts particularly the per capita production of milk, butter and cheese in the two, and then, as concerning Rhode Island and Belgium, asks "why cannot Connecticut do as well" as Denmark? In each decade, says Mr. Elliott, enough Connecticut land goes back to wildness to support, if properly farmed, a city the size of New Haven or Hartford; since 1850 enough has gone back to support the present population of the State; yet the land now under tillage would feed three times the present population if properly used. Less than 10% of the total area is under active cultivation and only 20% is under any tillage whatever.

As to the results awaiting more intelligent and intensive farming, here is one interesting statement: that Mr. John H. Hale, Connecticut's "peach king," shipped this year 143 carloads of peaches from his Glastonbury farm, and then the speaker cited the declaration of one enthusiastic agricultural writer that "God has made New England the potential orchard of the world."

The aim and lines of this address are like the one given to wake up Rhode Island. Now Mr. Elliott

seeks to wake up Connecticut; but, as in other recent frank talks to the public, he pleads for the railroad so important to New England. For example, he reminds these New Haven business men that there would be rejoicing over entry of a new industry employing 20,000 persons and paying 16 millions annually in wages, but that substantially this is done in the State by the railroad. On the other hand, compulsory reductions in express rates, increase in the parcels-post service and increases in employees' wages all mean a clip off net earnings. He pleads anew, not only for furthering agriculture, but for "confidence, frankness, and reason between the great shipping and traveling public and the railroad."

Fall River cotton mill operatives, basing their action apparently upon the alleged greater profits in manufacturing this year, as disclosed by recent dividend declarations, have taken steps this week looking towards a demand for a general increase in wages. Four of the five textile unions acted in the matter on Wednesday of last week, asking the endorsement of the Textile Council of demands for an advance in the wage scale, and the remaining organization, the Loom Fixers' Union took action later. The demands took definite shape on Wednesday of the current week, when a request for an advance in wages of 12½%, to take effect Monday, December 8, was addressed to the Secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association and to the President of the Fall River Iron Works Co., an outside organization. But what warrant the unions find in the return that stockholders have received upon their investments in 1913 to conclude that pay should be advanced is hard to figure out. It is true, of course, that the aggregate of dividends declared by the thirty-seven corporations that make reports was greater for the fourth quarter than for earlier quarters of the current year and in excess of the corresponding period a year ago. That result, however, was almost wholly due to the inclusion in the quarter's tabulation of special dividends for large amounts by three of the mills. In other words, the Union Cotton Mfg. Co. distributed from previously accumulated surplus \$600,000 (50% on the capital stock) in addition to the regular dividend for the period, the Luther Mfg. Co.'s stockholders divided \$64,750 and those of the Sagamore Mfg. Co. \$30,000 over and above the usual amount. These special dividends, therefore, account for \$694,750 of the \$1,028,675 noted to be paid out during the fourth quarter of 1913, leaving \$333,925 to represent the regular distribution for the period, or an average of 1.14%, certainly a very moderate rate compared with most earlier years. With this same large amount eliminated from the total of dividend payments for the full year, the aggregate distribution to shareholders is also seen to be at a rate only fractionally greater than last year and less than in all earlier years back to and including 1906. It will be remembered, doubtless, that just about this time last year a move for higher wages was made at Fall River but met no encouragement from the manufacturers. The same fate likely awaits the present demands, as conditions do not seem to warrant them.

As regards the actual operation of the mills at Fall River during the fourth quarter of 1913, the situation has been in no sense dissimilar from earlier periods of the years. Owing to a shortage of hands, curtailment of production has been necessitated to

that extent, reducing the earnings of the various plants. Analysis of the dividend statement for the period indicates, in addition to the features referred to above, that six mills made no distribution to shareholders and twenty-one merely maintained the same rate as in 1912. As already stated, the amount actually paid or to be paid out reaches \$1,028,675, or an average of 3½%, but, excluding the special dividends, totals \$333,925, or 1.14%, against \$303,375, or 1.09%, in 1912.

The year's result at Fall River, as judged by the compilation of dividends, without the necessary explanation, would appear to have been quite satisfactory in the aggregate as the average rate of distribution there disclosed (7.07%) is above the average of former years. But we have seen that to make a proper comparison a considerable amount (\$694,750) must be deducted. This being done, the stockholders in the 37 corporations are found to have benefited to the extent of \$1,380,700 out of current earnings, representing a return of 4.70% on the capital stock of \$29,356,670. This is in excess of 1912 by \$251,075, when \$1,129,625, or 4.07%, was distributed, but is less in rate and amount than in any earlier year since 1905. Five mills passed their dividends entirely during the year, one decreased the rate, fifteen increased moderately, one began payment and sixteen adhered to the percentage of the previous year. Going beyond the dividend record of the mills—to the balance sheets of the various establishments, in fact—we find no evidence of such prosperity as would give color to demands for increased wages. In only one or two instances is more than a very moderate addition to the profit and loss surplus disclosed, notwithstanding the comparative conservatism in the matter of dividends, and in some cases even where stockholders received nothing during the year there was a shrinkage in the account.

Building construction operations in the United States in October 1913 were less active than in the corresponding month of any previous year since 1907, the falling off having been most marked, as compared with a year ago. It would be erroneous to infer from this that inactivity has been general, for although a majority of the 146 cities included in our compilation for the month show a decline, there are not lacking instances of quite important activity. In this latter category may be mentioned such representative cities as Albany, Troy, Utica, Pittsburgh and Baltimore in the North; Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee and Toledo in the Middle West; Kansas City, Minneapolis, Sioux City and Cedar Rapids further West, and Dallas at the South. The aggregate result, however, is, as already stated, the least favorable of the last six years, and when we come to segregate the returns by sections of the country, we find that New England, the South and the Pacific divisions make the poorest exhibits.

The construction work arranged for in Greater New York (all five boroughs) during the month this year was of especially restricted magnitude, covering an estimated outlay of only \$8,079,686, against \$10,950,623 in 1912, the Borough of the Bronx recording the greatest decline and Richmond alone showing an increase. For the country outside of this city, the exhibit is relatively better, but for the 145 cities from which returns are at hand the contemplated expenditure under the plans filed aggregates barely 60 million dollars, against 66½ millions a

year ago, and exceeds 1911 in only a nominal amount. The Middle West division (26 cities) makes a favorable exhibit on the whole, an expenditure of \$20,739,476 having been arranged for, as compared with \$19,553,773 in 1912, and the territory west of the Mississippi River (24 cities), but not including the Pacific Coast section, furnishes a total of about half a million dollars better than last year. The total for 32 cities in the Middle Atlantic region, moreover, at \$13,358,818, is only a little below 1912. New England cities to the number of 24, however, give an aggregate nearly 3 million dollars smaller than that of a year ago, and the South and the Pacific Coast each fall behind about 2½ millions. For all the cities (146) from which returns are at hand, the October 1913 total is \$67,795,260, contrasting with \$77,350,802 last year and \$71,824,268 in 1911.

For the ten months of the calendar year 1913, the compilation, covering the identical 146 cities, more clearly indicates the lessened activity that has prevailed in the building industry thus far. The results for the whole country for the last three years are 774 million dollars, 838 millions and 787 millions, respectively. Greater New York's operations at 132 millions are the smallest since 1907 and fall behind 1912 by about 57 millions and 1911 by 35 millions. Outside of this city the comparison is more favorable, being between 642 millions this year and 648 in 1912. New England shows for the period an aggregate loss from 1912 of 17 millions, the South a falling off of 3 millions and the "other Western" division a similar decline. On the other hand, the Middle Section (Greater New York excluded) exhibits a 4 million dollar increase, the Middle West 11 millions and the Pacific Coast nearly a million.

In the Dominion of Canada building operations were characterized by activity in October at most points in the Eastern Provinces and by a lack of it at a number of leading cities in the West, where this phase of development work would seem to have been pushed too rapidly in the recent past. Returns from 39 cities are at hand and they indicate a contemplated outlay under the permits issued of \$16,779,302 (\$11,872,487 East and \$4,906,815 West), against \$14,476,702, (\$6,470,885 and \$8,005,117, respectively), in October 1912. For the ten months of 1913 the projected outlay at the same 39 cities falls below that of last year, \$134,048,412 (of which \$72,989,927 in the East and \$61,058,485 in the West), comparing with \$145,209,420 (\$61,946,048 East and \$83,263,372 West.). The gain of nearly 12 million dollars in the Eastern Provinces is to be credited most largely to Montreal, and the loss of 22 millions in the West occurred mainly at Edmonton, Vancouver and Saskatoon.

The Mexican situation is still in a highly delicate position. President Wilson has thus far been able to maintain his "hands off" policy, and Huerta, the Mexican Dictator, on the surface at least, remains as defiant as ever. Nevertheless, friends of the President who have conversed with him within the last day or two aver that he feels confident that Huerta is losing prestige and that a preliminary break that will most probably result in a satisfactory adjustment may be expected in the very near future. Huerta, it seems to be President Wilson's belief, is merely seeking a way to "save his face." The new Mexican Congress chosen at the recent election-iasco, convened on Thursday and usually conserva-

tive advices strongly suggest that Huerta will step aside as soon as Congress has ratified his own arbitrary acts, especially the dissolution of the preceding Legislature. President Huerta arrived at the Chamber of Deputies soon after six o'clock and at once delivered his message, which ignored entirely the demands made upon him by the United States Government. The document was a short one. It was nothing more than a terse explanation of his motives for dissolving the old Congress, most of the members of which are still under arrest accused of sedition. The opening session of the Legislature, in fact, was, to quote press dispatches from Mexico City, more in the nature of a little business meeting of the President and the men converted into law-makers during the recent so-called elections. The message related to the dissolution of the previous Congress, which was an incident, Huerta intimated, by which the new Congress might be guided. Twenty-seven of the members, mostly of the Catholic Party, failed to appear, the Catholic members at a meeting having decided not to take part in the session. The United States was not represented in the gallery reserved for the diplomats, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affaires, acting under instructions, being absent.

A statement ascribed in responsible newspapers to a "high Administrative quarter" at Washington casts some light upon President Wilson's policy. It seems to hold out the prospects of months of waiting while the Huerta regime crumbles of its own weight or yields to the increasingly vigorous strokes of the rebel bands. No effort whatever will be made, it is asserted, to hasten the downfall of General Huerta by giving aid and comfort to the rebels. The American Charge d'Affaires in Mexico City will not in the near future repeat his arguments to General Huerta and John Lind will remain in Vera Cruz. There is not now, and according to the authority in question, there never has been, any intention of cooperating with the nations of the world to accomplish General Huerta's retirement by force of arms or by a show of force. The nations so far, since Mr. Lind's last fruitless trip to the Mexican capital, have shown no impatience, and the hope is that they will wait with the United States until natural causes bring about the end of Huerta. The task of American diplomacy is simply to instill into the hearts of the interested Powers the same spirit of "infinite patience" that characterizes the American policy. While the President seems definitely to have decided against further overtures to the rebels, he is still looking forward to the time when, with the Huerta regime crumbling, he will be asked to recognize the victorious successors. He has refused to take at their face value reports suggesting that the methods of the Constitutionalists were identical with those of President Huerta. On Thursday he spent more than an hour, so it is stated, reading a detailed report from our Consul at Torreon in which many of the savage incidents reported when the rebels captured the city of Juarez were explained away. Unless some unexpected catastrophe shall occur involving the lives of many foreign residents in Mexico or their property to such an extent that other nations insist that the United States protect their nationals or that they be allowed to protect them for themselves, things will continue unchanged. Both General Huerta and General Carranza are taking every precaution against bringing on a crisis of that kind.

When Juarez was captured by the rebels on Sunday all the Federal officers of the garrison were executed, the charge against them being that they were traitors to the rebel cause as they had been previously on the rebel side. This incident has undoubtedly had a bearing on the negotiations between our own Government and the rebel leader, General Carranza, as our Government naturally cannot sanction any alliance with parties conducting that kind of warfare. On Sunday Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister to Mexico, issued instructions through the British Consul-General to all British subjects in Mexico ordering them to lose no time in making their way to the nearest ports. The instructions said that an anti-American outbreak was feared and that British subjects would be included, as the Mexicans would not be able to discriminate between Americans and Englishmen. This action was taken after Sir Lionel Carden had urged President Huerta to resign.

It now appears that the favorable reports of the Mexican situation that were current at the close of last week emanated largely from Manuel Garza Aldape, the Minister of the Interior, in Huerta's Cabinet. On Monday Aldape was requested to resign and he has been banished to France. The British Admiralty on Wednesday ordered three British cruisers then stationed at Barbadoes to proceed at once to Vera Cruz, "to protect British subjects should the necessity arise". It was reported yesterday by press dispatches from Washington that orders had been transmitted to Rear-Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz to land marines at Tuxtlan in the event of an assault in force by the revolutionists on the oil properties. The orders were given after the State Department received through Ambassador Page at London, a request from Lord Cowdray, head of the Pearson syndicate, which have vast oil interests at Tuxtlan, for protection of his employees and property. The rebel leader, it is said, had threatened to empty the tanks and set fire to the oil. General Huerta, it is rumored, had ordered the Federal commandant at Vera Cruz to resist the landing of men from the American battleships if the landing is made and then to fall back, destroying the railroad.

General Huerta has ordered large increases in the internal revenue taxes of Mexico. In addition to a tax on cotton amounting to \$18 a bale, stamp taxes have been imposed on all documents of a public nature, on bank checks and receipts and contracts, at twice the rate imposed heretofore. The imposts on tobacco, alcohol and crude petroleum have also been materially increased. The cotton-growing manufacturing industry is one of the most prominent in the country and considerable foreign capital is invested in the mills.

The London "Times" on Monday announced that Premier Asquith is ready to offer terms of settlement to Bonar Law, leader of the Unionists, and that the latter is ready to consider them. The main proposal will, it is understood, be the offer of a new clause suspending the operation of the Home Rule Bill in Ulster for a definite term of years, but not giving to Ulster the option of accepting the new regime or refusing to accept it. The object seems to be to satisfy the Nationalist ideal of a united Ireland while pacifying the Orangemen by a grant of a considerable but limited period of grace. The "Times" added

that the Government contemplates additional taxation in England and Scotland for the purpose of compensating Nationalist Ireland for the temporary loss of a large source of revenue from Ulster's wealth. Other information suggests a serious cleavage of opinion in the Cabinet on the Irish question. A powerful section headed by Winston Churchill and including Lloyd-Geroge, Sir Edward Grey and Viscount Haldane, favors the exclusion of the four counties of Northeastern Ulster from the operation of the Home Rule Bill. Another section, including Reginald McKenna, Walter Runciman and Augustine Birrell, the last-mentioned having held the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland since James Bryce resigned it more than seven years ago, is definitely opposed to any exclusion, and if such moderate concessions as the Government should offer are refused, would be prepared to employ the military against the recalcitrants, believing that if a sufficient force is available at all points, the Ulstermen will yield at discretion. It is conceded that the casting vote will be by Premier Asquith, and he has not yet shown his hand. The London "Daily Mail" significantly remarks in connection with the advocacy of force that "the Ulster volunteer force now numbers ninety thousand men, zealous to fanaticism, who are armed with 38,000 rifles, and who are obtaining more daily."

James Larkin, the Dublin strike leader, who was released from Mountjoy Prison on Friday before the end of his seven-months' sentence on the technical charge of sedition was ended, has started on a crusade to "raise the fiery cross" and bring about a general strike in England. He started his campaign in Manchester on Sunday, and is apparently making active progress in his plan for raising discontent. His imprisonment has, it is declared by some political observers, so roused the anger of the Laborites that the Liberal Government has already lost two seats in Parliament as a result. It is admitted by some Liberal leaders that Larkin may prove to be the stumbling block over which the Asquith Government will come to grief, imperiling, among other things, Home Rule for Ireland.

The "Neue Freie Presse," an official newspaper of Vienna, states that the Powers in the Triple Entente (England, France and Russia) have accepted Prince William of Wied for King of the new State of Albania in the Balkans. The London "Daily Telegraph" asserts that, despite official denials, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria will abdicate within a few months, perhaps a few weeks. It is said the King offended Russia by seeking Austria's assistance against Serbia; hence his downfall.

The attempt to secure the enactment of the Amnesty Bill by the Cuban Cabinet has been resumed. The Joint Committee of the Senate and House have already approved the measure. This is the same bill to which the United States Government objected so strongly last April when the Liberals attempted, under the cloak of granting amnesty to the negro rebels, to free the Liberal employees who were guilty of delinquencies during the Gomez regime. The Joint Committee amended the bill to include Rafael Carrera, former Secretary of Public Works, who became a fugitive from justice, having been held in \$10,000 bail on the charge of taking public funds. There seems strong probability that the measure will pass, the Liberals being now in the

majority, owing to the recent disaffection of the Asbertistas, who were the Administration's allies.

Serious rioting has broken out in Natal among the East Indians, about 1,000 of whom assembled in Ladysmith, claiming as British subjects equal rights with white men. The mob was finally dispersed by mounted police but the situation is regarded as a serious one. A strike of East Indians which started some weeks ago has gradually spread until it extends all along the South coast, and practically every workman of that race in Natal has laid down his tools. As East Indians do practically all the labor in Natal, including that on the farms, the railroads, the sugar and tea plantations and the mines, a general strike of this race would tie up all the industries. The Government is disinclined to declare martial law because the use of Imperial troops for the suppression of the trouble among the East Indians would be likely to cause a movement of discontent in British India where the people already are considerably irritated, over the treatment of East Indians in the British Colonies.

Conditions in the European financial centres have not this week differed essentially from those existing in New York. Anxiety in respect to the Mexican outlook has undoubtedly operated as a common depressing cause to a limited extent. Another influence common to all centres has been the continued caution of capital, which is operating to prevent investments. But specific influences affecting individual centres have also been present. In London money has shown increased strength and the private bank rates in Lombard Street have exceeded for sixty-day bills the official Bank of England rate of 5%. This has produced fear that the Governors of the Bank would feel impelled to advance the Bank rate as a protection to the gold supply, and slight doubt is entertained that had American bankers been among the competitors for the new gold in London this week, that such an advance would have been ordered. On the other hand, the high money rates and discounts are attracting funds from the Continent to London, the Continental exchanges being in fact very close to the gold point. Another influence in the London market has been the fear that Paris bankers would not be able to emerge without severe sacrifices from the strain they are experiencing because of their inability to convert the loans made to the Balkan States during wartime into fixed State loans. There has been during the last few days, according to cable advices, a selling movement of some importance in London by Paris of stocks traded in on both the English and French markets. This has been interpreted as necessitous liquidation by these French bankers.

Capital issues have continued on a restricted scale at the British centre, although some encouragement was furnished late in the week by the success of an issue of £1,500,000 city of Montreal bonds, 4½ per cents, offered at 98½. This offering was oversubscribed and is now selling at a substantial premium. After a series of altogether different results during the last few months the fact of oversubscription even of so small an issue was regarded as a sign of distinct encouragement. A New South Wales loan of £2,000,000 has just been announced.

The older Balkan State issues are still well supported on the London Stock Exchange. This is not

surprising in view of the fact that large new issues are in prospect. Bulgarian 6s, however, closed last evening at 99, a decline of 2 points; Greek Monopoly 4s are unchanged at 55; Servian Unified 4s are without alteration from 79½ and Turkish 4s remain at 86. British Consols closed at 72 11-16, unchanged from a week ago; Russian 4s are ½ point lower at 89, and German Imperial 3s remain at 75.

The Paris market seemed to have distinctly reacted from the cheerfulness that was current a week ago—a result very largely of opposition that has developed in the Chamber of Deputies to the Government's proposal for a new issue of perpetual 3% Rentes. The point is being emphasized by the radical members in the Chamber that Rentes are not subject to income tax such as is proposed by the Government. This is probably a political subterfuge, but usually conservative Paris correspondents give slight hope of the securities being authorized much before the new year. The importance of this news lies in the fact that the delay can hardly fail to mean hardship among the Paris bankers whose liquid funds are so completely tied up in Balkan State commitments, but who are prohibited by their Government from issuing new exterior loans until French national finances have been satisfactorily adjusted. This means that the French bankers must delay the Balkan loans until after the new issue of French Rentes have been distributed. Both the Government and the private bankers have a common interest, therefore, in making the national loan a success. Such a success will, it is argued, be influential in bringing out of hiding a considerable amount of the funds that have been hoarded in France, although it is likely that the volume of such hoarding has been very largely exaggerated in recent estimates. Owing to the preparations for subscriptions to the French loans, and the fact that delay of other issues is compulsory, there is quite an accumulation of funds in progress at the French centre and money rates are much easier than a week ago. Pressure, it is reported, is being brought to bear by French bankers upon the authorities of the central institution to reduce the official discount, as the most effective stimulant that can be given the general investment situation, before the new Rentes are offered for public subscription. The closing quotation for French Rentes is 87.00 francs. A week ago it was 87.15 francs. A cabled estimate of the loans that will appeal to the Paris market include the following individual amounts: For the French Government, 1,000,000,000 francs; for the city of Paris, 300,000,000 francs; for the Credit Foncier, 500,000,000 francs; for the French State railways, 300,000,000 francs; for Turkey, 700,000,000 francs; for Greece, 300,000,000 francs; for Bulgaria, 400,000,000 francs; for Servia, 250,000,000 francs. These items contribute a total of no less than 3,750,000,000 francs, or approximately \$750,000,000. It will necessarily take months before these large amounts are completely financed. This in turn means a period of unremitting strain upon the French investment situation that in the natural order of events is very apt to be communicated to other financial centres. The Russian Premier, M. Kokovtsoff, has been in Paris this week to begin negotiations looking toward loans for Russian railways amounting to at least 500,000,000 francs.

Berlin, which was the most disturbed of the European markets a few weeks ago, has now become the easiest from the monetary viewpoint. Money rates there are quoted at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and private discounts at $4\frac{3}{8}\%$. Berlin correspondents again suggest that the Reichsbank will, early in January, further reduce the official Bank rate to at the most 5% , with a view of stimulating the general mercantile and industrial activities of the Fatherland. It would not be surprising, however, if between now and the end of the year there should be a recurrence of the demand for funds at the German centre, as the entire month of December, and not infrequently the latter part of November, is a natural period of preparation for the end-of-the-year settlements. The Austrian Parliament has received the estimates for the army and navy expenditures for the coming year. They show an excess of more than \$143,000,000 over the amount expected to be applied for by the departments, and are \$18,000,000 over last year's army and navy expenditures.

In London, private bank discounts have been fractionally advanced, but in the German centre they have declined about $\frac{1}{8}\%$. There have been no changes in the official bank rates. In Lombard Street sixty-day bankers' acceptances closed at $5\frac{1}{8}\%$ and long bills at 5% . A week ago the range for both long and short bills was $4\frac{7}{8}\%$ @ 15-16%. The private bank rate in Paris remains at $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ and in Berlin it is $\frac{1}{4}\%$ lower at $4\frac{1}{4}\%$. In Vienna $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ remains the private rate. Brussels is again without change from 4 7-16%, while Amsterdam is $\frac{1}{8}\%$ higher at 4 15-16%. Official rates at the leading foreign centres are: London, 5% ; Paris, 4% ; Berlin, $5\frac{1}{2}\%$; Vienna, 6% ; Brussels, 5% , and Amsterdam, 5% .

The Bank of England in its weekly return on Thursday reported an increase in the gold coin and bullion holdings of £120,218. The total reserve increased £218,000 and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 54.97%. The latter compares with 55.46% last week and 50.67% a year ago. Loans indicated an expansion of £629,000. There was a decrease in circulation of £98,000, in ordinary deposits of £157,000, while public deposits increased £983,000, representing chiefly the proceeds of recent sales of Treasury bills. The Bank's bullion holdings aggregate £36,820,482, which compares with £37,465,154 in 1912 and £36,868,215 the preceding year. The reserve this week stands at £26,827,000; one year ago the total was £27,638,059 and two years ago £26,817,810. Loans (other securities) still make a favorable comparison. They aggregate only £27,987,000, against £31,670,772 in 1912 and £28,979,562 in 1911. Our special correspondent furnishes the following details by cable of the gold movement into and out of the Bank for the Bank week: Imports, £389,000 (wholly bought in the open market); exports, £415,000 (of which £200,000 to Canada, £25,000 to South Africa, £10,000 to Ecuador and £180,000 earmarked Indian reserve), and receipts of £146,000 net from the interior of Great Britain.

The French Bank further increased its gold holdings 2,851,000 francs and its silver stock 2,174,000 francs. There was the substantial decrease in circulation of 52,675,000 francs and of 57,050,000 francs in discounts. General deposits exceed those

of a week ago by 6,400,000 francs and Treasury deposits are 27,325,000 francs higher. The Bank's gold holdings are the largest of any corresponding week since 1909, when they stood at 3,577,050,000 francs. This week's total is 3,526,063,000 francs, and compares with 3,222,775,000 francs in 1912 and 3,213,575,000 francs two years ago. The silver stocks amount to 640,155,000 francs, which compares with 751,375,000 francs in 1912 and 806,750,000 francs in 1911. The outstanding circulation is reported at 5,670,171,000 francs. One year ago it was 5,440,027,575 francs and two years ago 5,240,009,835 francs. Discounts are well below last year but in excess of 1911. They total 1,452,307,000 francs. Last year the corresponding figures were 1,571,958,123 francs and in 1911 1,389,426,854 francs.

The Imperial German Bank in its statement published on Monday reported a further increase of 16,277,000 marks in gold and of 46,235,000 marks in total cash. There was, on the other hand, a reduction of 6,548,000 marks in loans and of 48,008,000 marks in discounts, of 5,157,000 marks in treasury bills and 90,561,000 marks in note circulation. This suggests a particularly strong statement. Deposits increased 53,435,000 marks. The aggregate of the cash item now figures 1,522,499,000 marks, which compares with 1,037,650,000 marks a year ago. Combining loans and discounts, we have a total of 954,650,000 marks, which compares with 1,483,105,000 marks one year ago. The outstanding circulation aggregates 1,927,621,000 marks, against 1,865,042,000 marks one year ago and 1,730,060,000 marks in 1911.

In local money circles no substantial increase in the general demand has been apparent, although advices from the West suggest activity in that section at full recent rates. In the New York market lenders have supplied demand loans at still further recessions and there has likewise been an easier tendency in their views for fixed maturities, though quoted rates are without change. The market has shown slight effect of a loan of \$45,000,000 made by a syndicate of bankers to the New York New Haven & Hartford Railway to cover the financial necessities of the company during the period of delay in issuing the \$67,500,000 debenture bonds that the railroad company arranged some weeks ago to issue, but the sale of which has been delayed by litigation. The failure of the sale of this large amount of notes to affect the money situation is not surprising. The notes are 6 per cents, running for 6 months from November 18. They were purchased from the company at $99\frac{1}{2}$ and sold in the market at $99\frac{3}{4}$. Thus, the funds cost the company something over 7%, counting the physical preparation of the notes. Of the \$45,000,000 proceeds, \$40,000,000 will be required to refund short-term obligations due in December. It is quite probable that the holders of these \$40,000,000 notes are in large measure the purchasers of the new notes and that the transaction, divested of its technicalities, amounts very largely to an extension of the old notes, so that really new capital will not be necessary. Furthermore, the proceeds will continue available in the market until the specific obligations they are to care for become due. Additional aid to the market in this respect has, moreover, come from the accumulations of funds designed for the ultimate

purchase of the \$67,000,000 debentures. The latter are regarded as an attractive offering, and had the litigation not intervened, there is reason to believe that the subscriptions to the debenture issue would have been very large. Holders of the new notes, therefore, may be regarded as merely making a temporary investment until the debenture issue has been cleared of its legal environments.

The recent offering of the \$30,000,000 Interborough Metropolitan bonds has been a factor in the general money situation to the extent of curtailing the supply of funds available for investment. The issue was handled by so many bond houses that investors were very widely approached, frequently by several of these houses. In fact, the efforts of bond houses throughout the country may be said to have been very largely concentrated on this one issue so that investment funds that would, under ordinary circumstances, have been distributed in various directions moved down a single channel. Another favorable bank statement was issued by the New York Clearing House on Saturday last. It indicated an increase of \$3,454,000 in loans and of \$16,875,000 in deposits. The latter called for an addition of \$4,453,150 to reserve requirements. Consequently, while the banks and trust companies reported an increase of \$12,307,000 in cash the surplus above requirements registered an expansion of only \$7,853,850. The banks now hold \$18,404,850 above reserve requirements, which compares with \$7,268,200 a year ago. The week's gain in cash was virtually all by the banks, who contributed \$12,196,000 of the increase, against \$111,000 by the trust companies. No definite action has yet been taken by the banks in the matter of providing a new form of daily loans by banks and trust companies on Stock Exchange transactions. Business on the Exchange is so peculiarly dull just now that the matter of agreeing upon a change does not seem to be one of pressing necessity.

Referring to money rates in detail it may be said that call money rates this week have covered a range of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, which were the lowest and highest prices respectively on Monday, when $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ was also the renewal rate; on Tuesday 3% was the highest, $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ the lowest and 3% the ruling basis. Wednesday's maximum was 3% , minimum $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and ruling rate $2\frac{3}{4}\%$; on Thursday the range was $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 3% , with the lower figure the renewal basis; on Friday 3% was the highest, $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ the lowest and 3% the ruling basis. Time money rates closed at $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 5% for sixty days (unchanged for the week), $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 5% for ninety days (unchanged), $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 5% for four months (unchanged), $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 5% for five months (unchanged) and $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ for six months (unchanged). Mercantile paper is not pressed for sale and quotations are fractionally easier, closing at $5\frac{1}{4}\%$ to $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ for sixty and ninety day endorsed bills receivable and for four to six months' single names of choice character; others are still quoted at 6% to $6\frac{1}{2}\%$.

The sterling exchange situation at the moment is somewhat abnormal. The offerings of bills against all kinds of merchandise are sufficiently heavy to keep rates down very close to the gold-import point. The international trade movement continues strongly in our favor and importations of gold would seem the natural result of these conditions. But any important movement of the metal is considered unlikely for two reasons: First, the Bank of England is

very jealous of its gold supply, private discount rates in Lombard Street are already above the official Bank rate, and it is known in international banking circles as well as anything involving the policy of the Bank of England can be known in advance, that Threadneedle Street will at once put a 6% rate in operation should America begin to take gold on any important scale. The second reason is that we do not need the gold and there is slight inducement to test the ability of the English market to resist the American demand. Thus there have been no additional engagements of gold for importation this week. In fact, we have this week been an exporter of gold instead of an importer, for yesterday arrangements were completed to send \$2,500,000 of the precious metal to Canada. This gold in part represents the proceeds of Canadian grain bills sold in the New York market. In addition, it represents, presumably, remittances through Canadian banks of the proceeds of Canadian municipal issues. These banks would prefer under current conditions to draw on their balances in New York instead of London. India obtained £150,000 and Russia £100,000 of the £750,000 South African gold that became available in the open market in London on Tuesday. The remainder, presumably, was taken by the Bank of England at the Mint price. Sterling exchange operators here are watching the trans-Atlantic trade movement with keen interest. Industrial reaction seems quite as apparent abroad, especially in Germany, as at home. It is, therefore, considered far from improbable that there will be active disposition on the part of foreign manufacturers to take advantage of the lower rates of duty provided in our new tariff. Such action would naturally furnish an offset to the American balances already available abroad. At the moment it is undoubtedly more profitable for American bankers to carry balances in London instead of at home. Money rates at the British centre for day-to-day contracts are $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $4\frac{3}{4}\%$, and, as we have already noted, discounts in Lombard Street are above the Bank rate. Germany is at the moment experiencing a period of relaxation after the extremely strained monetary conditions in the Fatherland during the last two years, but preparations for the year-end finances must now begin, and this easier situation is hardly likely to continue. French bankers, as we indicate elsewhere, are completely tied up with their Balkan and similar commitments, so that it may be regarded a highly fortunate circumstance from the world's money standpoint that the American demand for funds is not urgent.

The Continental exchanges are continuing strongly in favor of London. The sterling check rate in Paris closed last evening, as reported by cable, at 25.32½ francs, which compares with 25.31 francs a week ago. In Berlin demand sterling finished at 20.51 marks, which is an advance of 1 pf. for the week. Berlin exchange in Paris closed at 123.42½ francs, against 123.40 francs last week.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Saturday was much firmer, with an advance of 25 points on smaller supplies of cotton bills and active inquiries from uptown importers, to 4 8545@4 8560 for demand, 4 8590@4 86 for cable transfers and 4 81@4 8125 for sixty days. Sterling suffered a sharp decline at the opening on Monday, mainly through an accumulation of commercial bills and selling by speculative interests having overstayed their market; demand receded to 4 8530 and

cables to 4 8570 at one time, though later the market steadied on covering of shorts and the loss was partially regained; demand finished at 4 8540@ 4 8545, cable transfers at 4 8590@4 8595 and sixty days at 4 8085@4 8110. On Tuesday a stronger tone developed on firmness in discounts at London and lighter offerings, with an advance of 10 points from Monday's low point to 4 8540@4 8550 for demand; cable transfers were quoted at 4 8585@ 4 8595 and sixty days at 4 81@4 8115. The advance was continued on Wednesday, when demand went up to 4 8555@4 8565, cable transfers to 4 86@4 8610 and sixty days to 4 8125@4 8150. On Thursday, following the sudden and sharp fluctuations in sterling during the week, Wednesday's upward movement was checked and the market was dull and weak, with a decline of 10@15 points; the range was 4 8590@4 86 for cable transfers, 4 8540@4 8550 for demand and 4 81@4 8125 for sixty days; the weakness was due for the most part to operations by a large national bank. On Friday the market ruled irregular and quiet. Closing quotations were 4 81@ 4 8125 for sixty days, 4 8535@4 8550 for demand and 4 8585@4 86 for cable transfers. Commercial on banks closed at 4 79³/₈@4 80⁷/₈, documents for payment finished at 4 80³/₈@4 81¹/₂ and seven-day grain bills at 4 84¹/₄@4 84³/₈. Cotton for payment closed at 4 80¹/₂@4 80³/₄, grain for payment 4 81¹/₄@ 4 81¹/₂.

The New York Clearing-House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$7,733,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Nov. 21. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$15,625,000, while the shipments have reached \$7,892,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury operations and the gold exports, which together occasioned a loss of \$2,964,000, the combined result of the flow of money into and out of the New York banks for the week appears to have been a gain of \$4,769,000, as follows:

Week ending Nov. 21.	Into Banks.	Out of Bank Holdings.	Net Change in
Banks' interior movement.....	\$15,625,000	\$7,892,000	Gain \$7,733,000
Sub-Treas. oper. and gold exports..	21,200,000	24,164,000	Loss 2,964,000
Total	\$36,825,000	\$32,056,000	Gain \$4,769,000

The following table indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks.

Banks of	Nov. 20 1913.			Nov. 21 1912.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England...	36,820,482	---	36,820,482	37,465,154	---	37,465,154
France...	141,042,560	25,614,480	166,657,040	128,911,240	30,050,760	158,962,000
Germany...	61,583,250	14,000,000	75,583,250	41,185,100	13,172,600	54,357,700
Russia...	167,358,000	5,826,000	173,184,000	157,518,000	6,459,000	163,977,000
Aus. Hunb...	51,082,000	10,517,000	61,599,000	52,058,000	10,829,000	62,887,000
Spain...	18,931,000	29,064,000	47,995,000	17,357,000	29,446,000	46,803,000
Italy...	45,604,000	3,000,000	48,604,000	42,560,000	3,500,000	46,060,000
Neth'lans...	12,452,000	630,700	13,082,700	13,953,000	---	13,953,000
Nat'Belg...	8,312,000	4,156,000	12,468,000	7,456,000	3,743,000	11,229,000
Sweden...	5,695,000	---	5,695,000	5,510,000	---	5,510,000
Switz'land...	6,877,000	---	6,877,000	7,083,000	---	7,083,000
Norway...	2,550,000	---	2,550,000	2,225,000	---	2,225,000
Total week	558,307,292	92,808,180	651,115,472	513,309,494	99,755,260	613,064,754
Prev. week	557,266,184	92,175,320	649,441,504	511,597,926	99,424,073	611,021,999

a The total of gold in the Bank of Russia includes the balance held abroad—that is, the amount held for Russian account in other Continental banks. The proportion so held, and consequently duplicated in the above statement, is about one-ninth of the total this year, against about one-sixth a year ago.

b The Austro-Hungarian bank statement is now issued in Kronen and Heller instead of Gulden and Kreuzer. The reduction of the former currency to sterling Pounds was by considering the Gulden to have the value of 80 cents. As the Kronen has really no greater value than 20 cents, our cable correspondent in London, in order to reduce Kronen to Pounds, has altered the basis of conversion by dividing the amount of Kronen by 24 instead of 20.

d The division (between gold and silver) given in our table of coin and bullion in the Banks of Italy and Belgium, is made from the best estimates we are able to obtain; it is not claimed to be accurate, as the banks make no distinction in the weekly returns, merely reporting the total gold and silver; but we believe the division we make is a close approximation.

THE COMING FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The announcement from Paris that a French Government 3% loan, amounting to \$260,000,000, is to be offered for public subscription next month, had been for some considerable time expected. This was because of the general knowledge that Government expenses in France were running so far beyond revenue as to have created already a heavy deficit; also because the Moroccan adventure was admittedly bringing a heavy drain upon the treasury, and, finally, because, the Government's new military plans, especially for the extra third year of compulsory service in the army, were bound to create an enormous additional expenditure.

The public expectation that a loan of this magnitude would be offered by the French Government has had several results in the field of current finance. It has to some extent increased the prevalent doubt over Europe's investment situation because of the existence of the overhanging and very large demand on capital at a time when other demands in all the European markets were so great, and when the public response to them was so meagre. It has, however, had other still more direct effects. For instance, the French Government, pursuing its paternalistic policy regarding the Paris investment market, seems to have forbidden the issue of any important new loans for other purposes in that market until the Government borrowing shall be out of the way. It is reasonable to suppose that the great accumulation of gold at the Bank of France—it now holds \$17,000,000 more than it held at the opening of September and \$61,000,000 more than a year ago—has been partly inspired by a wish to insure the money markets against such disturbance as should interfere with the Government flotation.

These gold accumulations have, according to European cables, been of late facilitated by such unusual special concessions on the part of the Bank of France as an offer of 3 months' interest to Paris gold importers, and the reaction of this policy on the London gold market has in all probability played a leading part in the recent threats that, under certain conditions, the Bank of England rate might be raised to 6%. But along with all this there has constantly arisen in the European markets the suggestion that the money hoarded by the French public during the Balkan uncertainty, and which has been astonishingly slow in returning to circulation since the Balkan trouble was settled, has, in fact, been kept back from the market because of its holders' expectation of this large new loan and of their purpose to use their hoarded funds to subscribe to the Government's 3 per cents. If this surmise were correct, then there would naturally be good reason to anticipate that, on the actual offer of the loan, the hoarded money would come out from the chimney corners of Paris and the provinces with great rapidity. Therefore, the somewhat peculiar situation has arisen of one set of financial reasoners predicting additional trouble as a result of the French loan offer, while another set has insisted that the operation would lead directly to release from the existing strain. One interesting intimation of the present week—in the nature, however, merely of current report around the Bourse—has been the suggestion that the French Bank rate may be actually reduced before the offering of the loan, in order to help its success on the money market.

The larger result of the subscription, so far as concerns financial markets as a whole, depends on the nature of the public response to the offering. In this regard the tradition of French finance is quite invariable. No Government loan has ever been offered to the public in that country without attracting a surprisingly enthusiastic subscription. Seven or eight issues of this sort, large or small in amount, have been put out during the generation past, and all with similar results; but the best test of the manner in which the French public treats the issuing of a loan by its Government can be found in the large loan issues of 1886 and 1872. In regard to these two episodes we cannot do better than to quote what was published in the "Financial Chronicle" of May 22, 1886:

Total subscriptions were 42 times the amount of the money asked for; that is to say, the total loan being for 500,000,000 francs (400 millions of the 900 millions authorized being paid directly to the savings banks, and so did not come upon the market) or \$100,000,000, the subscriptions must have reached \$4,200,000,000. The loan of 1872 is matter of history. In that case the amount asked for was about \$700,000,000, and the subscriptions were about 12 times that amount, or \$8,200,000,000, of which sum there was subscribed in Paris \$2,635,000,000; in the Departments, \$835,000,000; the remaining \$4,730,000,000 coming from abroad, the loan having been offered at other financial centres. Thus, it appears that in 1872 the Departments alone subscribed for more than the whole of the large amount offered, while, including Paris, France subscribed for \$3,470,000,000, or about five times the total. When we remember that that transaction succeeded the German war and was for the purpose of paying the indemnity, the success met with will be better understood. The truth is that it afforded a new revelation of the vast amount of floating capital which existed in France.

There are a good many elements in the present situation which might prevent so happy an outcome on this occasion. But if any similar result were to be achieved, then the French loan offering might easily turn out to be a landmark in the European investment situation. The trend of things in such a field moves largely according to sentiment. This is one phase of the forthcoming French loan. There is, however, another aspect, more permanent in its bearing. We refer to the nature of the French Government's financial situation which made necessary the pending loan. The London "Economist", in a recent careful description of that situation, pointed out that, according to the Minister of Finance's statement, the impending revenue deficit for the coming fiscal year amounts, in American values, to \$160,000,000; but that the actual deficit, not included in the formal budget statement, is much larger. For instance, \$80,000,000 has been expended in the past three years in maintaining the new establishment of France in Morocco, and for this it had been supposed that a special loan of \$80,000,000 would be issued. But, more than this, it is pointed out that the budget for 1914, already outlined to the Deputies, fails to provide for the very large additions to military expenditure which must result from the three years' service under the new army law. How much all this will be is largely a matter of conjecture; but it may easily be seen that when the Government is entering a market it must make extensive provisions for what will be a heavy drain.

As to Morocco, every one knows how that addition to the French Government outlay came about. The

matter of increase in army service and of armament facilities, which will probably play a much more serious part in enlarging the public deficit, represents the reply of France to recent moves of Germany in the same direction. The revising of the German army program was, as every one knows, a result of the new position in which Germany felt itself to be placed because of the Balkan War. The German Government lost no time in laying its plans. In the army bill which passed the Reichstag last July there was granted an increase of 80,000 men in the German army and appropriations for building fortresses and airships, all of which, according to the program of that time, involved a "non-recurring outlay" of more than \$250,000,000 and a permanent yearly increase of expenditure approaching \$50,000,000. How this was provided, through a crushing requisition on property owned in Germany and through a heavily increased burden on other tax-payers, is familiar to readers of last summer's news. In addition, there was provided the transfer to the Spandau war chest of large sums of gold, to accumulate which the Imperial German Bank has ever since been exceptionally busy in the gold market.

All this, so far as concerns Germany, is a very old story. One European nation makes a forward move, involving extravagant expenditure for army, navy or military plans. Another Government follows suit, usually going still further. To the extent that it goes further Number One must thereupon meet the increase, and will usually give itself a handsome advantage in so doing—and thus the endless process continues. The question now is—as it has been all along—to what extent this process can continue without either crushing the credit facilities of the European governments which engage in this wasteful competition, or driving the tax-payers of one or another government into some sort of open revolt. Back of all such considerations stands the sinister influence of the war party in all European States, whose instinct is, and has been ever since this process of competitive expenditure began, to insist that beligerent use be made of an armament built up as a result of such enormous sacrifice of individual and national resources.

THE BEARING OF HIGHER RAILROAD RATES.

In advance of the hearing next week, some of the leading men of the Eastern railways have prepared, under the not inapt title of a "Railroad Freight Primer", a little brochure to show how insignificant a relation the proposed rate advance bears to the present cost of many commodities. Some of the most striking of these examples may be cited: a pair of shoes now pays two cents and four mills from Boston to Chicago and the 5% increase would not bring this to three cents; how should that affect the average selling price of \$4 per pair? The increase on a pound of sugar for 1,000 miles is \$.00015; on a barrel of flour for 1,380 miles, \$.0275; on a bushel of potatoes for 1,088 miles, one cent; on a dozen eggs for 1,000 miles, \$.00057. A piano is carried 1,000 miles for \$6; the house-holder may pay \$5 to move one a few blocks. A hammer is carried 1,000 miles for 1.4 cents, or 54 of them the same distance for 65 cents, the retail price of one. A suit of underwear goes 1,000 miles for a cent, or a hundred suits for a dollar, the retail cost of one. And so on; it is needless to multiply examples.

There is point in comparing freight tonnage with that of passengers, comparatively little complaint being heard about charges upon the latter. Freight tonnage, says this document, is nearly 30 times that of passengers, and its average haul is four times as long; for this gigantic service the carriers in North America get an average of three-fourths of a cent per ton mile, which may recall the recent statement that a 2-cent postage-stamp pays for hauling a ton of freight three miles. There is a keen and good point, too, in the statement that while business men are accustomed to raise the wages of deserving employees voluntarily, this is all one-sided as respects railroads, for increased pay to employees is forced upon them "but they (the railroads) have stood from the public a stationary wage for many years, and, in many instances, a "cut." In proof, it is added that, despite increased efficiency and value of service furnished by nation-wide extension and expansion, freight rates in the whole country have steadily dropped from 1¼ cents per ton-mile in 1880 to three-fourths of a cent for several years past.

All this is sound and pertinent upon the proposition that freight rates are low, that they have declined while expenses have been forced up, and that the roads cannot live and grow as required to do, under private ownership, unless something effectively remedial is done. Argument upon so much seems no longer needed.

Yet the plea that the moderate increase proposed has no appreciable bearing upon the cost of living is not entirely conclusive and complete. For one thing, experience indicates that slight increments of cost along the process between the first steps of production and the last of distribution have a trick of adding to their own total by the time they reach the consumer. Transportation enters so universally and intimately into everything that the cost of carrying the finished product is not the whole; there is a cumulative action, because an increase in freight rates must affect all items that enter into the total expenditure upon the completed articles. The ratio of the 5% to the retail prices of the articles cited is small, but it is not necessary to elaborate the point in order to indicate that the last carrying is not all which may affect the cost of living.

Putting this by, however, there remains what the "Chronicle" long ago urged: these wage increases have been wrong, being neither just nor relatively necessary, and the railroads have seriously erred in yielding; particularly, in allowing themselves to be drawn into a collective attack and attempted defense. Making a stand now is obviously the harder, just as once yielding to a blackmailer loses one's foothold; yet, the future must be faced. The country drifts along, deferring the clinch and the settlement in the matter, and thus piling its difficulties and sufferings higher. We are creating—we have already created—a privileged class which behaves like the small boy that casts himself on the floor and kicks his feet as soon as denied his own way. These organized adult children have legislators and executive officers terrorized. They count themselves—and they have somewhat placed themselves already—above the law. They scoff at courts and judges. They demand that candidates for office shall satisfy them, and they even hale these quivering aspirants before themselves for catechising, as in a lately-reported case. These privileged persons,

relying on their tight union, have procured exemption in their favor by "riders" on appropriation bills, and their next project, not particularly concealed, may be to get themselves distinctly exempted from the Sherman Act.

This is the power, regardless of all except its own selfishness, which has been created by dallying and yielding to some more "convenient" season that will never come. It is before the American people, and the issue of either the supremacy or the failure of law cannot be avoided.

COUPONS ON WHICH INCOME TAX CANNOT BE COLLECTED IN FULL.

Our remarks last week under the above caption, in which we urged that in the case of coupons cut from bonds which have been purchased at a premium, it would not seem to be possible for the Government to collect the tax on the full amount of the coupon, since the owner of the bond cannot credit the whole of the payment as income, but must set aside a part of it to provide for the extinguishment of the premium at maturity, has brought us the following letter:

New York, November 15th, 1913.

Editor *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, New York City:

Dear Sir.—I have read with much interest your editorial in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" on coupons on which income tax cannot be collected in full, and while I entirely agree with the position which you take, it suggests a proposition which is the converse thereof, and which you did not touch upon. While the interest payments on bonds (whether coupon or registered) which were bought above par do not entirely represent income but are partly re-payment of principal, on the other hand, in the case of bonds purchased below par, the interest payments do not represent all of the income. A part of the income on bonds purchased below par is deferred until their maturity, when payment of their face value will include payment of the deferred income which would at that time, if the tax law was strictly applied, be taxed. Probably this idea has already occurred to you, but on the chance that you had not thought of it, I am taking the liberty of suggesting it to you.

Yours sincerely,

W.

It will be observed that our correspondent argues that, while in the case of bonds bought at a premium, the holder cannot be considered as receiving the coupon or interest payment to its full extent as income, on the other hand in the case of bonds purchased at a discount the income must be considered as being in excess of the face of the coupon or interest payment, and accordingly the Government is entitled to figure the tax not only on the amount of the coupon payment, but also on the assumed excess. It appears to us, however, the two cases differ in essential particulars, and that the Government would not be authorized to apply the same method of treatment in the one as in the other. Where a bond is purchased at a premium, the purchaser has actually parted with his money in paying the premium, and it becomes absolutely necessary to set aside a portion of the interest in order to take care of the capital investment represented by such premium. No prudent trustee holding bonds for which he had paid more than par value would think of omitting to appropriate regularly a sufficient portion of the interest received to reimburse his trust for the capital tied up in the premium. If a trustee failed to make provision of this kind, he would be liable to his trust at the proper time for impairment of the capital of the trust estate.

A wholly different rule, however, in our estimation, applies where bonds are purchased at a discount. In such event only the amount of the coupon would be credited as income as a general rule. Most assuredly there is no requirement to take a possible future gain, to arise from the payment of the bonds at maturity, into the accounts as income. Certainly the assumed addition from the increase in value would not be represented by money actually received. It would represent a problematical addition that might or might not be realized, depending upon whether the bonds were or were not held until their maturity date and paid at par. The addition, whatever it might be, would not in any event be received until the bonds were paid. Of course where there is an increment growing out of the payment of the bond at par, the Government is entitled to its tax on the same, but the tax cannot be collected, as we view the matter, until the transaction has actually been closed and the bonds paid at their face value. In other words, in this case there is a profit, but the profit is not realized until the bonds are paid off and no tax becomes applicable until that time. Under the law, income is defined as including gains and profits of every character and description, and when a bondholder purchases a bond at a discount and subsequently receives the full par value of the same, he is obliged to include the difference in his income return as profits. Then, and then only, it appears to us, does the tax apply, for obviously there can be no profit until the profit is realized and the money in hand. Any other rule would be tantamount to an attempt to levy the tax on a wholly hypothetical and suppositious thing.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO AND RAILROAD CONDITIONS.

The annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co. comes at a time when the great East and West trunk lines are petitioning the Inter-State Commerce Commission for authority to make a 5% increase in freight rates, and the operating results as disclosed by the report give new force to the demand and emphasize its justice. As a matter of fact, there is no allusion whatever in the report to the proposition to raise rates, and there is really no occasion for such allusion inasmuch as the figures, when properly interpreted, speak so eloquently for themselves.

The year covered was a good one, so far as trade and business and general traffic are concerned. It was a decidedly poor one in the matter of the net results derived from the handling and moving of the traffic. Gross earnings make a satisfactory increase over those of the year preceding. They show a gain of \$9,289,397, or 9.88%, bringing the total well above the \$100,000,000 mark—raising it, indeed, to \$103,329,992. But operating expenses increased no less than \$9,605,360, or 14.37%. As a consequence, net earnings actually decreased \$315,962 in face of the growth in traffic and in revenues. At the same time taxes continued their upward tendency and consumed \$177,710 more, making the loss in net almost half a million dollars—in exact figures, \$493,672. It is worth noting that the growth in traffic far exceeded in ratio the growth in gross revenues. This is not true of the passenger receipts,

but it is decidedly true of the freight revenues. The increase in the freight earnings was, roughly, 10½%. The increase in the tons of freight carried was, in round figures, 12%, while the increase in the number of tons carried one mile, which is the true measure of the transportation services rendered, was over 14½%—all of which means, of course, that there was a further reduction in the average rate realized. The Baltimore & Ohio is obliged to move freight at exceedingly low rates, and the tendency still continues downward. For 1912 the average seemed small at 5.80 mills per ton per mile. For 1913 we find this average still further reduced, bringing it down to only 5.60 mills. It deserves to be noted that on the soft-coal tonnage the average, under a further decrease in 1913, was actually down to less than 4 mills per ton per mile, the exact figure having been 3.97 mills, so that to earn a single cent gross it is necessary to haul over two and a half tons of freight the distance of one mile.

At the same time, as we have seen, expenses keep steadily rising, and during 1913 the augmentation in the same actually overtopped the large gain in gross. To be sure, during the last three months of the fiscal year the upward tendency of the expense accounts was accentuated by a special adverse circumstance, namely the unprecedented floods which came towards the close of March and seriously affected a large section of the company's lines in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, with lesser difficulties on practically the entire system. The report points out that bridges were destroyed and tracks washed out and extensive damage done generally. We are told that the traffic on the major part of the system was suspended for several days, the line between Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo., being broken for 30 days, and the line between Cincinnati and Parkersburg, W. Va., 12 days, while the interruption to business continued for several weeks.

But even if this special adverse influence had not existed, the net results would nevertheless have been unsatisfactory, owing to the constant growth in operating cost entirely aside from any special drawbacks. Even before the advent of the floods, expenses in the earlier portion of the fiscal year had shown great expansion, and the best that could have been hoped for in any event was a slight gain in net earnings instead of the loss actually recorded. As it happens, too, these poor net returns are being registered at a time when operating efficiency is being uninterruptedly promoted and being brought to a new high point with each succeeding year. We need hardly say that the Baltimore & Ohio has long held a record for a high train-load; otherwise it would be unable to conduct business at an average rate of less than 6 mills per ton per mile. During 1913 there was a further addition of 65 tons to the train-load, bringing the average up to no less than 619.65 tons. As a result of this, the earnings of the freight trains were raised another 25 cents per mile run, the earnings for 1913 having been \$3 47 per revenue freight-train mile, as against \$3 22 the previous year.

With net earnings reduced in round figures half a million dollars concurrently with a large increase in business, new capital outlays have continued unchecked, as may well be imagined from the increase in traffic; and during the year the funded indebtedness of the company was added to in amount of \$21,791,546.

As showing the magnitude of the new capital demand, reference may be made to President Daniel Willard's review of the addition and betterment work for the last four years. In this period the first main track has been increased 16.54 miles, the second main track 104.16 miles, the third main track 46.83 miles, the fourth main track 10.83 miles, giving a total of new track of 178.36 miles. New double-track tunnels were constructed at a number of points, new interlocking plants put in at various places, and yard, terminal and station facilities enlarged and improved and bridge and track conditions generally brought to greater capacity and higher standard. As a result of the work done, the line is now double-tracked from Philadelphia, Pa., to Chicago, Ill., with the exception of about 31 miles on the Chicago division, and this, we are told, will shortly be reduced to 23 miles, and will be automatically locked and blocked in both directions. The line between Cumberland, Md., and Grafton, W. Va., is double-tracked; on the heavier grades it has three tracks. During the same period of four years 512 locomotives have been added, also 150 pieces of passenger equipment and 27,438 freight cars, and some additional floating equipment has also been acquired. Additional safety devices have likewise been installed. It appears that for the four years the total expenditures for additions and betterments have been \$42,002,908, while \$41,512,207 more has been spent for equipment, making a total new outlay in the huge sum of \$83,515,115.

President Willard modestly says that "a measure of justification for these large expenditures is found in the tonnage and operating statistics." He then points out that in the fiscal year 1909 the company moved 10,604,575,300 tons of freight one mile with 23,477,078 freight-train miles. In 1913 15,032,723,403 tons were moved one mile with 23,098,811 freight-train miles—that is to say, over 40% more tonnage was moved with no increase in the miles run by the freight trains. This has been accomplished by bringing the average train-load, which was 451 tons in 1909, up to 650 tons in 1913. This is certainly a noteworthy achievement in four years. Calculations are given to show that had the train-load remained as in 1909 it would have been necessary for the trains in 1913 to run 10,181,515 more miles than they actually did run.

That net earnings have not reflected more clearly these striking economies in operating is due, of course, to the constantly increasing expense. Compared with 1909, Mr. Willard says, higher rates of pay and changes in working conditions have added a charge of \$4,758,000 per annum. Simultaneously the cost of fuel, ties and other material has increased, while taxes have taken \$841,806 additional and other increases have been brought about by legislation, Federal and State, and by the requirements for a higher standard of service, in all directions, than ever before. Truly the lot of the railroad manager is a hapless one.

Mr. Willard might have added that the average rate realized was for 1913 the lowest of all the years, and that, nevertheless, through the increase in average load, the trains earned \$3 47 per mile run against only \$2 47 in 1909. All this, however, proved of no avail as far as the final net results are concerned. In another part of the report we find elaborate series of statistics, and consulting these we discover that aggregate gross earnings in the four years increased

from \$77,563,449 to \$103,329,992, being a gain of, roughly, \$26,000,000. This, however, has yielded a gain in net of only a little more than \$2,000,000 (the net having risen from \$24,709,626 in 1909 to \$26,902,182 in 1913), and \$841,806 of even this small improvement in the net has been consumed by augmented taxes, so that the actual improvement in net for the four years has been barely 1 1-3 million dollars on aggregate expenditures for additions and betterments during the four years of over \$83,500,000. Truly there is little inducement for making new capital outlays, and yet adequate new capital outlays from year to year are absolutely essential to the proper conduct of the growing business of the system. The company pays only moderate dividends—4% on the preferred shares and 6% on the common shares. On the income showing for 1913 it had the relatively small surplus of \$1,858,383 above the call for these dividends. With gross revenues exceeding \$103,000,000, the margin is pitifully small considering the risks involved. Could any stronger argument be made for the slight advance in rates which is now being asked?

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE REPORT.

The experience of the Atlantic Coast Line RR. has been like that of other important railroad properties. Great efforts are constantly put forth to develop traffic and to improve the efficiency and convenience of the service, and these efforts are crowned with abundant success in additions to the volume of the traffic and also to the gross receipts. Unfortunately, however, the added traffic and revenues are productive of little or no extra net earnings. In the late year traffic conditions in the territory traversed by this system were not altogether favorable, the cotton crop in the Atlantic States the last season having been decidedly deficient. The effect was greatly to reduce the volume of the cotton traffic over the Atlantic Coast RR. and only 332,296 tons of this commodity were handled in 1913, against 508,177 tons in 1912. In face of this heavy loss in that item of traffic, total freight traffic was, nevertheless, increased to 13,032,586 tons, from 11,885,030 in 1912. The tonnage movement one mile was increased from 1,825,598,508 to 2,036,643,060 ton miles.

Gross earnings moved up correspondingly, but the larger part of the increase was consumed by augmented expenses, leaving a comparatively small gain in net, though this is better, at all events, than the experience in the years preceding, when the additions to gross receipts yielded no gains at all to net, but were attended by an actual falling off in the same. Stated in brief, gross earnings in 1913 increased \$2,659,513, or 7.95%, but expenses and taxes increased \$2,146,030, or 8.96%, leaving, therefore, only \$513,483 gain in net, or 5.39%. The report tells us that the augmentation in expenses is largely attributable to increases in wages.

Carrying the comparison a little further back, added testimony is afforded to the growth in operating costs. In the previous fiscal year gross earnings rose \$1,841,108, but there was an augmentation in expenses and taxes of \$2,213,191, resulting in a loss in net of \$372,083. In the year preceding, that is, in 1910-11, the result was the same. Then there was an increase of \$1,812,181 in gross earnings, but an increase of \$1,904,669 in expenses and taxes, with

a resultant loss in net of \$92,488. Combining the three years, we find that gross earnings have risen from \$29,810,267 to \$36,123,071; but net earnings, after the deduction of expenses and taxes, have advanced scarcely at all, and for 1913 were \$10,036,062, against \$9,987,150 in 1910.

This absence of growth has come, notwithstanding that, as on other systems, economies in operation have been carried forward to a marked degree. As noted by us in previous annual reviews, conditions on the Atlantic Coast Line system are not such as to admit of a very high average train-load. The fact remains, nevertheless, that the lading of the trains is being steadily increased. For 1913 the average number of tons of freight moved per train mile was 224, against 210 in 1912, 207 tons in 1911 and 201 tons in 1910. At these figures comparison is with 194 tons in 1908-09, with 185 tons in 1907-08, with 178 tons in 1906-07 and with but 167 tons in 1905-06. On account of the character of the tonnage, rates realized run higher on the Atlantic Coast Line system than on most other large systems, but this average is tending downward and for 1913 was 12.03 mills per ton per mile, against 12.30 mills in 1912; 12.15 mills in 1911; 12.73 mills in 1910; 12.60 mills in 1909 and 13.10 mills in 1905. The effect of the larger train-load is to give the road increased earnings per train-mile, notwithstanding the decline in average rate realized. For 1913 the trains earned \$2.69 per mile run, against \$2.58 in 1912, \$2.52 in 1911, \$2.56 in 1910, \$2.44 in 1909, \$2.29 in 1908, \$2.20 in 1907, \$2.17 in 1906 and \$2.08 in 1905.

As remarked by us on previous occasions, the road is fortunate in having a large margin of yearly surplus to encroach upon, so that notwithstanding the absence of growth in net earnings its prosperity remains unimpaired. For 1913 the surplus of earnings above fixed charges on the operations of the twelve months was \$7,883,202. But, as the 7% dividends paid on the common stock, besides the small amount required for the 5% dividends on the preferred stock, call for only \$4,590,160, a balance remains on the right side of the account in amount of over \$3,000,000. We notice by the profit and loss account that \$630,000 of discount on bonds sold has been charged off and that a number of other smaller items have likewise been charged off.

A statement has been incorporated in the present report much like that given in the recent report of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe and this is instructive and illuminating in showing how very moderate is the annual return that is being earned on the total property investment. This statement is worth reproducing here. It covers the last ten years and shows for each of the years the total of the investment, the amount of net income applicable to bond interest, dividends, improvement of property and strengthening of credit, and the rate of return which such net income represents on the amount of the investment.

Year ended June 30th.	Property Investment.	Available Income.	% on Invest'mt
1904	\$174,597,224 27	\$9,833,035 77	5.63
1905	177,251,536 25	10,309,883 67	5.82
1906	180,866,539 47	10,542,182 75	5.83
1907	187,519,495 52	9,002,929 34	4.80
1908	188,914,505 22	9,131,634 48	4.83
1909	196,606,199 09	10,979,931 19	5.58
1910	196,632,216 45	12,934,306 80	6.58
1911	201,239,805 66	13,061,766 59	6.49
1912	205,319,938 67	12,727,884 05	6.20
1913	217,284,946 62	13,757,970 85	6.33
Annual Average	\$192,616,155 72	\$11,228,152 55	5.83

Note.—Property Investment does not include either Cash or Material and Supplies on hand

It will be observed from the foregoing that the property investment has been increased in the nine years from \$174,527,224 to \$217,284,946, but that the return on the investment for 1913, while a trifle better than for the earliest year, averaged only 6.33%, and for the whole nine years figures out no more than 5.83%.

As is well known, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad controls the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The latter, however, is operated as a separate property, and the same is true of the Charleston & Western Carolina and the Northwestern Railroad of South Carolina, which are also controlled. Altogether over 12,000 miles of road are owned or controlled. Control of the Louisville & Nashville is held through the ownership of \$36,720,000 out of the \$72,000,000 outstanding capital stock of that company. The purchase was made in October 1902; \$30,600,000 of stock was at that time acquired, the total of stock outstanding then being \$60,000,000. For this \$30,600,000 of Louisville & Nashville stock the Atlantic Coast Line RR. gave as consideration \$35,000,000 of its collateral trust bonds besides \$5,000,000 in the common stock of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and \$10,000,000 in cash. The cost of the purchase was subsequently reduced on the books of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to \$45,554,220 by the application of \$5,000,000 of accumulated surplus. During the fiscal year 1912-13 the Louisville & Nashville stock was increased from \$60,000,000 to \$72,000,000 by the offering of \$12,000,000 of new stock at par to the shareholders, and the Atlantic Coast Line took its share of the new stock, paying \$6,120,000 cash therefor and increasing its holdings in the company to the amount already given, namely \$36,720,000. The Louisville & Nashville being operated separately, the Coast Line Railroad's investment in the same appears merely in the dividends received on its holding of the stock of the company.

FARM CREDITS.

SAVINGS UNION BANK & TRUST COMPANY.

San Francisco, Oct. 30 1913.

Commercial & Financial Chronicle, New York City.

Gentlemen: Your comments in your issue of 4th instant on credit accommodations to farmers are in the main sound so far as they apply to the farmer of to-day. He at present is enjoying the advantages of a virtual monopoly, and is the most if not our only prosperous citizen.

As you correctly state, during the ten years since the Census of 1900 the value of his lands and live stock has doubled, and the value of his crops has increased by two thousand millions of dollars, but he has not increased his production and very little new land has been brought under cultivation. Meanwhile the population of the United States has increased 21%. No further explanation of the increased cost of living seems necessary.

The problem that confronts us is how to increase our farming population and bring additional areas of land under cultivation. It is to finance the new man who is brought into farming that a system of credit is being sought to enable him to readily acquire land and implements and finance the growing of his crops.

The problem particularly appeals to us in California, because of our vast areas of untilled lands and the flow of immigration which it may be expected will be attracted by the cheap and direct transportation the Canal will afford, and by the easy conditions of life which prevail in California. How to prevent the congestion of these immigrants in our cities and distribute them throughout the country is occupying the serious thought of our economists.

Very truly,

R. M. WELCH,

Vice-President.

BONDS WHICH ARE AND BONDS WHICH ARE NOT TAX-EXEMPT.

Because of the income tax provision in the Tariff Bill, which became a law Friday night, Oct. 3, and the requirement therein for the collection of the tax at the source of the income, it has suddenly become very important to know whether any particular issue of bonds will or will not be free of tax to the owner of the bond. The law makes all bonds subject to the tax, and the only question in each individual case is whether the bonds, or the mortgage securing them, has a covenant obliging the issuing company to assume the tax which Congress has provided shall be deducted from the coupon or interest payment.

It has been the practice for years to include tax-exemption clauses in new bond issues—the tax-exempt provision, too, being as a rule very broad and general in its terms and application. Such a fixity of custom in that respect has existed that it has been taken as a matter of course that the tax-exemption feature should be in the bond—simply because the fashion had grown up to issue bonds in that way. And yet it cannot be said that any disposition existed on the part of investors to lay emphasis on this feature or to attach any great importance to it or even to make inquiry as to whether the bond purchased had the tax-exempt proviso or not. This apathy and indifference followed, of course, from the fact that until the passage of the new Act it was not of the least consequence whether a bond carried a tax-exempt clause or not, since neither the owner nor the issuing corporation was called upon to pay any tax.

Quite naturally, now that the duty has been imposed upon the Government to collect an income tax, the liveliest interest is being manifested in the subject and every holder of a bond is desirous of knowing whether he or the debtor corporation which is paying his coupon or interest is to be responsible for the tax. Henceforth, in purchasing bonds, the utmost care will be exercised to obtain obligations which bind the company to assume the tax, and thus relieve the owner of the requirement to pay it. We have received innumerable inquiries regarding the subject, and scarcely a day passes that does not add to the list. To meet this widespread demand for information, we begin to-day the publication of an elaborate tabular presentation of the bond issues of leading railroads, classified so as to bring out the distinction referred to. The purpose is to show for each company what issues of bonds contain a tax-exempt covenant and what issues contain no references whatever to the subject of taxes, in which case the tax is clearly an obligation of the owner—unless, indeed, the company should obligingly relieve him of the burden, which seems unlikely. For the present we shall confine ourselves entirely to the bonds of steam railroads, since these command the widest investment demand. As there are thousands of different issues of bonds outstanding, and as the aggregate funded debt of the steam railroads of the United States exceeds \$10,000,000,000, the task, it will be readily recognized, is a sufficiently arduous one.

On account of the magnitude of the undertaking and the great amount of time it will require to do the work accurately and comprehensively, it is manifestly out of the question to attempt to cover all the different bond issues of all the railroads in the country in a single number of our paper. Indeed we could not afford to yield up in any single issue the extensive amount of space that would be necessary for the purpose. All that we shall attempt to-day is to make a beginning. With this as a start we shall continue the list from week to week until we have covered substantially the entire indebtedness of United States railroads. Of course in our "Railway and Industrial Section" we have for a long time inserted marks to indicate the bond issues that contain the tax-exempt covenant, but for the benefit of those who may be planning to appropriate this information, we deem it proper to say that these designating marks appear only in the case of the bonds put out during the last dozen years or so, and the attempt at differentiation has never been carried further than this, and therefore it has lacked the element of finality. On the present occasion haste is obviously very much to be deprecated, not alone because it is important to avoid inaccuracy, but because any classification which essays to be trustworthy should be based on authentic and reliable data, and such data in very many instances can be secured only after extensive research and the taking of infinite pains and trouble.

We are glad to be able to initiate our classification to-day with some of the most prominent railroads of the country,

thus giving intending purchasers a wide list of bonds to choose from at the start. Many correspondents who have addressed us in the matter have requested a list of some kind, even though it might be a limited one. The companies whose bonds we classify to-day embrace the following:

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Chicago Burlington & Quincy.
Chicago & North Western.
Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha.
Denver & Rio Grande and subsidiaries.
Great Northern Railway.
Louisville & Nashville.
Missouri Pacific, including St. Louis Iron Mtn. & Sou.
New York Central & Hudson River.
Northern Pacific Railway.
Rutland Railroad.
St. Louis Southwestern.
Union Pacific and subsidiaries.

It is proper to state that in the preparation of our statement we have sought in all cases the aid of the railroads themselves. In a few instances the companies have furnished printed statements containing the classification sought by us. In most instances, however, they have merely assisted us in making the desired differentiation. The officials of several of the companies have taken occasion to emphasize the fact that in thus classifying or aiding in the classification of their bond issues they did not mean to convey any intimation as to what their policy would be with reference to assumption of the tax even in the case of the bonds containing the tax covenant. They said that the matter was one for the legal advisers of the company to decide and these were still holding the subject under consideration. That, however, does not seem a point of any great importance at this juncture. For the bondholder, or intending purchaser, the matter of supreme moment is what the bond itself says regarding the question. Of course we have seen it urged that as the tax is an income tax per se, the courts may possibly hold that the tax must be considered as falling upon the bond-owner, no matter what the language of the bond or mortgage in that respect—no matter though there may be an express provision in the bond pledging the company to assume the tax.

Those who reason thus contend that such covenants were never meant to apply to a Federal income tax. This contention, however, rests manifestly on error and there is apparently little merit in the proposition that the tax can be shifted to the bond owner where there is a tax-exempt covenant. The practice of including the covenant originated about twenty years ago, or at least it began to become common about that time, and it must be deemed to have had its origin largely, if not entirely, in the circumstance that the Tariff Bill of 1894, like the Tariff Bill of 1913, contained an income tax provision, which, however, was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. The stability of the gold standard was also in doubt at that time, and to make new bond issues salable it became the custom to make them specifically payable in gold, and also to render them free from any tax the companies might be required to deduct in making payment from either interest or principal under any present or future law.

In order that there should be absolutely no doubt about the matter the exemption provision was purposely made very broad. We may take for illustration the covenant as expressed in the general mortgage 4s of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe. These bonds were issued in 1895 at the very time when the need of a tax-exemption feature had been pressed upon public notice through the attempt to carry into effect an income tax law in the Tariff Act of 1894. The language in the Atchison bond is as follows: "Both the principal and interest of this bond are payable without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof, the railway company hereby agreeing to pay such tax or taxes." In substance a similar covenant is to be found in all the large railroad mortgages, with few exceptions that have been put out since 1894 or 1895. The language in some instances deviates a trifle from that here quoted, but the purpose is in every case clear and unmistakable.

Considering this tax covenant in the light of the law now found upon the statute books, there would seem not the least doubt that the provision covers precisely the cases which are the subject of discussion. The law attempts to collect at the source and obliges the debtor corporation "to pay or to

retain" (as the tax covenant is generally expressed) the tax. If the law did not undertake to collect at the source, if the owner and not the company were made liable for the tax in the first instance, then the case would be different—then we would have a situation where the company was not required "to retain" the amount of the tax. As it is, the law distinctly says, "the amount of the normal tax hereinbefore imposed shall be deducted and withheld from fixed and determinable annual gains, profits and income derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages, or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, whether payable annually or at shorter or longer periods, although such interest does not amount to \$3,000, subject to the provisions of this section requiring the tax to be withheld at the source and deducted from annual income and paid to the Government."

It is to be remembered, furthermore, that the likelihood that the corporation would, under the covenants referred to, have to assume the tax, thereby relieving the bondholder, was under consideration in the Senate, and there is a provision in another part of the law which apparently gives distinct recognition to the obligation of the covenant. In the section of the law which deals with the regulations and methods for applying the tax to the net income of corporations, it is provided that in ascertaining a corporation's net income there shall be deducted "the amount of interest accrued and paid within the year on its indebtedness to an amount of such indebtedness not exceeding one-half of the sum of its interest-bearing indebtedness and its paid-up capital stock," &c., and there is the additional proviso "that in the case of bonds or other indebtedness which have been issued with a guaranty that the interest payable thereon shall be free from taxation, no deduction for the payment of the tax herein imposed shall be allowed." As was pointed out by us in our issue of Nov. 1, the well-known legal firm of Dillon, Thomson & Clay have given an opinion to the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago that the provision last quoted gives effect to the stipulation of the corporation that it will pay the interest on its obligations without deduction for any tax thereafter imposed thereon and casts the burden of the payment of the normal tax upon such interest upon the corporation.

This being so, the question of what policy a company which has not already announced its determination in that respect may pursue would seem to be of little consequence. As a matter of fact, there is apparently only one policy for it to pursue, namely to assume payment of the tax as provided in the covenant. It is proper to say, too, that we have heard of no company which means to pursue any other policy, and in view of the general acceptance thus far of the binding effect of the covenant, we may be sure that a corporation would hesitate long before it attempted to deny the force of the provision. Therefore, the only point of any real consequence is whether the covenant is present in the bond or whether it is absent, and that is what we attempt to show in the classification we give.

It seems likely that the possession by a bond of the exemption provision will in the course of time become an increasingly valuable quality. This is so for a variety of reasons. In the first place, now that the country is definitely committed to an income tax, and there is little likelihood that its constitutionality can be successfully attacked, the chances are that it will not be long before the normal rate of the tax, which is at present 1%, will be increased. An income tax, especially one not levied on the great mass of the people, is a direct incentive to extravagance on the part of Congress, and hence we may expect to see the rate mounting steadily upward, rising to 1½%, to 2%, 2½%, to 3½%, and still higher in the course of time. In Great Britain the rate has long been above 5%. Of course, the higher the rate the more valuable will the tax-exempt feature in existing bonds become, since the burden will fall in such cases upon the company and not upon the owner of the bond.

In the second place, it would seem to be beyond the power of the companies to create any more bond issues stipulating that they will assume payment of the tax themselves, and relieving the owner from the payment of it. In Paragraph "E" of Subdivision II. of the law, there is the following proviso, which would appear in express terms to forbid the creation of any more issues containing the tax-exempt covenant: "Nothing in this section shall be construed to release a taxable person from liability for income tax, nor shall any contract entered into after this Act takes effect be valid in regard to any Federal income tax imposed upon a person liable to such

payment." It is probably in response to this requirement that most of the new bond issues that have been put out since the passage of the Act and which contain the tax covenant take particular pains to state that the exemption is not to apply to the Federal income tax. For instance, in the \$4,000,000 Hocking Valley 1-year 5% gold notes recently issued, the tax-exempt covenant appears in this form: "Principal and interest payable without deduction for any tax, assessment, or governmental charge, other than any Federal income tax, which the railway or the trustee may be required to pay or retain therefrom under, or by reason of, any present or future law of the United States or any State, county, municipality or other taxing authority therein." The \$11,000,000 4½% gold bonds of the New York Connecting Railroad, due Aug. 1 1953, floated the present week, also specifically except the Federal income tax from the covenant.

May we not go further and contend that there is grave question whether it will not be in conflict with the law, in view of the proviso above quoted, to put out any more bonds under existing issues, or whether, in the event that additional bonds are put out with a tax covenant in the old form, the covenant will not be null and void under the declaration in the statute saying, "nor shall any contract entered into after this Act takes effect be valid in regard to any Federal income tax," &c. When a company, or a mortgagor, issues a bond, it presumably enters into a contract with all present and future holders of the bonds, and must fulfill the terms and obligations of the contract according to the language of the instrument. But can it be said that a contract has been entered into so long as the bonds have not been issued or sold and passed out of the possession of the issuing corporation into the hands of investors and capitalists, and an actual consideration for the same been received? It seems clear that as to bonds issued before the new law went into operation a valid and binding contract has been entered into which the issuing corporation must live up to until the maturity of the bonds. But as to bonds that may now be disposed of, even under old mortgages containing the tax covenant, there would appear to be reason for questioning the right to issue them with the covenant unchanged. If it should prove that no more bonds of any kind can be put out promising the holder exemption from the tax, the present mass of outstanding bonds will be given an additional advantage—one, too, which will without doubt have constantly growing value.

We now print the classified list referred to at the opening of this article, showing for a considerable number of leading companies the issues of bonds containing the tax-exempt clause and those which are without the clause.

ATCHISON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RY. CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
General mtge. 4s (auth. \$165,490,500)	A-O	Oct. 1 1995	\$150,634,500
Adjustment mtge. 4s	Nov	July 1 1995	17,354,000
Adjustment mtge. 4s (stamped)	M-N	July 1 1995	33,992,000
Convertible deb. 4s issue of 1905	J-D	June 1 1935	14,342,000
Convertible deb. 4s, issue of 1909	J-D	June 1 1935	2,366,000
Convertible deb. 4s, issue of 1910	J-D	June 1 1960	28,784,000
Convertible deb. 5s, issue of 1907	J-D	June 1 1917	8,747,000
Serial deb. 4s (last maturity)	Feb	Feb. 1 1914	290,000
East. Okla. Div. 1st 4s (\$10,000,000)	M-S	Mar. 1 1928	9,603,000
Transcont. Short L. 1st 4s (\$30,000,000)	J-J	July 1 1958	17,000,000
Cal.-Ariz. Lines 1st & ref. 4½s (\$50,000,000)	M-S	Mar. 1 1962	18,299,695

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Chicago Santa Fe & Cal. Ry. 1st 5s	J-J	Jan. 1 1937	\$560,000
Hutchinson & Southern Ry. 1st 5s	J-J	Jan. 1 1928	192,000
Chicago & St. Louis Ry. 1st 6s	M-S	Mar. 1 1915	1,500,000
San Fran. & San Joaquin Valley Ry. 1st 5s	A-O	Oct. 1 1940	6,000,000
Prescott & Eastern Ry. 1st 5s	A-O	Apr. 1 1928	224,000
Santa Fe Prescott & Phoenix Ry. 1st 5s	M-S	Sept. 1 1942	4,940,000

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Prior lien 3½s (\$75,000,000)	J-J	July 1 1925	\$74,829,400
First mortgage 4s (\$165,000,000)	A-O	July 1 1948	80,000,000
Pitts. Jct. & Mid. Div. 1st 3½s (\$20,000,000)	M-N	Nov. 1 1925	6,125,230
Southwestern Div. 1st 3½s (\$45,000,000)	J-J	July 1 1925	44,991,980
Pitts. L. E. & W. Va. Syst. ref. 4s (\$75,000,000)	M-N	Nov. 1 1941	43,372,000
One-year collateral 5% notes	J-J	July 1 1914	20,000,000
Equip. trust 4½% certificates (1912)	P-A	To Feb. 1 1922	9,000,000
Equip. trust 4½% certificates (1913)	A-O	To Apr. 1 1923	10,000,000
20-year convertible 4½s	M-S	Mar. 1 1933	63,250,000
Clev. Lorain & Wheel. Ry. cons. 1st 5s	A-O	Oct. 1 1933	5,000,000
General mortgage 5s (\$1,000,000)	J-D	June 1 1938	890,000
Consolidated refund, 4½s (\$10,000,000)	J-J	Jan. 1 1930	950,000
Ellwood Short Line R.R. 1st 5s	J-J	Jan. 1 1922	300,000
Huntington & Big Sandy R.R. 1st 6s	J-J	July 1 1922	303,000
Monongahela River R.R. 1st 5s	P-A	Feb. 1 1919	700,000
Ohio River R.R. 1st 5s	J-D	June 1 1936	2,000,000
General 5s	A-O	April 1 1937	2,941,000
Pittsb. & Western Ry. 1st consol. 4s	J-J	July 1 1917	650,000
Pittsb. Cleve. & Toledo R.R. 1st 6s	A-O	Oct. 1 1922	441,000
Pittsburgh Junction R.R. 1st 6s	J-J	July 1 1922	934,000
Second 5s	J-J	July 1 1922	243,000
Ravensw. Spencer & Glenv. Ry. 1st 6s	P-A	Aug. 1 1920	361,000
Schuylkill Riv. East Side R.R. 1st 4s	J-D	June 1 1925	5,000,000
West Virginia & Pittsburgh R.R. 1st 4s	A-O	April 1 1990	3,982,000
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R.R. 1st 4s	M-N	Nov. 1 1995	3,301,000

Issued Without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Pittsb. New Cas. & L. Erie R.R. 1st ext. 4s	J-D	June 1 1917	\$82,100
Central Ohio R.R. 1st 4½s	M-S	Sept. 1 1930	1,009,000
Ohio & Little Kanawha R.R. 1st 5s	M-S	Mar. 1 1950	228,000
Staten Island Ry. 1st 4½s	J-D	June 1 1943	511,000

CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY RR. CO.

Table with columns: Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause, Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Tarkio Valley RR. 1st M. 7s, Nodaway Valley RR. 1st M. 7s.

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes General mortgage 4s (\$300,000,000), Illinois Division 1st 3 1/2s & 4s (\$85,000,000).

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY. CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Gen. mtg. 3 1/2s and 4s (\$165,000,000), Milw. Sparta & N. W. Ry. 1st mtg. 4s.

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Consol. sinking fund mtg. 7s, Extension 4s of 1886 (\$20,000,000), 30-year debenture 5s.

CHICAGO ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Debenture 5s (\$15,000,000).

Issued without reference to Taxes.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Consol. M. 6s & 3 1/2s (\$30,000,000), Chic. St. Paul & Minn. 1st M. 6s.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO. AND SUBSIDIARY AND ALLIED COMPANIES.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Denver & Rio Grande RR. 1st consol. M. 4s & 4 1/2s (\$42,000,000).

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Rio Grande Western 1st trust M. 4s, Utah Fuel Co. 1st M. sinking fund 5s.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes First and refunding 4 1/2s (\$600,000,000), Spokane Falls & Northern Ry. 1st 6s.

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes St. P. M. & M. Ry.-Montana Ext. 1st 4s, Pacific Extension 1st 4s (\$6,000,000).

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes New Or. & Mobile Div. 2d M. 6s, Unified mortgage 4s (\$75,000,000).

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes New Or. & Mobile Div. 1st M. 6s, Kentucky Cent. Ry. 1st M. 4s (\$7,000,000).

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Pacific RR. of Missouri—St. Louis real estate security mtg. 5s.

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Pacific RR. of Missouri 1st M. 4s, Carondelet Branch 1st M. 4 1/2s.

ST. LOUIS IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Unify. & reldg. mtg. 4s (\$40,000,000), River & Gulf Divs. 1st M. 4s (\$50,000,000).

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Gen. cons. ry. & land grant 5s (\$45,000,000), Little Rock Junction 1st cons. 6s.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Refunding mortgage 3 1/2s (\$100,000,000), Lake Shore collateral 3 1/2s.

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 3-yr. 4 1/2% notes, 3-year 4 1/2% notes (\$30,000,000).

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Prior lien & land gr. 4s (\$130,000,000), General lien 3s (\$190,000,000).

Issued without reference to Taxes.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes St. Paul & Dul. RR. Co. 1st mtg. 5s, Second mortgage 5s.

RUTLAND RAILROAD CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Rutland Canadian RR. 1st Mtg. 4s, Bennington & Rutland 1st Mtg. 4 1/2s.

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

Table with columns: Int. Maturity Date, Outstand'g. Includes Rutland RR. 1st Consol. 4 1/2s (\$3,500,000), Equipment Trust 4 1/2s of 1912.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RY. CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g
First mtge. bond certificates 4s.....	M-N	Nov. 1 1989	\$20,000,000
2d M. income bond certif. (\$10,000,000) 4s.....	J-J	Nov. 1 1989	3,042,500
First consol. mtge. 4s (\$25,000,000).....	J-D	June 1 1932	22,261,750
First term. & unifying M. 5s (\$100,000,000).....	J-J	Jan. 1 1952	9,120,000
Equipment trust 5% notes, series A.....	A-O	To April 1 1920	322,000
Equip. trust ctf. 5s (Pa. Co. for Ins., &c., Phila., trustee).....	A-O	To April 1 1919	204,000
Special equip. tr. 5s (Phila. Tr. Co., trus.).....	J-D	To Dec. 1 1923	674,000
Central Arkansas & Eastern Ry. 1st 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1940	1,085,000
Stephenv. No. & So. Texas Ry. 1st 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1940	2,423,000
Shreveport Bridge & Terminal Co. 1st 5s.....	F-A	Aug. 1 1955	450,000

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g
Gray's Point Terminal Ry. 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-D	Dec. 1 1947	500,000

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND AUXILIARY COMPANIES.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g
Union Pacific Railroad Co.—			
First mtge. RR. and land grant 4s.....	J-J	July 1 1947	\$100,000,000
First lien & ref. mtge. 4s (\$200,000,000).....	M-S	June 1 2008	65,085,280
20-year convertible 4s.....	J-J	July 1 1927	36,736,000
Oregon Short Line RR. Co.—			
Consolidated mtge. 5s (\$36,500,000).....	J-J	July 1 1946	12,328,000
First & consol. mtge. 4s (\$150,000,000).....	J-D	Dec. 1 1960	None.
Refunding mtge. 4s (\$100,000,000).....	J-D	Dec. 1 1929	45,000,000
Oregon-Washington RR. & Nav. Co.—			
First & ref. mtge. 4s (\$175,000,000).....	J-J	Jan. 1 1961	39,400,000
Ore. RR. & Nav. cons. 4s (\$24,312,800).....	J-D	June 1 1946	23,380,000

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g
Oregon Short Line RR. Co.—			
Income A mortgage 6s.....	Sept. 1	July 1 1946	\$292,500
Income B mortgage 4s.....	Oct. 1	July 1 1946	25,000
First mortgage 6s.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1922	14,931,000
Utah & Northern Ry. 1st M. ext. 4s.....	J-J	July 1 1933	4,991,000
Consol. mortgage 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1926	1,797,000

THE INCOME TAX.

The regulations which will prevail with respect to returns under the income tax law where such returns are based on the earnings of a "fiscal" year instead of the "calendar" year, were made known this week by the Treasury Department in the following instructions to collectors of internal revenue:

"The Federal Income Tax Law (Section 2, Act of Oct. 3 1913) authorizes corporations, joint-stock companies, &c., under certain conditions to make their returns on the basis of an established 'fiscal year' or consecutive-twelve-months' period which may be other than the calendar year.

"Pursuant to this provision, the following instructions are issued for the guidance of collectors and other interested parties:

"Any corporation, joint-stock company or association, or any insurance company, subject to the tax imposed by this Act, may, at its option, have the tax payable by it computed upon the basis of the net income received (accrued) from all sources during its fiscal year, provided that it shall designate the last day of the month selected as the month in which its fiscal year shall close as the day of the closing of its fiscal year, and shall, not less than thirty days prior to the date upon which its annual return is to be filed, give notice, in writing, to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which its principal place of business is located of the day it has thus designated as the closing of such fiscal year."

"In pursuance of this provision, a corporation or like organization, subject to this tax may, for example, designate the 30th day of September as the day for the closing of its fiscal year, whereupon its return of annual net income shall be filed with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which its principal place of business is located, not later than sixty days after the close of its said proposed fiscal year; that is to say, on or before the 29th day of November next succeeding."

"The date of the closing of the fiscal year having been designated, notice thereof must be given to the collector not less than thirty days prior to the last day of such sixty-day period. In the case just instanced, the notice must be given not later than Oct. 31.

"If such designation (Sept. 30 1913) had been made and notice given, as hereinbefore indicated, as to the closing of the fiscal year 1913, the corporation would be authorized to make its return and have the tax payable by it computed upon the basis of the net income received (accrued) by it during the period from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 1913, both dates inclusive.

"In the absence of such designation and notice of the closing of the fiscal year, corporations and like organizations subject to this tax will be required to make their returns and have the tax computed upon the basis of the net income for the calendar year.

"Collectors of internal revenue receiving notices of the selection and designation of the 'fiscal years,' as above indicated, will make record of the same, recording (a) the name of the corporation or like organization; (b) the date when the notice was given; (c) the day designated for the closing of the fiscal year and (d) the date when the return under such designation must be filed, which must be, as above stated, not later than the last day of the sixty-day period next following the day designated as the close of the fiscal year.

"If it shall appear that for the current year the notice was given within the prescribed time, that is, within thirty days of the last day of the sixty-day period, the 1913 return may be made as of the fiscal year so established; otherwise, it will be made on the basis of the calendar year until such time as the designation shall be duly made and notice thereof properly given.

"The designation and notice cannot be retroactive; that is to say, if a corporation now designates April 30 1914 as the date of the closing of its fiscal year and gives notice of such designation, it would not be authorized to make a return for the four months ended April 30 1913, and then for the fiscal year ended April 30 1914, nor would it be authorized to make one return covering the entire sixteen months ended April 30 1914. In the case of such corporation, the return for the current year must be made for the calendar year ended Dec. 31 1913, and then, assuming that designation and notice had been properly made and given, it may make a return for the four months ended April 30 1914, and thereafter the return will be made on the basis of the fiscal year so established.

"In all cases where a fiscal year is not established as above described, returns must be made on the basis of the calendar year, in which case such returns must be filed on or before the first day of March next succeeding such calendar year.

"Such returns, for the period covered, must be true and accurate, definite and complete, and, in as far as consistent with the provisions of the law, must conform to the showing made by the books of the company, and must be verified under oath or affirmation of its President, or other principal officer, and its Treasurer, or Assistant Treasurer; that is to say, by two different persons acting in the official capacity indicated.

"If it shall appear in any case that returns have been made to the collector on the basis of a fiscal year not designated as above indicated, the corporations making such returns will be advised that such returns cannot be accepted, but must be made to cover the business of the calendar year.

"Returns made under this Act and pursuant to these instructions must be made on the new forms prescribed by this department.

"The forms heretofore in use, under the special excise tax law, cannot be used for making returns for either the fiscal or calendar year 1913.

"If returns of such corporations as have properly established a fiscal year are due to be made before the new forms are available, the collector will be authorized to grant an extension of time to such corporations, not exceeding thirty days, for the filing of such returns, by which time the new forms prescribed will be available for distribution."

The Committee named last week by prominent banking interests in New York to urge upon the Treasury Department a modification of the regulations affecting foreign holders of American securities met in conference with officials of the Treasury this week. As a result, the Committee has been asked by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to submit briefs indicating its views.

BANKING, FINANCIAL AND LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

The sales of bank stock at the Stock Exchange this week aggregate 20 shares. No bank or trust company stocks were sold at auction.

Shares.	BANK—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
20	Commerce, Nat. Bank of	168	173½	168	Nov. 1913—173

Governor O'Neal of Alabama on the 17th inst. appointed Frank P. Glass of Birmingham as United States Senator to succeed the late Joseph F. Johnston. Mr. Glass is editor of "The Birmingham News" and President of "The Montgomery Advertiser." Representative Clayton was originally named by Governor O'Neal to fill the vacancy in the Senate; the appointment was questioned by some of the Senate leaders, who contended that the Governor could not name a Senator unless empowered by the Legislature. The appointment was referred to the Credentials Committee, but before a decision had been reached in that committee, Mr. Clayton withdrew as a Senate candidate. Governor O'Neal's authority to appoint a successor to Mr. Johnston seems likely to be again tested with Mr. Glass's appointment.

In accordance with an agreement reached by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on Thursday, the House Banking and Currency bill will be presented to the Senate to-day (Saturday), accompanied by two documents, one outlining the changes advocated by the Democratic members of the Committee and the other embodying the proposals of Senator Hitchcock and the five Republican members. A decision to this end was reached when Senator O'Gorman's resolution, which would have called for the continuance of the deliberations of the full Committee, with a view to effecting an agreement on disputed points in the Administration bill, failed of passage by a tie vote. The motion to present separate bills carried by a vote of 7 to 5. The legislation to be offered by the six Democrats will be presented by Chairman Owen and Senators Pomerene, Hollis, Reed, O'Gorman and Shafroth; the Republican measure has been drawn by Senator Hitchcock (Democrat) and the following Republicans: Senators Nelson, Weeks, Bristow, McLean and Crawford. With the House bill, on which the full Committee will report a disagreement, the Senate will thus have before it three currency measures.

All three of the bills contemplate the issuance of a currency secured by prime commercial paper held by the banks of the country. Each proposes the establishment of reserve banks, to issue the currency in exchange for commercial paper to the banks, which will hold the reserves behind their deposits, mobilized for use in any emergency, and which will re-discount the paper held by banks in the system, thus keeping available always ample credit and currency for use when needed. Each bill purposes to put the entire system under the control of a Federal Reserve Board to be appointed by the President.

An outline of the principal differences between them was contained in dispatches from Washington on the 20th, which said:

The three plans, however, differ in almost every point in attempting to carry out the purposes set forth. As it passed the House, the Glass-Owen bill proposed the creation of 12 regional banks. The Democrats of the Senate Committee cut that down to eight [some of the papers say that there shall not be less than 10 Federal Reserve Districts] the minimum number the President was willing to accept. The Republicans reduced the number to four, holding that the smaller number could more effectively concentrate the reserves of the country. The 12 regional banks proposed by the House bill would be owned by the banks through compulsory subscription to the stock, and the banks would elect six of the nine directors of each regional institution. This plan was retained by the Democrats of the Senate Committee, although it was further provided that if the banks did not furnish enough capital the stock might be sold to the public. Senator Hitchcock and the Republicans departed from the Administration

theory of creating a "bank of banks" and provided that the reserve banks' capital should be subscribed by the public, the banks taking whatever part the public would not take and that the Government, through the Federal Reserve Board, should appoint five of the nine directors of each regional bank.

Each of the bills materially reduces the present reserve which national banks must hold against deposits. The House bill would fix the reserve at 12% for country banks and 18% for banks in present reserve cities. These rates were retained by the Administration forces in the Senate Committee, but the Republican wing cut down the reserves of the city banks to 15%. In the House bill the paper made eligible for re-discounts and as a basis for currency is commercial paper based on actual merchandising transactions maturing in not less than 90 days. This provision was retained by the Democrats in the Senate Committee, but under the Republican's bill a part of the member banks' re-discounts may be made in paper maturing up to six months. Under the House bill and the draft by the Senate Committee Democrats the regional bank directors would have discretion as to re-discounting for member banks without limit. In the Republican bill each member bank is given the right to secure re-discounts up to the full amount of its capital and, under a tax, to twice that amount.

The gold reserve to be held by the regional banks in their vaults and in the Treasury against the new circulation is fixed at 33 1-3% in both the House bill and the measure drawn by the Senate Committee Democrats. The Republican draft, however, provides for a 35% reserve, with a tax on reserve below that figure down to a minimum of 25%. The House bill provides for redemption of the new notes in "gold or lawful money" at the Treasury or at the reserve banks. The Owen amendment would make the notes redeemable in gold at the Treasury and gold or lawful money at the banks, and the Republican draft provides for a straight gold redemption in both instances. Both the House bill and the Owen bill would allow country banks to loan on one-year farm mortgages. The Republicans amended this, allowing banks to loan one-third of their time deposits on five-year farm mortgages. The Republicans eliminated from the bill a provision which would have required national banks to maintain separate departments to handle savings account business.

To prevent a disturbance of financial conditions while bank reserves are being shifted to the proposed new regional banks, the Owen bill would provide that banks may deposit commercial paper and currency as part of their reserve under certain conditions. The Hitchcock-Republican bill would extend the life of the Aldrich-Vreeland Emergency Law until June 30 1915.

According to the "Evening Post" of yesterday, the Democrats of the Senate have extended the Aldrich-Vreeland Law to Dec. 31 1914. The "Post" is also authority for the statement that both bills have stricken out the section in the House bill permitting national banks to operate savings departments. The following is likewise taken from the "Post":

Both plans propose important changes in the National Board. This Federal Reserve Board, by the pending House bill's terms, would consist of seven members, made up of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Comptroller of the Currency and four members named by the President of the United States, of whom "not more than two shall be of the same political party, and at least one of whom shall be a person experienced in banking." The Democratic committee report will propose that the Secretary of Agriculture be omitted, the idea being to enlarge the number of members on the Board who could give their time exclusively to the work of the Board. The report would leave the total membership seven, but with five appointees of the President. The Democratic report will recommend that the present bill's provision, that not more than two of these Presidential appointees shall be of the same political faith, be struck out, on the ground that the Board should be like the Supreme Court, and should neither be partisan nor bi-partisan, which would seem to be implied by requiring the men appointed on the Board to be conspicuous in their membership of one or the other of the political parties. The Democrats also propose that the term of such members be ten years, and not eight as in the House bill. What the Republican report proposes, in this membership of the Federal Board, is that it consist of eight members appointed by the President in addition to whom the Secretary of the Treasury shall be member ex-officio. The Republicans also strike out the "bi-partisan clause," and propose a salary of \$12,000 a year for members, as against \$10,000 in the House bill and the Democratic Committee report.

A deposit-guaranty feature is favored by certain of the members forming the Republican wing of the Senate Committee, a proposition of this sort, offered by Senator Bristow, having been adopted on the 15th by a vote of 4 to 2, Senators Weeks and Nelson opposing the scheme. The proposal endorsed provides, according to the "Times", that after all expenses and 5 per cent dividends have been paid, the remaining profits would be divided as follows: Twenty-five per cent to create a surplus fund equal to 20 per cent of the capital of the regional bank, 37 1/2 per cent to the Government direct and the remaining 37 1/2 per cent to the insurance fund. After the surplus fund reached the 20 per cent limit, the entire profits would be divided equally between the insurance fund and the Treasury.

That 90% of all the bankers would prefer to have no currency legislation rather than see enacted the pending bill, was the assertion, according to the Philadelphia "Press", made by Charles S. Calwell, President of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, before the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Banking on the 14th inst. Mr. Calwell is said to have stated that the enactment of the proposed law as it stands, and the change in the relation which would ensue between country and city bankers, would necessitate a withdrawal of \$50,000,000 from Philadelphia banks. The pending bill, he contended, is more than a currency bill—it is a credit bill. He argued, the "Press" says, that the Federal Reserve Board would be illogical as proposed, for the reason that it would be more a political board than a banking board. The presence on the board of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller of the

Currency would be a mistake, but not half so bad, Mr. Calwell thought, as the power of the President to change five of the seven members during his four-year term. He considered twelve years the shortest time for a member to serve effectively on the board. The idea of the Government issuing currency instead of the bankers, Mr. Calwell said, was both unnecessary and embarrassing. The "gold or lawful money" clause in the bill reminded him of the 16 to 1 idea. Mr. Calwell said notes should be redeemable only in gold.

Criticism against the bill has also come this week from Frank M. Gettys, Vice-President of the Union National Bank of Louisville. Mr. Gettys considers as unfair and un-American the provision requiring the national banks to subscribe to the capital of the Federal reserve banks to the extent of 20% of their own capital, without their being given representation on the Federal Reserve Board. The "Courier-Journal" states that one of Mr. Gettys' main objections concerned the compulsory membership; he also expressed his fear of political control, and, while conceding that Government regulation was not only desirable but necessary, protested against what might be operation by the Government. He also considers twelve regional reserve banks too large a number, and stated that he would rather have one Federal bank with branches at various points which are generally considered natural distributing points for funds. Mr. Gettys' views were presented before the Transportation Club at the Tyler Hotel on the 17th.

The address of welcome delivered by David R. Forgan, President of the National City Bank of Chicago, at the annual convention in September of the Illinois Bankers' Association has been printed in pamphlet form. In this address Mr. Forgan said:

The program of this convention very properly is to be devoted chiefly to the pending banking and currency bill, but I wonder if a convention could not be held some time with the avowed purpose of explaining the banking business in terms so clear and simple and elementary that even the politicians at Washington would understand. If they understood, I do not think they would have passed a bill to reform, which is certain to destroy, the national banking system. There are 44 State and only 13 national banks in the Chicago Clearing House to-day, and by far the greater part of the commercial banking of the country is done by State banks. Why? Simply because State charters are freer and more liberal than national charters. There are only two advantages enjoyed by national banks as compared to State banks—the holding of country banks' reserves and the issuance of currency. Both of these privileges are to be withdrawn by the new currency bill, and handed over to the new Federal reserve banks. National banks will then be left with nothing but their commercial accounts, and they cannot compete in that line alone with the freer and more liberal State charters. They will, therefore, be forced to become State banks, and the national bank system will be reduced to trifling proportions, if not entirely destroyed. This is my sober thought in the matter, but my hope is in the Senate.

A suggestion that the number of regional banks be limited to three is embodied in a communication which we have received from the investment banking house of F. E. Niesen of St. Louis, which we reproduce herewith:

St. Louis, Nov. 6 1913.

To the Editor Commercial & Financial Chronicle, New York.

Dear Sir:—In view of the peculiarly delicate nature of the undertaking and the possible results on the political fortunes of parties and legislators, it would seem that politicians of every party or faith would be inclined to steer clear of any radical currency legislation, and instead prefer to work along lines calculated to cause the least possible business and financial disturbance.

To this end, the one safe and sane road certainly is not to disturb existing conditions unnecessarily while providing for elastic asset currency, pure and simple, in addition to what we now have, which will be simplified immensely by establishing at the beginning not to exceed three regional banks (better if known as reserve banks), which latter name will at once convey an intimation of the purpose for which they are formed and command the necessary prestige and respect at home and abroad, to be located in the present central reserve cities. Such banks, if properly launched in a friendly spirit and conducted in a businesslike manner, will in time of stress certainly be able to render better service than a number of widely scattered institutions of lesser importance, all of which must not only depend on human management but will at times be beyond all human control, and at the mercy of purely local conditions, such as droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, &c., and any suspicion cast upon any one at such time will at once sympathetically effect the whole number, so that instead of a bulwark they will prove a positive menace to the country.

After these reserve banks are being successfully operated, it would seem a comparatively easy matter to rearrange the remainder of outstanding currency. Why should this great and proud government stoop to conquer in order to provide the necessary capital for such banks, instead of providing for a bond issue of one hundred million dollars, bearing 3% interest, which would at once eliminate the other objectionable feature? The surplus earnings of the banks could be set aside as a sinking fund to redeem these bonds.

Anti-trust legislation, fathered by the Progressives, is embodied in three bills introduced in the House of Representatives on the 17th inst. by Representative Murdock. One of the bills would create an inter-State trade commission, the second is designed to prohibit and prevent unfair competition, and the third to protect commerce against monopolies.

The measures are the joint production of Mr. Murdock, Dean William Draper of the University of Pennsylvania, Herbert Knox Smith, ex-Commissioner of Corporations, and Donald R. Richberg, Director of the Progressive National Legislative Reference Bureau. Representative Murdock has the following to say with regard to the proposed legislation:

These three bills are the most advanced proposals for a solution of the nation's greatest problem. They will put the quietus forever upon the libel that the Progressive Party stands for the acceptance of monopoly. If enacted they will solve the trust problem in its entirety. Briefly, they will accomplish three things:

First.—They will wipe out monopoly.

Second.—They will affirmatively establish the maintenance of fair competition, specifically and in terms and by clear-cut definition.

Third.—They will create a trade commission to relieve the courts of administrative functions in business regulation and to bring quick and adequate relief to the small business man.]

Probably the most interesting feature of the bills is the definition of two kinds of monopoly—that created with the aid of unfair competition, business built up on an artificial basis, and that established on a basis naturally tending to monopoly. The bills make the distinction for the first time in legislation clearly and completely, and provide for equally vigorous action for the protection of the community against both natural and artificial monopolies. This program is not mere denunciation or taboo for all monopoly, but definite, intelligent means are provided for dealing with monopolistic power and terminating its existence.

The first bill, "to create an inter-State trade commission," provides for a commission of seven members, appointed by the President for seven-year terms, expiring in rotation, carrying a salary of \$10,000 a year. The jurisdiction of the commission is limited to corporations and business combinations having gross annual receipts (from business in the United States) exceeding \$3,000,000. This provision is to prevent the swamping of the commission with investigating a myriad of small concerns. The commission is given plenary power to obtain complete information concerning the organization, conduct, management, security holders, financial condition and business transactions of companies subject to its supervision, and to require complete access at all reasonable times to their records, books, accounts, minutes, papers and all other documents, including the records of their executive or other committees.

The commission is empowered to criticize and make public all cases of material over-capitalization, unfair competition, misrepresentation or oppressive use of credit.

It is provided that assistance shall be rendered the courts in enforcing decrees of dissolution entered under the Sherman Act, which is not repealed, but to which these measures are supplementary.

The second bill, "to prohibit and prevent unfair competition," declares that "unfair or oppressive competition in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations as hereinafter defined is hereby declared to be unlawful."

The bill enumerates the well-known forms of unfair trade practices, including favors from common carriers, price-cutting in special localities procuring dishonest conduct from employees of competitors, making oppressive exclusive contracts, maintaining secret subsidiaries, the use of interlocking directorates to stifle competition, and, finally, "any other business practice involving unfair or oppressive competition." The commission is empowered to issue its order, after due notice, restraining a concern from any designated form of unfair competition and to invoke the aid of the Federal courts to compel obedience to its decrees. By the second bill, therefore, the commission is given the power to prevent the domination of commerce by those who seek to obtain commercial leadership through violating the ethics of honorable business men or through the use of some special privilege which should be furnished to all alike.

By the third bill, "to protect commerce against monopolies," the Commission is empowered to investigate cases where there is complaint that a business organization is exercising 'substantially monopolistic power.' The definition of such power is stated as being "whenever such corporation or association, not being subject to the obligation of public service in the given industry in question, exercises control over a sufficient portion of such industry or over sufficient factors therein to determine the price policy in that industry, either as to raw materials or finished or partly-finished products." This power is declared contrary to public policy.

If on investigation of an alleged monopolistic concern the commission determines that the monopolistic power is based on unfair trade practices and similar artificial means of destroying competition, it is the duty of the commission to enforce the provisions of the second bill and restrain the unlawful acts. But if the commission finds that the monopolistic power is founded on natural bases—that is, acts which are not unlawful of themselves, but which inevitably tend to monopoly—then the commission is empowered to work out a plan of reorganization of the corporation which will terminate this unlawful monopolistic power.

These "natural bases" of monopoly are classified in the bill as control of natural resources, control of terminal or transportation facilities, control of financial resources, and any other economic condition inherent in the character of the industry, including patent rights. If the order of the commission requiring changes in the business which will terminate its monopolistic power is not obeyed, the commission is given a drastic power of enforcement that at the same time is intended to provide most accurate knowledge on which the commission can act. The commission is authorized to obtain, through the Federal court, the appointment of "a supervisor or supervisors," with "such powers as are usually granted to receivers and full power of such direction and control" * * * "over the business" * * * "as shall be best fitted to carry into effect the order of the commission."

These supervisors are empowered to carry out the further orders of the commission, and if at the end of the temporary supervisorship the commission believes that some smaller measure of continuing control is necessary "to insure the permanency of competitive conditions," the court may commit the concern to the supervision of the commission "for such time and in such manner as said court shall fix."

While the anti-trust program of the Administration is expected to receive early attention at the coming session of Congress, the specific nature of the legislation to be presented has not yet been divulged. On Thursday of this week President Wilson began a series of conferences on phases of the Trust question on which he will touch in a general way in his address to Congress next month. The President had a long conference with Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, author of a bill to exclude holding companies

from inter-State commerce, and talked at length with Representative Stanley of Kentucky, head of the committee which investigated the United States Steel Corporation in the last Congress. From the New York "Sun" we learn that Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Senate Inter-State Commerce Commission, which will have charge of the trust legislation in that Chamber, has drafted a bill expressing his individual ideas. This, the "Sun" states, authorizes the appointment of a trade commission of three with powers over corporations engaged in inter-State commerce similar to the powers now exercised by the Inter-State Commerce Commission over transportation. No amendments to the Sherman law, and no additional legislation supplementing that Act other than the creation of a trade commission, is proposed by Senator Newlands. He believes, the "Sun" adds, that with the creation of a trade commission to assist in administering the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, just as the Inter-State Commerce Commission administers the Inter-State Commerce law, the Trust problem would be solved.

In anticipation of anti-trust legislation, the United States Chamber of Commerce has prepared a review of the situation for its official publication—this, according to the "Journal of Commerce," presenting a summary of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the "Seven Sisters" bills of New Jersey; the entire speech of Commissioner Joseph E. Davies of the Bureau of Corporations, which was referred to in these columns last week, is also made a part of the treatise on the subject. The Chamber, it is pointed out, is opposed to the practice of the unreasoned dissolution of all large corporations and it seeks to show that corporations may be in restraint of trade and yet be of great benefit to the country. On this point the "Bulletin" says: "The Nation's Business" (the Chamber's official organ) calls especial attention to a recent decision under the English law, and its whole discussion leads up to the argument that a monopoly can be beneficial under certain circumstances.

A Federal inquiry into the cost of manufacturing clothing, hosiery and knit goods was ordered by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce on the 14th inst. The investigation will cover the principal centres of production at home and abroad. While no statement has been vouchsafed as to whether the inquiry has any bearing on the working of the new tariff law, the announcement served to recall Mr. Redfield's declaration that an investigation would be undertaken by his Department as to the effect of the tariff on the principal disputed points, for the purpose of deciding whether the reductions would work to the injury of American industries.

At the closing session of the Southern Commercial Congress at Mobile, on Oct. 29, a resolution was adopted urging Congress to put into effect as soon as practicable a system of rural credits. The achievements of the Southern Commercial Congress on rural credits were outlined at the convention by its President, Senator Duncan W. Fletcher, who is also Chairman of the American Commission on Agricultural Co-operation. Mr. Fletcher stated at the Mobile gathering that in future the Commission would pursue its own course disassociated from the Commercial Congress. Last August, at the annual meeting of the House of Governors at Colorado Springs, Senator Fletcher's preliminary report of the investigation of rural credits and agricultural co-operation abroad by the American Commission on Agricultural Co-operation was made public. In this report, dealing with the authority under which the Commission conducted its labors, Senator Fletcher referred to the fact that a joint resolution of Congress accrediting the Commission to the foreign governments was passed early the present year; Congress also provided for a Federal Commission of seven to be appointed by the President, "to co-operate with the American Commission" in the study in European countries of the subject of rural credits. That Act was approved March 4 and the Commission, on the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, was appointed by President Wilson; and five of them accompanied the American Commission on its tour of investigation and engaged actively with them in their work. As indicating the widespread interest in the subject, Senator Fletcher stated that when his Commission sailed on April 26, it was accompanied by two delegates from each of 29 States, named by their Governors, and from each of four Canadian Provinces. Taking more or less part in the work, some already in Europe and some coming later, were representatives from seven other States. As stated, in addition, and ener-

getically co-operating, were the five members of the United States Commission throughout the inquiry. The commissions returned in July from their tour abroad. Speaking for the American Commission, Senator Fletcher at the Colorado meeting stated that the field covered during its investigations in Europe was very broad. The countries visited included Italy, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Egypt, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland, England and Ireland. Continuing, Senator Fletcher said:

An immense amount of material in the shape of printed matter, type-written questions and answers, discussions, reports of sub-committees and other data has been collected. It will require some months to analyze, condense, digest and put it in usable shape. It must then be considered as a basis for definite conclusions. You can well understand we are not now in position to make a report nor even to suggest what our final recommendations will be.

At this time I am able only officially to give you the preliminary statement which the Commission has authorized and to invite you to take it home with you and bestow upon it your careful consideration.

It is as follows:

"The Commission is deeply impressed with the vital importance of a thoroughly organized and united rural population. In this respect the countries of Europe offer a lesson which may not long be disregarded in America without serious consequences. The agricultural interest of most of the European countries visited by the Commission are organized along one or more of the following lines: Credit, production, distribution and social organization for the betterment of country life.

"Organizations for the provision of credit facilities for European farmers follow the natural division into short-time personal credit and long-time land-mortgage credit. The organizations for the provision of personal credit facilities are as highly developed as are the systems of commercial banking. The prevailing rate of interest paid by farmers for short-time loans is from 4 to 5½%. The terms offered European farmers generally are better designed to meet the peculiar requirements of agriculturalists than are the terms obtainable to-day by the American farmers.

"The personal credit organizations have the form of co-operative societies. Very often the members of these societies assume unlimited liability for the debts of the society, while in other cases the societies take the form of limited liability. As a rule, in European countries, the law makes little or no provision for exemptions of any kind. These short-time credit societies furnish cheap, safe and elastic credit to their members by reason of their control by farmers, and are organizations exclusively in the interest of farmers, who operate them at nominal cost and without seeking dividend profit to such societies.

"Land-mortgage credit has been organized so as to place a collective security back of bonds issued by land-mortgage societies in contrast with the system of marketing individual loans upon individual mortgages. Without discussing the form of organization employed for this purpose, it may be stated that these land-mortgage institutions bring to European farmers low interest rates; the privileges of repaying loans in small fixed annual installments extending over a term of years—in some cases as long as seventy-five years under the amortization plan, although provision for earlier payment is made if the borrower so desires; protection from advance in interest rates, and the practical elimination of commission charges." * * *

"The systems of land title registration in countries possessing such mortgage institutions practically prevent dispute of title upon mortgaged land. Provisions are also generally afforded these mortgage institutions which eliminate undue legal delays in the recovery of loans placed with defaulting borrowers. Savings and trust funds are frequently invested in securities of such mortgage institutions under sanction of law. Loans up to 50% or even 66% are made on lands of dependable value and are considered safe and conservative and compare favorably with provincial and Government bonds.

"The organizations for production and distribution of farm products follow co-operative lines. Farm products are sold by the producer at a relatively higher price and are bought by the consumer at a relatively lower price because the cost of distribution is considerably lowered by co-operative marketing, which results, also, in improving the quality and uniformity of farm products and in promoting more businesslike methods in farming operations. It is the opinion of many of the leaders of this movement in Europe that the question of rural credit ought not to be divorced from co-operation for business purposes and the general organization of community life in rural districts." * * *

"Rural conditions, environment and temperament in Europe differ widely in the various countries and also differ from rural conditions, environment and temperament in America, as conditions differ in our several States and Provinces; therefore, it may be necessary, in some cases, to modify these European systems if they are to be adapted to meet the needs of American farmers. At the same time, co-operative effort among the farmers of America might well be more generally employed and the facts gathered should be of great value in developing methods suited to the needs of the farmers in the several sections, States and Provinces.

"To this end, the American Commission, with a membership in thirty-six States and in four Provinces of Canada, has effected an organization with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and invites the aid and co-operation of farmers and all agricultural organizations and persons concerned in promoting a more prosperous and contented rural life as the enduring basis of our material, social and civil welfare." * * *

With reference to his plan for the establishment of a national rural banking system, as embodied in the bill introduced by him on August 9 (and mentioned in these columns on August 16), Senator Fletcher said:

"A bill was introduced by me in the Senate on Aug. 9 and I then discussed the subject, and also had printed a statement outlining and explaining the bill. I took the position that no commercial banking system could be made to suitably accommodate the farmer; that a distinct system adapted to his needs was necessary. I wish it understood that I did this on my own responsibility and not as Chairman of the American Commission, or in any official relation whatever. I wish it further understood that I am not committed to the plan there set forth to such extent that I am not ready to yield it or any portion of it if a better scheme is presented. It provides for a definite, clearly defined national rural banking system. It touches the States at many points. Land title laws, foreclosure laws, laws regarding voluntary societies organized not for profit and other State laws existing or to be enacted should be amended, passed or dealt with in order to perfect the proposed system and make it in the highest degree beneficial. In my remarks on that bill Aug. 9, I have endeavored to set forth the farmers' financial needs and the method by which these may be supplied. I designated then "his temporary banking needs," which correspond to what have I herein referred to as his "personal credit" needs. That is,

his every-day-life needs which the Germans have found can best be provided for under the Raiffeisen System. I called them his "capital needs," those which correspond to what I term herein his "mortgage credit" needs. That is, to be provided for by long-term bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, with the amortization feature. The German experience is a system like to the Landschaft is the best yet devised for this purpose. Whether these two requirements can be provided for in one measure and in one system is somewhat difficult to determine, but I believe the bill combines them in a workable and advantageous way." * * *

"While I believe, wholesale and helpful legislation can be enacted by Congress along the lines I have indicated, I beg again to say there is much the States must do if the system is to become the success it should attain in order to become a powerful and effective means towards accomplishing the welfare of the largest producing class of our people and the prosperity of our greatest industry, indeed, the general good."

That the retail prices of food were greater on Aug. 15 than at any other time during the last twenty-three years is indicated in figures made public by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the 20th inst. Retail prices of the principal articles of food in 40 important industrial cities, gathered and compiled by experts, show that during the past year 12 of the 15 articles advanced in price, while only three declined.

Comparison of retail prices on Aug. 15 1913 with prices on the same date in 1912 shows potatoes advanced 20%; bacon, 18.8%; smoked ham, 17.6%; eggs, 12.6%; round steak, 11.5%; sirloin steak, 10.2%; pork chops, 9.3%; hens, 8.7%; lard, 8.1%; rib roast, 7.9%; butter, 5.7%; and milk, 2.7%. Sugar declined 7.9%; wheat flour, 5.5%, and corn meal, 2.7%. Compared with average prices for the 10-year period 1890 to 1899, every article for which prices were noted, with the exception of sugar, advanced. Bacon advanced 139%; pork chops, 124.5%; round steak, 108.4%; smoked ham, 92.2%; sirloin steak, 79.3%; rib roast, 76.5%; potatoes, 75.2%; hens, 73.2%; lard, 69.8%; eggs, 66.4%; cornmeal, 60%; butter, 41.9%.

When the price of each of the 15 articles of food is weighed according to average consumption in workingmen's families retail prices on Aug. 15 1913 were 66.1% above the average price for the 10-year period 1890 to 1899; 8% above the price on Aug. 15 1912 and 14.9% above the price on Aug. 15 1911.

Suit against the so-called "Jewelers' Trust" was filed on the 18th inst. by the United States Government in the United States District Court at New York. The defendants are the members of the National Wholesale Jewelers' Association and the National Association of Manufacturing Jewelers. It was announced last August that negotiations had then been concluded toward a friendly settlement of the question as to whether the National Wholesale Jewelers operated in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and that as a result an agreed anti-trust decree against the Association would shortly be entered. At the same time it was stated that the Government had reached the conclusion that dissolution of the Association was not necessary, but that the demands of the Sherman Law would be met by a decree of stringent injunctions. In the petition filed this week an injunction is asked for under the anti-trust law "to prevent further restraints or monopolizations or attempted monopolizations of inter-State and foreign commerce in jewelry and jewelry products". The proceedings are aimed to destroy the restraint alleged to have been exerted by the defendants upon the free dealing of manufacturing jewelers with retailers by restricting sales through wholesalers or jobbers. It is charged that the defendant Associations circulated lists of their members so that no retailer or syndicate of retailers, or department store or mail order house could deal directly with manufacturers and get the benefit of the prices given to jobbers. According to Special Assistant U. S. District Attorney Claude A. Thompson, 80% of the defendants have already consented to discontinue the practices complained of. The two associations number about 200 members, doing business in twenty-two different States, most of them in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

A decision given (Nov. 6), in the case of the failed First National Bank of New Berlin, N. Y., by Judge George W. Ray, of the U. S. Circuit Court at Norwich, N. Y., not only holds directors liable for losses arising through their negligence, but also holds that such liability survives the death of a director, thus extending the responsibility to the widow as administratrix of her husband's estate. The decision was handed down in determining whether Mrs. Ida F. Chapin, widow of Charles Chapin, one of the directors of the bank, could be made a defendant in the action brought by the Receiver to recover approximately \$400,000. According to Judge Ray's decision "there is an implied contract on the part of bank directors to properly and faithfully perform

their duties and if by misconduct or negligence they fail to perform such duty and damage results to the bank creditors or stockholders, a cause of action arises which may be enforced by the receiver in behalf of the stockholders and creditors." In the present case, he stated that the "implied contract" between the stockholders, creditors and bank directors held good, that the cause of action against Chapin survives his death and that Mrs. Chapin, as the administratrix of the estate can be made a defendant to the action. The bank closed its doors in April 1912.

The conviction of William D. Haywood, one of the Industrial Workers of the World, indicted last spring for "inciting to riot" in the Paterson silk weavers' strike, was set aside by the Supreme Court of New Jersey on the 10th inst. Adolph Lessig and Carlo Tresca had been indicted along with Haywood, and all three were sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The opinion in the Haywood case is made applicable to the others. In deciding that there was not "a particle of testimony showing that this defendant obstructed or interfered with any person or persons," Justice Bergen, who wrote the opinion, said:

The presence of a large crowd on a public street may be accounted for in many ways, but if it can be said that whenever a person who is walking along a public highway, quietly and peaceably, shall be followed by a crowd, that he may be adjudged to be a disorderly person upon the ground that he is obstructing or interfering with other persons upon such street, then almost every person having something more than a local reputation sufficient to arouse the curiosity of the public would be liable to be apprehended as a disorderly person.

No such construction has ever been given to this law and, in my judgment, never should, for it is intended to apply only to such as shall, by their acts, intentionally obstruct or interfere with the movement of persons lawfully on the streets. This conviction has not the slightest evidence to support the judgment that this defendant (Haywood) was at the time complained of a disorderly person.

A decision in favor of the Hanover National Bank in the action brought against it by the New York Cotton Exchange house of Springs & Co., growing out of the failure of Knight, Yancey & Co. of Birmingham, has been rendered by the New York Court of Appeals. A verdict for \$39,910 in favor of Springs & Co. had originally been handed down in December 1910 in the State Supreme Court, Trial Term, but that verdict was set aside in February 1911 by Justice Newburger of the State Supreme Court, and the decision of Justice Newburger was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court in June 1911. In the latest decision the Court of Appeals sustains Justice Newburger and the Appellate Division. The action concerned the collection of a draft negotiated by Knight, Yancey & Co. which had been attached to what purported to be a bill of lading issued by a railroad company covering a supposed consignment of cotton by the Alabama firm to Springs & Co. The draft, with the bill of lading attached, was deposited with the First National Bank of Decatur, Ala., and endorsed over to the Hanover National Bank for collection. After the payment of the money to the Hanover National Bank by Springs & Co. the bill of lading was found to be fraudulent, and the firm, having failed to receive the cotton, sought the repayment from the Hanover Nat. Bank of the amount represented in the draft. The opinion of the Court of Appeals, written by Justice Cullen, with Justices Gray, Werner, Collin, Cuddeback concurring, is given in part by the "Journal of Commerce" as follows:

"In this case the plaintiffs, who as such drawees paid the defendant as indorsee from another bank a draft for \$39,000 drawn by a firm of cotton dealers in the South with forged bills of lading attached, urge four theories as justifying a recovery back. They say that defendant represented that the bills of lading were genuine and truthful both as to signatures and contents; that the draft contained such reference to the bills of lading as to make it conditional on the genuineness of the bills of lading; that plaintiffs relied on an examination of signatures by the bank and its transferor which had not, in fact, been made, and, therefore, the payment was made under a mistake of fact; that the defendant or its transferor departed from the usual course of business in discounting the draft, and thereby caused a mistake of fact, and that even if both parties were equally innocent the defendant must suffer.

"These theories are not sustained. For instance, while it may be assumed that a draft like the present one may make such reference to bills of lading attached thereto as to make it conditional on their genuineness and to permit a drawee who has paid the draft to recover back his moneys if the bills of lading prove to be forged, there is no evidence to bring this draft within that principle. Plaintiffs' entire argument at this point is built upon the fact that there was lithographed or printed in the blank form of the draft used on this occasion the word 'cotton.' This was evidently for some such general purpose as that of advertising or characterizing the business in which the drawers were engaged, and it cannot be seriously argued that it had any such reference to the purported bills of lading which were attached to this particular draft as to imply that the latter was conditional or drawn against such purported shipments of cotton. One of the other theories outlined is based on certain evidence introduced or offered, from which plaintiffs contend that it may be inferred that the bank in Decatur, Ala., from which defendant received the draft, was not as careful in watching the drawers of the draft or in scrutinizing the bills of lading as it should have been, and hence helped to bring about plaintiffs' misfortune.

"We think there was no evidence which showed legal fault upon the part of the Decatur bank in originally discounting the draft, and certainly there is no evidence which affects the defendant in that respect. The contention of the plaintiffs is that defendant became the owner and holder of the draft and was not a mere collecting agent for the Decatur bank. Accepting this theory, there is no question that defendant became the owner and holder of the draft in the regular course of business for value and without notice of any fact or circumstance which made it chargeable with knowledge or of responsibility for the forgery of the bills of lading.

"Therefore, in the end the plaintiffs confront the general question as first stated. While, as I have said, this question has not been directly decided by this Court, it has been a subject of discussion and decision in many other courts. In these cases the argument had been made on which plaintiffs in this case must finally rely, that a party accepting or discounting drafts accompanied by purported bills of lading upon the faith and security of which he more or less relies, and which prove to be forgeries, has acted under a material mistake of fact which entitles him to be relieved from his acceptance of payment. To this argument, however, the answer in substance has been made by the courts with almost unvarying uniformity that the mere attachment of bills of lading to a draft does not make the former a part of the latter; that one who accepts or pays such a draft must be assumed, in the absence of special circumstances, to do so on the faith of the draft itself and that reliance upon the bills of lading is not a fact which enters into the substance of the real transaction in accepting or paying the draft, but is an extrinsic fact; that if the rule were established that relief should be afforded against the acceptance or payment of a draft because of mistaken belief in the genuineness of attached bills of lading, such rule logically would apply to other cases, as that the drawee had entertained a mistaken notion as to the financial standing and responsibility of the drawers or as to the value of security for the draft and thus lead to an instability and confusion in transactions involving negotiable paper which would be intolerable; that as between the innocent holder for value of a draft and the drawee who has accepted or paid the same in reliance upon forged bills of lading, there is no reason why the drawee should be permitted to shift the burden of loss to the holder.

"While, as stated, none of these decisions are by this court, and, therefore, controlling, nevertheless they have such weight and have so widely established a rule of negotiable paper that we should feel reluctant to disagree with them even if we doubted the wisdom of the principles upon which they are based. We do not, however, have any such difference with other courts in respect of the principles which are involved, and have no hesitation in adopting the rule which has been established by them."

The right of the New York Stock Exchange to expel Clarence M. Cohen was upheld by the Court of Appeals at Albany on the 18th inst. Mr. Cohen, who was a member of the firm of Cohen, Greene & Co., had been expelled from the Exchange in January 1909 because of an alleged "misstatement upon a material point" made by him at the time of his application for admission in 1900. In February 1910 Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court denied the application for an order directing his reinstatement and an appeal from Justice Greenbaum's decision was dismissed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in January 1911. Mr. Cohen maintained that his dismissal was due to passion and prejudice, but the Court of Appeals decided that he had no basis for complaint.

An order to review the appointment of the three appraisers to value the stock of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America was granted by Chief Justice Gummere of the Supreme Court of New Jersey on Nov. 1. An appeal from Chancellor Walker's order appointing the appraisers was dismissed by the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton on Oct. 24, Judge Garrison of that Court deciding that the action of Chancellor Walker, which was merely that of an agent designated by the Legislature, was subject to review only by a writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court.

The injunction proceedings brought against the fire insurance companies of Missouri in the Supreme Court of that State were formally dismissed by Attorney-General John P. Barker on the 12th inst. The differences between the companies and the State officials were adjusted last August; the settlement of the controversy was referred to at length in these columns on Aug. 23.

The Twin City Bankers' Club of Minneapolis, composed of bankers of the Twin Cities, entertained twenty-five Canadian bankers at a dinner at the Minneapolis Club on the 15th inst. The gathering emphasized anew the development of the bonds of brotherhood between the two countries. Sir William Whyte, representing the Imperial Bank of Canada, was one of those who took occasion to give expression to this feeling. G. H. Balfour, General Manager of the Union Bank of Canada, proposed a toast to President Woodrow Wilson, and a toast, proposed by D. S. Culver, President of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, was drunk to King George. Francis A. Gross, President of the Club, presided. J. Adam Bede, C. W. Rowley, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and W. Sanford Evans, President of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange, were some of those who contributed to the evening's enjoyment.

In an opinion to Calvin J. Huson, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of New York, Attorney-General Car-

mody decides that a license must be obtained and a bond filed by commission merchants who receive shipments of grain from another State for re-sale in this State. This requirement is called for under a law signed by Gov. Sulver last May. Mr. Carmody, after quoting in his decision a portion of Section 282 of Article 12A of the law, which defines a commission merchant as a person, firm, exchange, association and corporation licensed to receive, sell or offer for sale on commission within this State any kind of farm produce, says:

Section 283 of this article provides that no person shall receive, sell or offer for sale on commission within this State any kind of farm produce without a license as provided in this article. Section 284 provides for the execution and delivery to the commissioner of agriculture of a bond before any license shall be issued. This article provides that before farm produce is sold within this State, regardless of where such commodities are shipped from, the commission merchant shall be required to furnish a bond and receive a license. The fact that the grain is shipped from another State does not render the statutory enactment of this State invalid as an improper interference with inter-State commerce in the cases submitted where, as I understand it, the merchandise is delivered to the commission merchant in this State for sale. (Robbins vs. Shelby Taxing District, 120 U. S., 389; Brown vs. Houston, 114 U. S., 622.)

The Commissioner of Agriculture should require a commission merchant to obtain a license and file a bond for the sale of grain in this State except where the said grain is sold for consumption and not for re-sale.

The stockholders of a bankrupt corporation are held liable for the unpaid stock where an assessment is necessary to meet the creditors' demands, under a decision of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals handed down at Trenton on Oct. 16. The opinion concerned the Trenton White City Co., some of the stock of which was distributed in the form of a bonus to persons of prominence at the time of the company's organization. When the company went into receiver's hands suit was brought by the receiver against the stockholders for a settlement at par of the stock they had accepted, which amounted to something like \$80,000. The contentions of the receivers were upheld by Chancellor Walker, who, however, allowed a credit of \$30,000 for the promotion of the enterprise and other services. The stockholders appealed against the ruling of the Chancellor as a whole, while the receiver opposed his order in the matter of allowing credits. The Court of Errors and Appeals has upheld the Chancellor on both points. It is believed that one effect of the decision will be to end the practice resorted to by some promoters of making use of the names of prominent men in developing corporations.

A decision in which a surety company is held liable for State deposits in a failed bank operating under a deposit-guaranty system was handed down by Judge Edward D. Oldfield of the Oklahoma County (Okla.) Superior Court in October. The action concerned the Columbia Bank & Trust Co. of Oklahoma City which suspended in 1909. Under Judge Oldfield's decision the Commissioner of the Land Office is awarded a judgment of \$56,016 against the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. of Maryland. With reference to the case the "Oklahoman" says:

The judgment was an outgrowth of the failure of the Columbia Bank & Trust Co. of Oklahoma City Sept. 29 1909. At the time of the bank's failure the Commissioners of the Land Office had on deposit more than \$50,000 of the public funds, secured by the Fidelity Co., payment of which was demanded and refused by the defunct bank and A. M. Young, Bank Commissioner, who took official charge of the bank, according to the petition filed in the case.

The Commissioners allege that they then made demand upon the Fidelity company for payment of the \$50,000. The Fidelity company secured from the Oklahoma County District Court a writ of mandamus directing the Bank Commissioner to pay a pro rata of the amount from the bank-guaranty fund. An appeal was taken from the District Court decision and a reversal obtained, whereupon the Commissioners demanded, and later filed suit against the Fidelity company, for the payment of the deposit.

The Fidelity company in its answer alleged that under a provision of the surety bond it was liable only for a pro rata of the amount, based upon the penalty charged, and that the bank-guaranty fund was liable for its pro rata. In its answer the Fidelity company offered to confess judgment for \$5,000, alleging that at the time of the bank's failure sufficient assets were on hand with which to have paid 80% of all deposits in the failed bank. When the decision was rendered by Judge Oldfield, both the Commissioners and Fidelity company appeared dissatisfied and both sides took exceptions.

Otto L. Dommerich of the firm of L. F. Dommerich & Co., 254 Fourth Ave., was this week elected a director of the Lincoln Trust Co. of this city.

The Stock Exchange firm of B. L. Smyth & Co. of 42 Broadway has decided to wind up its affairs because of the depression in business. The present firm consists of Charles O. Hartich and Sidney L. Smyth; the latter is the Stock Exchange member, and he will continue to hold his seat on the Exchange, with a view to resuming if conditions should warrant it. In the meantime, he will make his headquarters with Charles W. Turner & Co. at 42 Broadway. The firm of B. L. Smyth & Co. had its inception in the sixties; it was formerly one of the biggest traders in the "Street," dealing largely in Stand-

ard Oil securities. Sidney L. Smyth has been a member of the Exchange since 1895.

The prevalence, recently, of disquieting rumors, originating through telephone communications, and seemingly intended to imply that various prominent banking houses were about to suspend, reached such a stage on Wednesday as to induce President James B. Mabon of the Stock Exchange to issue a statement in which he said:

Our attention has been called to the alleged activities of some person or persons, who, through telephone calls and underground methods, are seeking to undermine confidence in various houses in the financial district. A more despicable method of attempting to arouse public distrust could not be imagined. Apparently there is no hesitation in using names, and houses of established reputation have been mentioned freely.

This is nothing less than criminal, and if any one can assist us in placing responsibility where it belongs, we shall be glad to bring the matter before the District Attorney.

The November issue of the "Philadelphia Chaptergram" outlines the work and plans of the local chapter of the American Institute of Banking during the winter months. The program is comprehensive and embraces many features of educational, banking and social interest to the bank clerk and bank man. Last Friday night the chapter members were addressed by Charles S. Calwell, President of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia (as stated in another item) on "The Federal Reserve Act from a Practical Standpoint," and by Albert Sidney Bolles, Ph.D., LL.D., of Haverford College, whose subject was "Constructive Banking and Currency Legislation."

The interest rate of the Greenpoint Savings Bank of Brooklyn will be increased from 3½% to 4% with the forthcoming payment for the six months to Jan. 1 next. The rate was reduced to 3½% a few years ago, when similar action was taken by a number of the other local savings banks, and the Greenpoint is the first to restore the former rate.

The Citizens' Trust Co. of Brooklyn has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½%, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20. This is a change in the method of paying dividends, semi-annual distributions of 3% having been made heretofore each March and September.

The Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn will move its offices from the Garfield Building at 26 Court Street, about April 1st 1914, to the ground floor banking room in the twelve-story building now under course of construction on the southwest corner of Court and Joralemon Streets.

The conviction on charges of grand larceny of Broc R. Shears, formerly President of the failed Borough Bank of Brooklyn Borough, was upheld by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court on Oct. 10. Ex-President Shears was found guilty last January of misusing a check for \$3,334 issued by the Borough Bank in liquidation to the Hollis Park Co., of which he was a trustee. He was sentenced on Jan. 20 to three months in the penitentiary, but was immediately admitted to bail of \$5,000 on a certificate of reasonable doubt. In a recent decision affecting the Borough Bank, State Attorney-General Carmody held that the order for the sale of real estate of that institution was not void because of the failure to give to him (the Attorney-General) notice of the application for the order. In setting out his opinion, Mr. Carmody said:

"The provisions of Section 312 of the General Corporation Law, requiring the service upon the Attorney-General, in every action or proceeding for the dissolution of a corporation or the distribution of its assets, of a copy of all motion papers, &c., does not apply to a motion made pursuant to the provisions of Section 19 of the Banking Law for the sale of real property of a bank in the possession of the Superintendent of Banks."

The fiftieth anniversary of the Second National Bank of Utica, N. Y., which occurred on the 5th inst., was observed by the declaration of an extra dividend of 5% to the stockholders and the payment of one month's extra salary to all of the employees. To further mark the occasion, President Thomas R. Proctor entertained the directors, together with former Cashier David A. Avery and the present Cashier, Frank R. Winant, at a dinner at his home. The bank was organized on Nov. 5 1863 with a capital of \$100,000; the capital was increased to \$200,000 on Jan. 1 1864, and on May 13 of the same year it was raised to the present figure—\$300,000. Mr. Proctor has been at the head of the institution since January 1896.

The receiver of the Atlantic National Bank of Providence, R. I., has declared a dividend of 12½% to the depositors. This is the third payment to be made to them; the first divi-

dend of 25% was paid in June and the second of 12½% in August. In the third dividend, to be paid about Dec. 1, the creditors will receive \$261,086, while the total represented in the three payments, aggregating 50%, is \$1,044,345. The bank suspended in April 1913.

Plans to consolidate the South End National Bank and the New England National Bank of Boston (both of which have a capital of \$200,000) and to create a trust company to continue their business are announced. For this purpose the Hamilton Trust Co. is to be formed with a capital of \$200,000 and surplus of \$150,000. A charter for the new institution has been granted by the State authorities. It is the intention to place both national banks in liquidation, and to allot to the stockholders of the respective institutions one share of trust company stock for every two shares now held in the New England National and South End National. The Boston "Transcript" states that in the process of liquidation the stockholders will be allowed the respective book values (now \$134 in the case of the South End National and \$180 per share in the case of the New England National), with a certain bonus for good-will in each case, and they may then subscribe for the new issue on the basis of their present shareholding, two for one. The question of placing the South End National in voluntary liquidation will be acted upon by the stockholders on Dec. 18; action by the stockholders of the New England National will be taken Dec. 17.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Paul Revere Trust Co. of Boston, Mass., William M. Prest, a director, was elected President to succeed Edmund Billings, who resigned to become Collector of Customs for the Massachusetts District. Mr. Billings, however, will still remain a member of the executive committee.

Louis R. Page has been elected to the directorate of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia. He is President of the Page Coal & Coke Co. At a recent meeting of the directors of the bank a semi-annual dividend of 6% was declared. This makes the annual rate 12%, or an increase of 2% over the rate previously paid. They also added \$50,000 to the surplus, making it \$1,750,000. Besides the addition to surplus out of the earnings of the past six months, there was charged off \$50,000 on account of the new building. The capital is \$1,000,000.

The semi-annual dividend of the West Philadelphia Title & Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., has been increased from 5 to 6%. Semi-annual payments of 5% had been made since early in 1912, when the half-yearly distribution was raised from 4%.

Between the Aug. 9 and Oct. 21 statements of the Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A., at Pittsburgh, its deposits increased from \$23,003,610 to \$25,967,515, while its resources advanced from \$30,991,289 to \$34,065,618. During the last four years an increase of \$9,669,000 has been witnessed in the deposits of the institution, the amount on Nov. 16 1909 having been \$16,298,000. The surplus and undivided profits have increased \$560,716 in the four-year period, or from \$2,975,989 to \$3,536,705.

The plan proposed for the reorganization of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh was to have been laid before the stockholders for ratification on the 11th inst, but on that date action was postponed until Nov. 25 to allow more time in which to perfect the rehabilitation proceedings. The plan as finally agreed on by the committees representing the depositors and stockholders was unanimously approved by the directors on Oct. 10. To effect the re-opening of the institution the stockholders will be called upon to take action on the question of first reducing the capital from \$3,400,000 to \$200,000, for the purpose of making good the present impairment and then to authorize the issuance of new stock so as to increase the capital from \$200,000 to \$4,000,000. It is proposed to dispose of the new issue at \$125 per share, making a capital and surplus of substantially \$5,000,000. The increased stock is to be offered first to the existing shareholders, pro rata; any not taken by the stockholders or outside subscribers will be offered to the maximum extent of 25% of their respective deposits to depositors who shall have become parties to the reorganization agreement; only those depositors having commercial accounts of \$2,000 and over will be asked to subscribe. The report to the stockholders and depositors also says:

The plan, accordingly, provides that each of the depositors assenting to the plan shall have placed to his credit, subject to check, 50% of the amount of his claim, and for the remainder thereof, after deducting the amount required for the payment of his pro rata share of capital stock, he shall receive a certificate of deposit, drawing interest at the rate of 3% per annum, and payable in one year from the date of the opening of the bank.

The Pittsburgh "Despatch" says that in reply to inquiries as to what will be the status of the stockholders in the old bank who deposits his stock but who fails to take stock in the new institution, the following statement has been issued:

Under the terms of the reorganization such stockholder receives or is to receive 6% of his holdings of stock in the old bank in stock of the new bank, and in addition thereto a participating certificate evidencing his interest in the charged-off assets of the old bank for a sum equal to the full par value of his holding of stock in the old bank.

A holder of stock in the old bank who subscribes and pays for an equal holding of stock in the new bank will not only receive an investment carrying a value of 100 cents on a dollar in cash for every dollar he pays on such new stock, but in addition thereto will have an equal interest with the old stockholder in whatever amount is realized on the charged-off assets of the bank.

By the terms of the reorganization agreement, the amount finally realized on the charged-off assets is to be equally divided between the stockholders of the old bank and the stockholders of the new bank. The division among the stockholders of the old bank will be in the proportion of the amounts called for in their participation certificates, the total of which will equal the full capital stock of the old institution.

Sanford K. Barstow, President of the State Banking & Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, died Nov. 16. Mr. Barstow was one of the organizers of that company and at the time of its organization became Vice-President. In 1907 he was made President, following the death of Dr. H. W. Kitchen.

Negotiations for the sale of the failed Union National Bank building to the National Bank of Commerce of Columbus, O., were completed early this month. The price is stated as being \$260,000. The Bank of Commerce will materially alter the building, and plans to move into it by Jan. 1. The sale of the building will make possible another dividend to the depositors of the Union Bank, who have already received 75% of their claims, the first payment in February 1912 being 60% and the second in April of that year being 15%. The bank suspended in December 1911.

The fiftieth anniversary of the First National Bank of Marietta, Ohio, occurred on the 14th inst. Appreciation of the confidence and good-will which have contributed to the success of the bank is expressed in engraved cards distributed in honor of the occasion.

The Lake & State Savings Bank of Chicago has opened for business under the presidency of John W. Fowler. The institution has a capital of \$250,000 and a surplus of \$50,000. Almer Coe is Vice-President, E. J. Goit is Cashier and C. R. Corbett is Assistant Cashier.

The Dime Savings Bank of Detroit has moved into its new building at Fort and Griswold streets. The new structure not only provides the bank with splendidly equipped banking offices but is a worthy addition to the number of the city's edifices which serve to command attention by reason of their architectural beauty. The quarters are fitted out in more than ordinary ornate style, and offer the working force and customers every facility for their respective requirements. The growth of the institution was made the subject of a brief address of President William Livingstone in responding to a toast on the occasion of the opening of the new quarters. In his remarks he pointed out that at the bank's inception twenty-nine years ago it started in a small building with twelve employees, whereas now those in its employ number seventy-five. While designed to further the savings of dimes, it has been many years, according to President Livingstone, since a dime deposit has been offered the institution. The bank has developed into an organization with a capital of \$1,000,000, surplus and profits of \$850,000 and deposits of over \$14,000,000. President Livingstone is ably assisted in the management by Charles A. Warren, Vice-President and Cashier.

Burnham S. Colburn has resigned as Vice-President of the People's State Bank of Detroit because of ill health. He continues as a director.

No better illustration could be used to show the great growth and development of the Northwest than the last statement of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, which in practically two months time, Aug. 9 1913 to Oct. 21 1913 (official calls), made a gain in deposits of over four million dollars, the amount having risen from \$25,329,745 to \$29,498,482. In the same period aggregate resources increased over \$5,000,000—\$31,296,568 to \$36,440,576. Adding the resources \$4,107,302 of the Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. (which the bank controls), we get a grand total of \$40,547,878. We believe this bank is

the first to adopt the novel idea of having itself portrayed on the moving-picture film. This has now been accomplished, every detail of a busy day in the bank being depicted. Moving pictures of a bank's workings are something really new and, besides, they are proving to be decidedly attractive to the general public, as we learn the demand for these films by the country bankers throughout the great North-west has been unusually large.

The State Bank of Denver, Colo. (capital, \$50,000), took over the banking business of the Night & Day Bank of that city (capital, \$50,000) on the 6th inst. George E. Armstrong is President of the State Bank.

Monetary & Commercial English News

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

London, Week ending Nov. 21.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Silver, per oz.	27 7-16	27 7/8	27 7/8	27 7/8	27	26 13-16
d Consols, 2 1/2 per cents.	72 3/4	72 9-16	72 9-16	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 11-16
d For account.	72 13-16	72 11-16	72 11-16	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 13-16
d French Rentes (in Paris) fr.	87.17 1/2	87.05	86.87 1/2	86.72 1/2	86.67 1/2	87.00
Amalgamated Copper Co.	73 1/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	72	70 1/2
Am. Smelt. & Refining Co.	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	65	64 1/4	63
d Anaconda Mining Co.	7 1/4	7	7	7 1/4	7	6 1/4
Ach. Topeka & Santa Fe.	95 1/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4
Preferred.	100 1/4	100 1/4	101	101	101	100 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio.	95 1/4	94 3/4	95	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
Preferred.	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	83	83	83
Canadian Pacific.	232 1/4	230 3/4	231 1/4	230 3/4	230 3/4	229 1/4
Chesapeake & Ohio.	58 1/4	57 3/4	58	58 1/4	57 3/4	57 3/4
Chicago Great Western.	12	12	12	12	12	12
Chicago Milw. & St. Paul.	102	101 3/4	102 1/4	102	101 3/4	101
Denver & Rio Grande.	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 3/4	18	18 1/4
Preferred.	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Erie.	27 3/4	27 3/4	27 3/4	27 3/4	27 3/4	26 3/4
First preferred.	42	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	40 3/4	41
Second preferred.	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35	35	35 1/4
Great Northern, preferred.	127 1/4	126 3/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127	126 3/4
Illinois Central.	109 3/4	109	109	109 3/4	109 3/4	109 3/4
Louisville & Nashville.	134 3/4	134 3/4	134 3/4	134	134	134
Missouri Kansas & Texas.	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4
Preferred.	55	55	55	55	55	55
Missouri Pacific.	27	26 3/4	27	26 3/4	26 3/4	26 3/4
Nat. RR. of Mex. 2d pref.	13 3/4	12 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13	12 3/4
N. Y. Central & Hud. Riv.	98 1/4	98	98 1/4	98	98	98
N. Y. Ont. & Western.	27	27 1/4	27	27 1/4	27	27
Norfolk & Western.	106	106	106	106	106 1/4	106 1/4
Preferred.	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	87
Northern Pacific.	110 1/4	109 3/4	110	110	109 3/4	109
a Pennsylvania.	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 3/4
a Reading Company.	82 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	82	82
a First preferred.	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4
a Second preferred.	44	44	44	44	44	44
Rock Island.	15	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4
Southern Pacific.	88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	89	88 1/4	88 1/4
Southern Railway.	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22
Preferred.	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4
Union Pacific.	155 3/4	155	155 3/4	155	154 3/4	154 3/4
Preferred.	84	83 3/4	83 3/4	83 3/4	84	84
U. S. Steel Corporation.	57 3/4	57 3/4	57 3/4	57 3/4	57	56 1/4
Preferred.	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4
Wabash.	4	4	4	4	4	4
Preferred.	11	11 1/4	11	11	11	11
Extended 4s.	50	50	50	50	50	50 1/2

a Price per share. b £ sterling. d Quotations here given are flat prices.

BANK NOTES—CHANGES IN TOTALS OF, AND IN DEPOSITED BONDS, &c.—We give below tables which show all the monthly changes in bank notes and in bonds and legal tenders on deposit. The statement for October 1912 will be found in our issue for Nov. 23 1912, page 1376.

1912-1913.	Bonds and Legal Tenders on Deposit for		Circulation Afloat Under—		
	Bonds.	Legal Tenders.	Bonds.	Legal Tenders.	Total.
Oct. 31 1913.....	743,513,990	18,835,933	740,063,776	18,835,933	758,899,709
Sept. 30 1913.....	741,846,850	20,563,626	738,467,068	20,563,626	759,030,694
Aug. 30 1913.....	742,081,800	21,690,081	740,029,948	21,690,081	761,720,029
July 31 1913.....	741,631,750	20,790,783	738,502,408	20,790,783	759,293,191
June 30 1913.....	740,529,250	22,092,856	737,065,950	22,092,856	759,157,906
May 31 1913.....	737,427,800	21,539,251	733,764,815	21,539,251	755,294,066
April 30 1913.....	734,448,000	22,032,083	731,044,591	22,032,083	753,076,674
Mar. 31 1913.....	732,688,750	22,659,331	729,400,001	22,659,331	752,059,332
Feb. 28 1913.....	731,943,480	22,871,039	728,246,755	22,871,039	751,117,794
Jan. 31 1913.....	734,273,150	20,550,148	729,931,621	20,550,148	750,481,769
Dec. 31 1912.....	732,544,640	21,193,423	729,778,823	21,193,423	750,972,246
Nov. 30 1912.....	731,366,680	21,670,491	728,515,285	21,670,491	750,185,776

The following shows the amount of each class of bonds held against national bank circulation and to secure public moneys in national bank depositaries on Oct. 31.

Bonds on Deposit October 31 1913.	U. S. Bonds Held Oct. 31 to Secure—		
	Bank Circulation.	Public Deposits in Banks.	Total Held.
2% U. S. Panamas of 1936.....	\$ 52,915,100	\$ 1,287,500	\$ 54,202,600
4% U. S. Loan of 1925.....	35,302,700	4,037,700	39,340,400
4% U. S. Loan of 1908-1918.....	22,245,100	4,146,200	26,391,300
3% U. S. Consols of 1930.....	604,264,950	13,510,700	617,775,650
2% U. S. Panamas of 1938.....	622,000	622,000	1,244,000
3% U. S. Panama of 1961.....	28,786,140	933,000	29,719,140
Various State, City and Railroad.....	60,330,533	60,330,533	120,661,066
4% Manila Railroad.....	10,000	10,000	20,000
Various Territory of Hawaii.....	2,012,000	2,012,000	4,024,000
4% Philippine Loans.....	5,845,000	5,845,000	11,690,000
4% Porto Rico Loans.....	1,821,000	1,821,000	3,642,000
3% U. S. Panama of 1961.....	17,745,200	17,745,200	35,490,400
4% Philippine Railway.....	918,000	918,000	1,836,000
Total.....	743,513,990	113,218,833	856,732,823

The following shows the amount of national bank notes afloat and the amount of legal-tender deposits Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, and their increase or decrease during the month of October.

National Bank Notes—Total Afloat—	Amount afloat Oct. 1 1913.....	Amount afloat Nov. 1 1913.....
Net amount retired during October.....	\$759,030,694	130,985
Amount of bank notes afloat Nov. 1 1913.....	\$758,899,709	
Legal-Tender Notes—		
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Oct. 1 1913.....	\$20,563,626	
Net amount of bank notes retired in October.....	1,727,693	
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Nov. 1 1913.....	\$18,835,933	

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES!

—Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, we are enabled to place before our readers to-day the details of Government receipts and disbursements for October and the four months of the fiscal years 1913 and 1912.

	Oct. 1913.	Oct. 1912.	4 Mos. 1913.	4 Mos. 1912.
Current Receipts—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs.....	30,138,049 37	30,216,824 02	115,924,150 60	116,033,736 10
Internal Revenue—				
Ordinary.....	29,818,126 00	29,529,284 52	107,450,706 98	104,516,119 87
Corporation tax.....	192,819 41	173,259 34	2,418,185 79	1,983,109 55
Miscellaneous.....	4,047,638 37	4,550,136 19	16,708,708 11	17,360,380 42
Total cash receipts.....	64,196,633 15	64,469,504 07	242,501,751 48	239,893,395 97
Pay Warrants Drawn—				
Legislative Establishm't.....	1,095,931 05	1,091,054 58	4,495,586 09	4,456,024 95
Executive Office.....	139,916 74	41,812 80	267,168 25	207,616 92
State Department.....	408,966 43	820,515 51	1,743,447 10	2,286,636 38
Treasury Department—				
Excl. Public Bids.....	3,882,965 14	3,943,110 62	14,980,414 81	15,845,157 54
Public Buildings.....	465,639 15	1,889,445 20	3,462,138 49	7,709,169 51
War Department—				
Military.....	11,359,246 40	12,218,495 41	48,539,391 22	49,332,746 94
Civilian.....	163,903 91	172,314 23	782,831 59	756,355 74
Rivers and Harbors.....	5,167,445 78	4,648,754 88	20,548,325 92	16,168,652 18
Department of Justice.....	1,361,994 90	1,121,423 72	3,643,141 20	3,631,724 97
Post Office Dept.—				
Excl. "Postal Service".....	148,339 99	159,270 94	770,995 56	611,503 62
Postal deficiencies.....	*9,191 76		2,401,179 43	
Navy Department—				
Naval.....	12,162,610 67	10,531,576 66	46,215,294 14	43,354,370 23
Civilian.....	69,642 19	61,770 49	282,582 47	263,782 41
Interior Department—				
Excl. "Pensions" and "Indians".....	2,526,084 81	2,070,863 80	10,410,699 05	10,430,297 90
Pensions.....	10,640,286 90	11,935,381 01	56,755,621 13	52,510,007 62
Indians.....	1,759,275 45	2,534,415 11	6,904,091 22	5,535,673 29
Dept. of Agriculture.....	2,666,920 40	2,419,989 78	9,277,895 17	7,641,235 97
Dept. of Commerce.....	980,630 47	1,012,337 10	4,001,907 69	4,730,467 71
Dept. of Labor.....	307,338 16		1,253,257 95	
Independent offices and commissions.....	222,530 90	222,076 01	949,862 67	995,738 27
District of Columbia.....	921,469 49	1,135,810 42	5,400,721 70	5,111,838 42
Int. on the public debt.....	3,278,617 10	3,267,323 90	9,000,080 09	8,999,639 14
Total pay warrants drawn.....	59,739,766 03	61,288,550 41	249,685,454 41	242,979,819 14
Less unexpended balances repaid.....	372,771 95	1,588,973 09	1,426,075 49	1,238,817 43
Tot. pay war'ts (net).....	59,366,994 08	59,699,577 32	248,259,378 92	241,741,001 71
Excess of current receipts.....	4,829,639 07	4,769,926 75		
Excess of pay warrants drawn.....			5,757,627 44	1,847,605 74
Panama Canal paym'ts for construction, &c.....	2,592,615 92	4,759,109 41	14,017,958 16	13,943,314 97
Net excess of receipts.....	2,237,024 15	10,817 34	19,775,585 60	15,790,920 71

* Excess of repayments. a Sites, construction, equipment, operation and maintenance. b Deficit.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

CHARTER ISSUED TO NATIONAL BANK NOV. 11.
10,459—The First Nat. Bank of Stuttgart, Ark. Capital, \$25,000. Theo. Muense, Pres.; C. H. Denslow, Cashier.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS.
7,329—The Nebraska Nat. Bank of Norfolk, Neb., Aug. 4 1913. Liquidating agent, G. D. Butterfield, Norfolk, Neb. (Succeeded by the Nebraska State Bank of Norfolk, Neb.)

8,018—The First Nat. Bank of Stratford, Tex. Nov. 10 1913. Liquidating agent, Lon C. McCrory, Stratford, Tex. (Succeeded by the First State Bank of Stratford, Tex.)

INSOLVENT BANK.
3,240—The First Nat. Bank of Sutton, Neb., was placed in the hands of a receiver on Nov. 5 1913.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending Nov. 15 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week of 1912, shows an increase in the aggregate of 2.2%.

Clearings at—	Week ending Nov. 15.				
	1913.	1912.	Inc. or Dec.	1911.	1910.
Canada—	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Montreal.....	69,156,451	62,078,865	+11.4	58,214,075	42,353,307
Toronto.....	44,411,136	43,922,534	+1.1	43,999,845	33,781,674
Winnipeg.....	48,215,423	44,			

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.—The following table shows the general stock of money in the country as well as the holdings by the Treasury and the amount in circulation on the dates given. The statement for Nov. 1 1912 will be found in our issue of Nov. 23 1912, page 1376.

Table with columns: Stock of Money Nov. 1 1913, Money in Circulation Nov. 1 1913, Gold coin and bullion, Gold certificates, Standard silver dollars, Silver certificates, Subsidiary silver, Treasury notes of 1890, United States notes, National bank notes.

Total 3,755,994,796 338,885,118 3,417,109,678 3,328,106,400 Population of continental United States Nov. 1 1913 estimated at 97,900,000; circulation per capita, \$34.90.

* This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in national bank depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to \$91,121,101.73.

† For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government.

FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW YORK—MONTHLY STATEMENT.—In addition to the other tables given in this department, made up from weekly returns, we give the following figures for the full months, also issued by our New York Custom House.

Table with columns: Month, Merchandise Movement to New York (Imports, Exports), Customs Receipts at New York (Imports, Exports). Rows for January through October.

Imports and exports of gold and silver for the ten months:

Table with columns: Month, Gold Movement at New York (Imports, Exports), Silver—New York (Imports, Exports). Rows for January through October.

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by large or important corporations. Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Lists various companies like Railroads, Steel, and others.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Lists various companies like Amalgamated Copper, American Cotton Oil, etc.

a Transfer books not closed for this dividend. b Less income tax. c Correction. d At rate of 1% per annum for period Apr. 15 to Nov. 30 1913. e Payable in stock. f Payable in scrip.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following, not usually dealt in at the Stock Exchange, were recently sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia:

By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Sons, New York:

Shares.	\$ per sh.	Per cent.
50 Orleans County Quarry Co., New York	-----	\$4 lot
25 Messing Land Co.	-----	-----
2,000 Guyer Mining & Devel. Co., \$1 each	-----	-----
1 Southern Sav. L. & A. Insurance Co., Norfolk	-----	-----
5,000 Silver Eagle Gold & Silver Mining Co., \$50 each	-----	-----
50 Crawford Coal Co. of Pa.	-----	\$17 lot
300 Home Petroleum Co.	-----	-----
300 Blood Farm Petroleum Co.	-----	-----
60 Newbrough Hard Rubber Co.	-----	-----
31 1/2 West India Improvement Co.	-----	-----
\$1,000 Crawford Coal Co. 1st 10s, due 1874	-----	-----
50 New York Real Estate Association	-----	-----
60 Somerset Investment Co., preferred	-----	-----

By Messrs. Francis Henshaw & Co., Boston:

Shares.	\$ per sh.	Shares.	\$ per sh.
8 Second National Bank	276 1/4	196 Pope Mfg. Co., pref.	17 1/2-18 1/2
5 Manchester & Lawrence R.R.	150	-----	-----

By Messrs. R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Shares.	\$ per sh.	Shares.	\$ per sh.
6 Webster & Atlas Nat. Bank	190 1/4	5 Fremont & Suffolk Mills	99
6 First Nat. Bank, Newburyport	103	10 Merrimac Chem. Co., \$50 each	95
10 Ocean Nat. Bank, Newburyport	69 1/2	Bonds.	Per cent.
\$50 each	-----	\$500 Boston Elec. Lt. Co. 5s, 1924	101

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Shares.	\$ per sh.	Shares.	\$ per sh.
70 Phila. Life Ins. Co., \$10 each	10 1/2	5 Indep. F. I. Sec. Co., \$25 each	29 1/2
26 Pennsylvania Sugar Co.	-----	1 Insur. Co. of State of Penn.	105
\$46 Penn. Sugar Co. stock scrip	5 1/2	5 Fidelity Shareholders Co., \$25 ea	2 1/2
248 Glen Willow Mfg. Co., \$10 ea.	14	10 Consol. Trac. Co. of N. J.	7 1/2
2 Farmers' & Mechan. Nat. Bank	136	5 Amer. Pipe & Construction Co.	49 1/2
13 Girard National Bank	380	5 J. G. Brill Co., pref.	101 1/2
5 Nat. Bank of Germantown, \$50 each	140 1/2	4 Phila. Bourse, com., \$50 each	3 1/4
10 Penn National Bank, \$50 each	180	8 Phila. & Gray's Ferry Pass. Ry.	79 1/2
31 Commonwealth T. I. & T. Co.	235 1/2	Bonds.	Per cent.
1 Cont'n'l-Equit. Tr. Co., \$50 ea.	98	\$1,000 Buff. Roch. & Pitts. equip.	95
125 Excelsior Tr. & S.F. Co., \$50 each	500	4 1/2s, Series F, 1927	95
4 Fidelity Trust Co.	600	\$1,800 City of Phila. 3 1/2s, 1914	98 1/2
150 Finance Co. of Pa., 1st pref.	115	\$1,300 City of Phila. 3 1/2s, 1931	90 1/2
8 Franklin Trust Co., \$50 each	54	\$400 City of Phila. 3 1/2s, 1918	96
3 Girard Trust Co.	900 1/2	\$7,000 Penn. R.R. Co. gen. freight	96 1/2-97
5 Merchants' Trust Co., Camden	135 1/2	equip. 4s, Series J, 1918	96 1/2-97
5 Mutual Trust Co., \$50 each	36 1/2	\$5,000 Terre Haute Ind. & East.	96 1/2
6 Real Estate Tr. Co., pref.	87-87 1/2	Trac. Co. 1st & ref. 5s, 1945	96 1/2
5 Republic Trust Co., \$50 each	60	\$3,000 Chic. Rys. Co. 1st 5s, 1927	97
1/2 West End Trust Co.	201	\$1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.	98 1/2
5 Fire Assn. of Phila., \$50 ea.	325-325 1/2	equip. 4s, Series S, 1914	98 1/2

By Messrs. Samuel T. Freeman & Co., Philadelphia:

Shares.	\$ per sh.	Bonds.	Per cent.
5 Oriental Bath	62 1/2	\$1,000 Aur. Elg. & Ch. Ry. 1st 5s, 1941	95
5 Nat. Bank of Germantown, \$50 each	141	\$1,000 N. Springf. Wat. Co. 5s, 1928	90
1 Phila. Tr. S. D. & Ins. Co.	715	\$2,000 N. J. & Hud. River Ry. & Ferry 1st 4s, 1950	77
5 Victor Talking Machine, com.	315 1/2	\$200 Springf'd Wat. Co. 5s, 1926	91 1/2
-----	-----	\$2,000 City of Phila. 4s, 1943	100

Statement of New York City Clearing-House Banks and Trust Companies.—The detailed statement below shows the condition of the New York City Clearing-House members for the week ending Nov. 15. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of the totals, actual figures at the end of the week are also given:

For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 85, p. 836, in the case of the banks, and V. 92, p. 1607, in the case of the trust companies.

DETAILED RETURNS OF BANKS.
We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Banks. Oos omitted.	Capital.	Surplus.	Loans. Average.	Specie. Average.	Legals. Average.	Net Deposits, Aver.	Reserve.
New York	2,000,000	4,338,100	20,979,000	4,006,000	923,000	18,886,000	26.1
Manhattan Co	2,050,000	4,903,400	29,375,000	6,427,000	1,559,000	31,900,000	25.0
Merchants'	2,000,000	2,234,000	18,602,000	4,341,000	770,000	18,445,000	27.7
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	9,006,800	53,403,000	10,453,000	2,661,000	49,712,000	26.3
America	1,500,000	6,300,900	22,560,000	3,847,000	1,597,000	21,013,000	25.9
City	25,000,000	32,723,100	182,069,000	37,026,000	6,143,000	169,081,000	25.5
Chemical	3,000,000	7,802,400	28,360,000	6,465,000	1,981,000	26,650,000	31.6
Merchants' Ex.	600,000	544,200	6,899,000	1,357,000	230,000	6,726,000	23.5
Butch. & Drov	300,000	121,900	2,046,000	482,000	69,000	2,046,000	25.0
Greenwich	500,000	1,080,900	8,896,000	2,312,000	175,000	9,311,000	25.0
American Ex.	5,000,000	4,889,000	42,218,000	9,252,000	1,313,000	40,872,000	25.8
Commerce	25,000,000	16,533,900	128,010,000	18,057,000	9,920,000	104,648,000	26.7
Pacific	500,000	983,300	4,976,000	394,000	756,000	4,652,000	24.7
Chat. & Phen.	2,250,000	1,333,500	19,087,000	3,194,000	149,000	2,138,000	25.4
People's	200,000	464,000	2,174,000	396,000	149,000	79,637,000	26.0
Hanover	3,000,000	14,640,900	72,538,000	18,497,000	2,268,000	21,146,000	26.1
Citizens' Cent.	2,550,000	2,883,800	22,319,000	4,920,000	611,000	11,582,000	24.4
Nassau	1,000,000	485,200	10,684,000	1,830,000	999,000	8,843,000	25.6
Market & Ful.	2,000,000	1,833,900	15,629,000	3,913,000	251,000	16,814,000	24.7
Corn Exch.	3,000,000	6,048,700	52,906,000	9,154,000	6,604,000	62,822,000	25.0
Imp. & Tradrs.	1,500,000	7,945,000	26,478,000	3,646,000	2,277,000	23,489,000	25.2
East River	5,000,000	14,353,900	86,311,000	20,837,000	2,076,000	88,181,000	25.9
Fourth	250,000	65,300	1,416,000	344,000	117,000	1,657,000	27.8
Second	5,000,000	5,884,300	28,493,000	5,510,000	2,166,000	28,213,000	27.2
First	1,000,000	13,522,000	13,522,000	3,025,000	160,000	12,463,000	25.2
Irving	10,000,000	22,229,300	102,721,000	24,844,000	2,911,000	94,782,000	26.2
Bowery	4,000,000	3,322,100	36,047,000	6,989,000	2,281,000	36,126,000	25.6
N. Y. County	250,000	784,600	3,208,000	791,000	63,000	8,645,000	26.1
German-Amer.	500,000	2,086,500	8,498,000	1,505,000	752,000	3,795,000	26.8
Chase	750,000	678,300	3,982,000	787,000	232,000	101,355,000	25.2
Fifth Avenue	5,000,000	10,214,400	91,517,000	19,928,000	5,679,000	14,418,000	25.8
German Ex.	200,000	2,172,000	12,872,000	2,330,000	1,395,000	11,415,000	25.8
Germania	200,000	1,038,600	3,638,000	559,000	375,000	3,647,000	25.6
Lincoln	1,000,000	1,773,700	15,565,000	3,147,000	648,000	15,732,000	24.1
Jarfield	1,000,000	1,298,700	8,574,000	2,148,000	351,000	8,911,000	28.0
Fifth	250,000	494,400	3,989,000	268,000	672,000	3,865,000	24.3
Metropolis	1,000,000	2,305,800	12,423,000	1,955,000	1,206,000	12,232,000	25.8
West Side	200,000	888,000	3,952,000	851,000	310,000	4,685,000	24.7
Seaboard	1,000,000	2,525,500	24,313,000	5,947,000	2,057,000	28,674,000	27.9
Liberty	1,000,000	2,850,100	23,086,000	4,463,000	1,791,000	24,924,000	25.0
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	925,700	9,130,000	2,235,000	514,000	10,557,000	28.0
State	1,000,000	491,600	18,887,000	5,835,000	417,000	24,447,000	25.5
Security	1,000,000	364,000	11,807,000	2,418,000	1,361,000	14,418,000	26.2
Coal & Iron	1,000,000	564,800	6,273,000	1,159,000	444,000	6,262,000	25.6
Union Exch.	1,000,000	997,300	8,873,000	1,899,000	350,000	8,734,000	25.6
Nassau, Bklyn	1,000,000	1,139,900	8,011,000	1,484,000	188,000	6,744,000	24.7
Totals, average	133,650,000	211,715,600	1,331,317,000	273,781,000	72,524,000	1,322,872,000	26.3
Actual figures Nov. 15.	-----	-----	1,333,396,000	277,856,000	71,792,000	1,328,372,000	-----

Circulation.—On the basis of averages, circulation of national banks in the Clearing House amounted to \$44,742,000 and according to actual figures was \$44,876,000.

DETAILED RETURNS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Trust Cos Oos omitted.	Surplus.	Loans. Average.	Specie. Average.	Legals. Average.	On Dep. with C.H. Banks.	Net Deposits. Average.	Reserve.
Brooklyn	3,699,700	24,459,000	2,182,000	727,000	2,414,000	19,341,000	15.0+11.5
Bankers'	14,800,000	116,630,000	13,842,000	208,000	10,220,000	89,611,000	15.2+9.3
U.S. Mtg. & Tr.	4,376,500	35,571,000	3,604,000	462,000	3,750,000	27,111,000	15.0+12.0
Astor	1,266,600	19,870,000	2,008,000	76,000	1,292,000	14,084,000	14.8+3
Title Gu. & Tr.	11,437,100	35,604,000	2,208,000	1,064,000	2,431,000	21,865,000	15.1+10.0
Guaranty	23,672,200	157,295,000	13,661,000	942,000	11,418,000	101,591,000	14.3+10.1
Fidelity	1,330,500	7,508,000	674,000	241,000	764,000	5,912,000	15.4+10.9
Law. T. I. & T.	5,614,000	16,372,000	1,395,000	320,000	1,225,000	10,706,000	16.0+10.2
Col.-Knicker	7,125,900	47,486,000	5,183,000	700,000	4,231,000	39,149,000	15.0+9.9
People's	1,543,600	16,212,000	1,836,000	436,000	1,701,000	13,085,000	15.0+10.0
New York	11,993,200	44,056,000	4,249,000	316,000	3,419,000	30,328,000	15.0+10.1
Franklin	1,197,300	8,977,000	950,000	143,000	833,000	7,165,000	15.2+10.3
Lincoln	628,400	9,752,000	1,057,000	213,000	972,000	8,439,000	15.0+10.3
Metropolitan	6,156,600	21,573,000	1,852,000	9,000	1,940,000	12,534,000	14.8+13.4
Broadway	824,400	11,949,000	1,145,000	556,000	1,357,000	11,401,000	15.0+10.6
Totals, average	95,628,000	573,314,000	55,846,000	6,413,000	47,973,000	418,022,000	14.8+10.2
Actual figures Nov. 15	572,098,000	56,968,000	6,618,000	49,017,000	418,241,000	15.2+10.4	

The capital of the trust companies is as follows: Brooklyn, \$1,500,000; Bankers', \$10,000,000; United States Mortgage & Trust, \$2,000,000; Astor, \$1,250,000; Title Guaranty & Trust, \$5,000,000; Guaranty, \$10,000,000; Fidelity, \$1,000,000; Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust, \$4,000,000; Columbia-Knickerbocker, \$2,000,000; People's, \$1,000,000; New York, \$3,000,000; Franklin, \$1,000,000; Lincoln, \$1,000,000; Metropolitan, \$2,000,000; Broadway, \$1,500,000; total, \$46,250,000.

SUMMARY COVERING BOTH BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Week ending Nov. 15.	Capital.	Surplus.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	On Dep. with C.H. Banks.	Net Deposits.
Averages	\$133,650,000	\$211,715,600	\$1,331,317,000	\$273,781,000	\$72,524,000	\$47,973,000	\$1,322,872,000
Banks	133,650,000	211,715,600	1,331,317,000	273,781,000	72,524,000	47,973,000	1,322,872,000
Trust cos.	46,250,000	95,626,000	573,314,000	55,846,000	6,413,000	47,973,000	418,022,000
Total							

House banks and trust companies. In addition, we have combined each corresponding item in the two statements, thus affording an aggregate for the whole of the banks and trust companies in Greater New York.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Week ended Nov. 15—	Clear-House Members. Actual Figures	Clear-House Members. Average.	State Banks and Trust Cos. Not in C.-H. Aver.	Total of all Banks & Trust Cos. Average.
Capital	179,900,000	179,900,000	29,650,000	209,550,000
Surplus	307,341,600	307,341,600	74,180,500	381,522,100
Loans and investments	1,905,494,000	1,904,631,000	555,470,300	2,460,101,300
Change from last week	+3,454,000	-4,669,000	-1,415,000	-6,084,000
Deposits	1,746,613,000	1,740,894,000	558,387,300	2,299,281,300
Change from last week	+16,875,000	+2,561,000	+207,400	+2,768,400
Specie	334,824,000	329,627,000	61,306,100	399,933,100
Change from last week	+10,012,000	+6,631,000	+54,400	+6,685,400
Legal tenders	78,410,000	78,937,000	68,269,700	87,206,700
Change from last week	+2,295,000	+2,693,000	+190,600	+2,883,600
Banks: cash in vault	349,648,000	346,305,000	13,425,100	359,730,100
Ratio to deposits	26.32%	26.17%	14.46%	-----
Trust cos.: cash in vault	63,586,000	62,259,000	56,150,700	118,409,700
Aggr'te money holdings	413,234,000	408,564,000	69,575,800	478,139,800
Change from last week	+12,307,000	+9,324,000	+245,000	+9,569,000
Money on deposit with other bks. & trust cos.	49,017,000	47,973,000	15,260,700	63,233,700
Change from last week	+3,151,000	-1,329,000	-288,800	-1,617,800
Total reserve	462,251,000	456,537,000	84,836,500	541,373,500
Change from last week	+15,468,000	+7,995,000	-43,800	+7,951,200
Surplus CASH reserve—Banks (above 25%)	17,555,000	15,587,000	-----	-----
Trust cos. (above 15%)	849,850	def. 444,300	-----	-----
Total	18,404,850	15,142,700	-----	-----
Change from last week	+7,863,850	+7,991,950	-----	-----
% of cash reserves of trust cos.—Cash in vault	15.20%	14.89%	15.67%	-----
Cash on dep. with bks.	10.49%	10.29%	1.08%	-----
Total	25.69%	25.18%	16.75%	-----

+ Increase over last week. — Decrease from last week.
 a These are the deposits after eliminating the item "Due from reserve depositories and other banks and trust companies in New York City"; with this item included, deposits amounted to \$608,669,000, a decrease of \$1,136,400 from last week. In the case of the Clearing-House members, the deposits are "legal net deposits" both for the average and the actual figures. b Includes bank notes.

The averages of the New York City Clearing-House banks and trust companies, combined with those for the State banks and trust companies in Greater New York City outside of the Clearing House, compare as follows for a series of weeks past:

COMBINED RESULTS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

We omit two ciphers (00) in all these figures.

Week Ended—	Loans and Investments	Deposits.	Specie.	Legals.	Tot. Money Holdings.	Entire Res. on Deposits
Sept. 13	2,504,670.8	2,348,458.8	394,507.8	86,672.4	481,180.2	553,710.0
Sept. 20	2,507,269.5	2,350,165.6	396,334.3	86,750.5	483,084.8	550,864.6
Sept. 27	2,508,386.2	2,351,598.8	402,231.3	85,516.0	487,747.3	553,981.9
Oct. 4	2,516,894.8	2,359,827.3	397,720.3	84,470.9	482,191.2	548,839.5
Oct. 11	2,499,481.0	2,337,821.3	393,660.2	84,318.5	477,978.7	542,910.1
Oct. 18	2,471,431.0	2,310,190.4	390,123.5	85,718.9	475,842.4	541,911.1
Oct. 25	2,455,756.6	2,292,589.6	388,526.9	86,000.5	474,527.4	541,171.0
Nov. 1	2,475,040.3	2,306,105.0	386,720.9	83,841.5	470,562.4	535,262.8
Nov. 8	2,466,185.3	2,296,512.9	384,247.7	84,323.1	468,570.8	533,422.3
Nov. 15	2,460,101.3	2,299,281.3	390,933.1	87,206.7	478,139.8	541,373.5

Reports of Clearing Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the clearing non-member banks for the week ending Nov. 15, based on average daily results:

We omit two ciphers (00) in all these figures.

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Loans, Disc'ts and Investments.	Specie.	Legal Tender and Bank Notes.	On Deposit with C.-H. Banks.	Net Deposits.
New York City.							
Manhattan and Bronx							
Washington Heights	100,0	357,3	1,727,0	144,0	111,0	213,0	1,465,0
Battery Park Nat.	200,0	123,1	1,651,0	330,0	60,0	98,0	1,679,0
Century	500,0	500,3	6,409,0	566,0	512,0	654,0	6,298,0
Colonial	400,0	681,8	6,646,0	1,236,0	201,0	916,0	6,974,0
Columbia	300,0	728,3	6,549,0	653,0	531,0	687,0	7,436,0
Fidelity	200,0	178,3	1,164,0	46,0	127,0	141,0	1,096,0
Mutual	200,0	464,4	4,941,0	572,0	356,0	517,0	5,073,0
New Netherland	200,0	320,6	3,248,0	415,0	137,0	155,0	3,370,0
Twenty-third Ward	200,0	104,4	1,934,0	249,0	113,0	274,0	2,120,0
Yorkville	100,0	498,5	4,573,0	592,0	272,0	623,0	5,050,0
Brooklyn.							
First National	300,0	703,1	4,013,0	399,0	51,0	670,0	3,335,0
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,0	932,2	5,948,0	543,0	211,0	896,0	5,366,0
Mechanics'	1,000,0	527,4	11,078,0	1,413,0	624,0	1,541,0	13,218,0
National City	300,0	589,5	4,614,0	531,0	119,0	853,0	4,572,0
North Side	200,0	181,6	2,765,0	203,0	184,0	372,0	2,877,0
Jersey City.							
First National	400,0	1,398,0	4,138,0	296,0	237,0	1,860,0	2,829,0
Hudson County Nat.	250,0	826,9	3,111,0	197,0	77,0	494,0	1,616,0
Third National	200,0	441,2	2,325,0	109,0	147,0	530,0	1,570,0
Hoboken.							
First National	220,0	676,5	4,396,0	250,0	75,0	585,0	1,567,0
Second National	125,0	298,2	3,522,0	206,0	54,0	447,0	1,541,0
Totals Nov. 15	5,847,0	10,531,6	84,752,0	8,950,0	4,199,0	12,526,0	79,052,0
Totals Nov. 8	5,847,0	10,531,6	83,975,0	8,659,0	4,015,0	13,084,0	77,910,0
Totals Nov. 1	5,847,0	10,531,6	83,269,0	8,619,0	3,841,0	12,337,0	77,016,0

Boston and Philadelphia Banks.—Below is a summary of the weekly totals of the Clearing-House banks of Boston and Philadelphia:

We omit two ciphers (00) in all these figures.

Banks.	Capital and Surplus.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Boston.							
Sept. 27	60,735.0	234,562.0	27,541.0	3,563.0	268,850.0	9,791.0	132,498.4
Oct. 4	60,735.0	234,676.0	25,528.0	3,806.0	279,481.0	9,932.0	173,585.9
Oct. 11	60,735.0	235,512.0	26,000.0	3,861.0	276,743.0	9,943.0	158,748.8
Oct. 18	60,735.0	238,306.0	25,387.0	4,198.0	285,069.0	9,911.0	174,631.2
Oct. 25	60,735.0	235,917.0	26,602.0	4,179.0	273,719.0	9,877.0	166,016.3
Nov. 1	60,735.0	236,545.0	26,223.0	4,143.0	271,796.0	9,870.0	149,903.6
Nov. 8	60,735.0	233,383.0	26,146.0	4,198.0	271,123.0	9,876.0	188,588.8
Nov. 15	60,735.0	233,218.0	26,786.0	4,324.0	274,553.0	9,820.0	164,440.3
Phila.							
Sept. 27	103,684.3	380,048.0	93,150.0	-----	*421,884.0	11,316.0	153,865.6
Oct. 4	103,684.3	382,061.0	95,916.0	-----	*434,192.0	11,305.0	198,727.7
Oct. 11	103,684.3	384,506.0	94,225.0	-----	*430,735.0	11,296.0	164,668.9
Oct. 18	103,684.3	386,361.0	94,672.0	-----	*439,558.0	11,312.0	160,737.6
Oct. 25	103,684.3	383,633.0	93,704.0	-----	*431,351.0	11,306.0	177,492.2
Nov. 1	103,684.3	382,676.0	91,378.0	-----	*427,801.0	11,290.0	161,477.9
Nov. 8	103,684.3	382,580.0	92,141.0	-----	*431,735.0	11,287.0	169,540.3
Nov. 15	103,684.3	382,598.0	91,600.0	-----	*431,208.0	11,299.0	167,346.6

* Includes Government deposits and the item "due to other banks." At Boston Government deposits amounted to \$1,669,000 on November 15, against \$1,502,000 on November 8.

** "Deposits" now include the item "Exchanges for Clearing House," which were reported on November 15 as \$14,646,000.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending Nov. 15; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For Week.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Dry Goods	\$3,431,380	\$3,948,192	\$2,873,418	\$3,021,166
General Merchandise	18,676,986	16,786,504	17,210,949	12,672,405
Total	\$22,108,366	\$20,734,696	\$20,084,367	\$15,693,571
Since Jan. 1.				
Dry Goods	\$138,075,838	\$134,105,237	\$124,583,481	\$139,366,323
General Merchandise	730,133,054	764,802,002	653,321,958	667,449,365
Total 46 weeks	\$868,208,892	\$898,907,239	\$777,896,439	\$806,809,488

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 15 and from Jan. 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
For the week	\$17,537,272	\$16,201,512	\$17,565,663	\$17,947,170
Previously reported	755,563,135	719,794,225	669,745,198	693,803,366
Total 46 weeks	\$773,100,407	\$735,995,737	\$687,310,861	\$611,750,563

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 15 and since Jan. 1 1913 and for the corresponding periods in 1912 and 1911:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Gold.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1	Week.	Since Jan. 1
Great Britain	-----	-----	\$2,985	\$64,641
France	-----	\$43,575,270	38,033	991,504
Germany	-----	714,000	-----	12,705
West Indies	-----	369,051	39,956	2,623,165
Mexico	-----	5,171	235,548	10,330,740
South America	-----	22,483,639	426,223	4,447,953
All other countries	-----	1,716,515	15,115	1,904,314
Total 1913	-----	\$68,863,646	\$756,960	\$20,874,122
Total 1912	\$100	\$3,210,481	180,108	26,433,368
Total 1911	36,310	7,782,845	581,593	13,988,421
Silver.				
Great Britain	\$518,095	\$37,048,212	3,494	\$22,354
France	246,000	6,407,904	5,808	72,745
Germany	-----	-----	-----	23,041
West Indies	978	42,715	3,602	107,363
Mexico	-----	-----	91,875	5,140,716
South America	-----	7,909	45,700	2,367,179
All other countries	-----	5,750	35,097	1,500,887
Total 1913	\$765,073	\$43,512,490	\$185,676	\$9,234,285
Total 1912	1,210,623	50,675,245	208,280	8,035,585
Total 1911	1,023,495	43,434,708	87,651	6,341,590

Of the above imports for the week in 1913, \$289,488 were American gold coin and \$3,497 American silver coin.

Banking and Financial.

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Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Nov. 21 1913.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The limited volume of business transacted at the Exchange and the narrow range of prices covered are prominent characteristics of the security markets this week. Not in recent years have the total transactions been so small. One must, indeed, go back to a period when the number and aggregate amount of securities listed was much smaller than now to find a corresponding record. The principal causes of this state of things are not new but they seem to be gaining in force and effect. Not the least among these, perhaps, is the Mexican situation, although as this matter seems to approach a climax, it is apparently less potent as a market factor and has been supplemented by renewed evidence of steadily decreasing general business at home and abroad and a growing disinclination to take on new commitments. There has been, however, no unusual decline in security values this week, which suggest that perhaps all the unfavorable features of the situation have been discounted. It is reported that there was not much competition for the South African gold which arrived at London early in the week, and presumably the Bank of England took in nearly the full amount—about \$3,600,000. Its weekly statement shows an increase of only about \$600,000, which is a smaller net gain than usual. Its ratio of reserve is, however, much above the average for the season. The Bank of France reports a substantial increase in gold and is evidently preparing to facilitate the absorption of the new French bond issue soon to be offered to the public.

The local money market is unusually easy for the season. Last Saturday's bank statement showed a surplus reserve of about \$18,400,000, and funds continue to flow towards this centre. There is not much demand for loans and rates have declined to a point rarely touched at the Thanksgiving period.

The open market rates for call loans on the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals has ranged from 2½@3½%. Friday's rates on call were 2¼@3%. Commercial paper on Friday quoted 5¼@5¾% for 60 to 90-day endorsements and prime 4 to 6 months' single names and 6@6½% for good single names.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £120,218 and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 54.97, against 55.46 last week. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 5%, as fixed Oct. 2. The Bank of France shows an increase of 2,851,000 francs gold and 2,174,000 francs silver.

NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS.
(Not Including Trust Companies.)

	1913. Averages for week ending Nov. 15.	Differences from previous week.	1912. Averages for week ending Nov. 16.	1911. Averages for week ending Nov. 18.
Capital	\$ 133,650,000		\$ 133,650,000	\$ 135,150,000
Surplus	211,715,600		199,887,600	196,020,300
Loans and discounts	1,331,317,000	Dec. 3,808,000	1,313,338,000	1,364,430,000
Circulation	44,742,000	Dec. 24,000	46,628,000	50,626,000
Net deposits	1,322,872,000	Inc. 9,479,000	1,299,595,000	1,379,453,000
Specie	273,781,000	Inc. 10,224,000	255,529,000	281,061,000
Legal tenders	72,524,000	Inc. 2,727,000	74,059,000	75,934,000
Reserve held	346,305,000	Inc. 12,951,000	329,588,000	356,995,000
25% of deposits	330,718,000	Inc. 2,369,750	324,898,750	344,863,250
Surplus reserve	15,587,000	Inc. 10,581,250	4,689,250	12,131,750

Note.—The Clearing House now issues a statement weekly, showing the actual condition of the banks on Saturday morning, as well as the above averages. The figures, together with the returns of the separate banks and trust companies, also the summary issued by the State Banking Department, giving the condition of State banks and trust companies not reporting to the Clearing House, appear on the second page preceding.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board are limited to \$1,000 New York 4s, 1961 at 99½, and \$538,500 Virginia 6s deferred trust receipts at 52 to 59¼.

Conditions have changed so little in the market for railway and industrial bonds as to make the matter scarcely worth mentioning. Daily transactions have been on about the same limited scale as of late, fluctuations have been narrow, net changes generally fractional and of a list of 25 active issues, 11 are higher, 11 lower and 3, of course, unchanged.

Among the exceptional features the new New Haven 6s have been notably strong in sympathy with an upward movement of the shares. Rock Island 4s and ref. 4s, on the other hand, have been weak.

Foreign Exchange.—The market for sterling exchange has ruled irregular. There have been no engagements of

gold for import, notwithstanding that rates are very close to the gold point. In fact New York has been called upon to send \$2,500,000 of the precious metal to Canada, largely, it is understood, the proceeds of Canadian grain bills sold here.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 81@4 8125 for sixty days, 4 8535@4 8550 for cheques and 4 8585@4 86 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 79¾@4 80¾ and documents for payment 4 80¾@4 81¾. Cotton for payment 4 80¾@4 80¾ and grain for payment 4 81¾@4 81¾.

The posted rates for sterling, as quoted by a representative house, were not changed during the week from 4 82 for sixty days and 4 86 for sight. To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 24¾ less 1-16@5 24¾ less 1-32 for long and 5 21¼ less 1-32@5 21¼ for short. Germany bankers' marks were 94@94 1-16 for long and 94 11-16@94 11-16 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40@40 02 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 25f. 32¾c.; week's range 25f. 32¾c. high and 25f. 31¼c. low. Exchange at Berlin on London, 20m. 51pf.; week's range, 20m. 5½pf. high and 20m. 50½pf. low.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

	Sterling Actual	Sixty Days	Cheques	Cables
High for the week	4 8150	4 8565	4 8530	4 8610
Low for the week	4 8085	4 8530		4 8570

Paris Bankers' Francs—High for the week 5 24¾ less 1-32 5 21¼ plus 1-32 5 20¾ less 1-32 5 21¼ less 3-64 5 20¾ less 3-32

Germany Bankers' Marks—High for the week 94 11-16 94 11-16 plus 1-32 94 13-16 93 15-16 94 11-16 less 1-32 94¾

Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—High for the week 39 11-16 40 1-16 40¾ less 1-16 39¾ plus 1-32 40 40 1-16

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, 5c. per \$1,000 premium; Boston, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, par. St. Paul, 15c. per \$1,000 premium; Montreal, 62½c. premium; Minneapolis, 45c. per \$1,000 premium; Cincinnati, 10c. per \$1,000 premium.

United States Bonds.—Sales of Government bonds at the Board include \$2,000 4s, coup., at 110¾, \$2,500 3s, coup., at 102¼ to 102¾, and \$1,000 3s, reg., at 102¼. For today's prices of all the different issues and for yearly range see third page following.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—As noted above, the transactions in stocks have aggregated a smaller total than for many years past, and in most cases fluctuations have been correspondingly narrow. In such a market the tendency has naturally been towards weakness, and practically the entire active list has drifted to a lower level, the average closing being about a point lower than last week.

Of the exceptional features, New Haven was notably strong until to-day. It has covered a range of 4½ points, and closes without net change. Southern Pacific is the only railway issue which shows a fractional net gain.

Several industrial stocks have been weak on trade conditions, notably the copper shares. Mexican Petroleum added to its previous decline and U. S. Steel is 1¾ points lower. The latter was freely offered and was, as usual of late, the most active stock traded in, but was relatively well sustained.

For daily volume of business see page 1489.

The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

STOCKS. Week ending Nov. 21.	Sales for Week.	Range for Week.		Range since Jan. 1.	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg v t c	1,000	8 Nov 17	8¼ Nov 17	8 Nov	8¼ Nov
Preferred v t c	200	40 Nov 20	40 Nov 20	40 Nov	42 Nov
American Express	170	112 Nov 21	115 Nov 21	112 Nov	175 July
Amer Teleg & Cable	11	58 Nov 21	58 Nov 21	58 Nov	66½ Jan
Brunswick Terminal	100	7½ Nov 17	7½ Nov 17	6½ June	8¾ Mar
Can Pac subs full paid	200	220¼ Nov 20	220¼ Nov 20	220 Oct	226¼ Oct
Chicago & Alton	5	11 Nov 17	11 Nov 17	7½ June	18 Jan
Preferred	100	20¼ Nov 19	20¼ Nov 19	17¼ Aug	25¼ Feb
C St P M & Om, pref.	50	132 Nov 18	132 Nov 18	130 June	150¾ Jan
Colorado & Southern	100	27½ Nov 18	27½ Nov 18	23¾ June	33 Jan
1st preferred	10	63 Nov 20	63 Nov 20	64 Aug	69 Mar
Gt Nor subs 3d paid	200	123¼ Nov 15	123¼ Nov 15	116¼ Jan	128 Aug
Homestake Mining	38	110 Nov 17	114 Nov 17	110 Mar	120½ Mar
Mackay Cos, pref.	230	63½ Nov 19	63½ Nov 19	63½ Nov	69 Apr
Mexican Petroleum, pref	200	80 Nov 15	80 Nov 20	80 Nov	99¾ Jan
Ontario Silver Mining	100	2¼ Nov 21	2¼ Nov 21	2 Apr	3¼ Oct
Pennsylvania subs, 2d pd	200	108¾ Nov 18	108¾ Nov 18	108¾ Nov	108¾ Nov
Petroleum-Mulliken	100	25 Nov 21	25 Nov 21	15 June	29 Sept
Pittsburgh Steel, pref.	100	90 Nov 20	90 Nov 20	90 Nov	100 Jan
Quecksilver Mining	500	1½ Nov 15	2 Nov 15	1½ Nov	4¾ May
Preferred	200	3 Nov 18	3 Nov 18	3 Nov	8 May
Tex Pac Land Trust	7	92 Nov 21	92 Nov 21	93 June	97 Jan
United Dry Goods, pref.	283	101 Nov 19	101¼ Nov 21	96 July	105½ Jan
U S Express	100	48 Nov 21	48 Nov 21	40¾ Aug	66 Jan
Virginia Iron, Coal & C.	100	41 Nov 20	41 Nov 20	37 July	54 Jan
Wells, Fargo & Co.	200	94 Nov 21	95 Nov 17	86¾ Sept	125 Apr
West Maryland, pref.	100	58 Nov 18	58 Nov 18	53½ June	67½ Jan

Outside Market.—A heavy tone prevailed in "curb" market trading this week, though the volume of business was very small. Prices moved within a narrow range. Further extra dividend declarations on some of the Oil stocks served to stimulate trading in these shares and sharp advances were recorded in a number of cases. British-Amer. Tobacco old stock dropped from 24¾ to 23¾ and closed to-day at 23¾. The new stock was traded in down from 25¼ to 23¾. United Cigar Stores com. after an early advance from 87¾ to 89½ reacted to 87. Tobacco Products pref. gained 1½ points to 84½. Anglo-Amer. Oil rose from 22½ to 23 and fell back to 22½. Standard Oil of N. J. sold up about 12 points to 385, reacted to 374, ex-dividend, and ends the week at 376. Willys-Overland com. sold at 61 and Lehigh Valley Coal Sales at 190, ex-dividend. Bonds were dull. N. Y. City 4¼s of 1960 were traded in at 99¼ and the 4¼s of 1962 down from 99¼ to 99½ and back to 99¼. Mason Valley 6s declined from 65 to 60. Mining stocks were changed very little. Braden Copper improved from 6¾ to 6½ and eased off to 6¾. British Columbia weakened from 2½ to 2¼. First National yielded about half a point to 2. Kerr Lake fluctuated between 4½ and 4¾ and closed to-day at 4 9-16. Goldfield Consolidated advanced from 1 7-16 to 1½. Nipissing declined from 8½ to 7¾.

Outside quotations will be found on page 1489. ■ ■ ■

New York Stock Exchange—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

OCCUPYING TWO PAGES

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding page

Table with columns: STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES, Sales of the Week, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Range Since Jan. 1, Range for Previous Year 1912. Rows include various stock categories like Railroads, Industrial & Miscell., and American Agricultural Chem.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns: Banks, Bid, Ask, Banks, Bid, Ask, Banks, Bid, Ask, Banks, Bid, Ask. Lists various banks and their current bid and ask prices.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Ex-rights. ‡ Less than 100 shares. § State banks. ¶ Ex-div. & rights. †† New stock. ††† Ex 2 1/2% accum. div. †††† Sale at Stock Exchange or at auction this week. ††††† First installment paid. †††††† Sold at private sale at this price. ††††††† Ex-div. †††††††† Full paid.

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see second page preceding

Table with columns: STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES, Sales of the Week Shares, STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Range Since Jan. 1 On basis of 100-share lots, Range for Previous Year 1912. Rows list various stocks like Amer Snuff pref, Amer Steel Found, etc.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BANKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns: Bank, Bid, Ask, Banks, Bid, Ask, Trust Co's, Bid, Ask, Trust Co's, Bid, Ask, Trust Co's, Bid, Ask, Trust Co's, Bid, Ask. Rows list banks like Brooklyn Cony, Flatbush, Greenpoint, etc.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Less than 100 shares. ‡ Ex-rights. § Ex-div. & rights. ¶ New stock. & Quoted dollars per share. † Sale at Stock Exchange or at auction this week. § Ex-stock dividend. ¶ Banks marked with a paragraph (¶) are State banks. * Ex-dividend.

New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

Jan. 1 1909 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed, and prices are now all—"and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds.

Main table containing bond listings for U.S. Government, Foreign Government, State and City Securities, Railroad, and N.Y. Stock Exchange. Columns include bond type, price, interest, and weekly/yearly ranges.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

Table listing Street Railway bonds, including Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Interboro, and Metropolitan Street Ry. Columns include bond type, price, and weekly/yearly ranges.

* No price Friday; latest this week. d Due April. e Due May. f Due June. g Due July. h Due Aug. i Due Oct. j Due Nov. k Due Dec. l Option sale.

BONDS		Price		Week's		Range	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Friday		Range or		Since	
Week Ending Nov. 21.		Nov. 21		Last Sale		Jan. 1	
	Interest	Bid	Ask	Low	High	Low	High
Clin H & D 2d gold 4 1/2s	1937	J-J	90 1/2	100 1/2	Oct '12		
1st & refunding 4s	1959	J-J					
1st guaranteed 4s	1959	J-J					
Clin D & 1st gu 4s	1941	M-N					
O Find & Ft W 1st gu 4s	1923	M-N					
Clin I & W 1st gu 4s	1953	J-J					
Day & Mich 1st cons 4 1/2s	1953	J-J					
Ind Dec & W 1st g 5s	1953	J-J					
1st guar gold 5s	1953	J-J					
Olive Clin C & St L gen 4s	1993	J-D	85	87	Nov '13	85	92 3/4
20-yr deb 4 1/2s	1959	J-J	87 1/2	89	89	Sep '13	87 1/2
Cairo Div 1st gold 4s	1939	J-J	88 1/2	90	90	Mch '13	90
Clin W & M Div 1st g 4s	1991	J-J	80 1/2	84	89 1/2	Feb '18	89 1/2
St L Div 1st coll tr 4s	1990	M-N					
Registered	1990	M-N					
Spr & Col Div 1st g 4s	1940	M-S	82 1/2	85	82	Sep '13	81
W V Val Div 1st g 4s	1940	J-J	82	85	91	Apr '12	
C I St L & C consol 6s	1920	M-N	103	105 1/2	104 1/2	Oct '13	104 1/2
1st gold 4s	1936	Q-F	93	94 1/2	90	Mch '13	90
Registered	1936	Q-F	100 1/2	102	102	Oct '13	102
Clin S & C con 1st g 5s	1923	J-D	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	Oct '13	100 1/2
O C C & I consol 7s	1914	J-D					
Consol sinking fund 7s	1914	J-D					
General consol gold 6s	1934	J-J					
Registered	1934	J-J					
Ind B & W 1st pref 4s	1940	A-O	82	84	84	J'ly '08	
O Ind & W 1st pref 5s	1938	Q-J					
Peo & East 1st con 4s	1940	A-O	81	82 1/2	82		
Income 4s	1950	Apr					
Col Mid and 1st g 4s	1947	J-J					
Trust Co. cert. of deposit							
Colorado & Sou 1st g 4s	1929	F-A	89 1/2	90	89 1/2		
Refund & ext 4 1/2s	1935	M-N	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2		
Ft W & Den C 1st g 6s	1923	J-D	103	105	105	Oct '13	
Conn & Pas Rivs 1st g 4s	1943	A-O					
Cuba RR 1st 50-yr 5s g	1952	J-J					
Del Lack & Western							
Del Morris & Essex 1st 7s	1914	M-N	101	101	101	Nov '13	101
1st consol guar 7s	1915	J-D	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2		
Registered	1915	J-D					
1st ref gu 3 1/2s	2000	J-D	84	88	84	Oct '13	84
N Y Lack & W 1st 6s	1921	J-J	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	Nov '13	108 1/2
Construction 5s	1923	F-A	103 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2	J'ly '13	102 1/2
Term & Improve 4s	1923	M-N	94	97 1/2	94	Aug '13	94
Warren 1st ref gu 3 1/2s	2000	F-A	71	71	71	Feb '03	
Del & Hud 1st Pa Div 7s	1917	M-S	108	108	108	Nov '13	107 1/2
Registered	1917	M-S	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	Aug '01	
10-yr conv deb 4s	1916	J-D	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2		
1st lien equip 4 1/2s	1922	J-J	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	Nov '13	97 1/2
1st & ref 4s	1943	M-N	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2		
Alb & Sus conv 3 1/2s	1940	A-O	84	84	84		
Bens & Saratoga 1st 7s	1921	M-N	114 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	May '12	
Deny & R Gr 1st con g 4s	1938	J-J	79	82 3/4	83	Oct '13	80 1/2
Consol gold 4 1/2s	1938	J-J	93	93	93		
Improvement gold 5s	1923	J-D	90	90	90	Oct '13	85
1st & refunding 5s	1955	F-A	69 1/2	70 1/2	70		
Rio Gr Jun 1st gu 5s	1939	J-D	109	109	109	Dec '12	
Rio Gr 50 1st gold 4s	1940	J-J	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	Apr '11	
Guaranteed	1940	J-J					
Rio Gr West 1st g 4s	1939	J-J	78	79 1/2	79		
Mtgo & col trust 4s A	1949	A-O	68	78	78	Apr '13	78
Utah Cent 1st gu 4s g	1917	A-O					
Des Mol Un Ry 1st g 5s	1917	M-N	110	110	110	Sep '04	
Det & Mack 1st lien g 4s	1995	J-D	84	84	84	J'ne '13	
Gold 4s	1995	J-D	82	82 1/2	82 1/2		
Det Riv Tun-Ter Tun 4 1/2s	1961	M-N	101 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Oct '13	104 1/2
Dul Missabe & Nor gen 5s	1941	J-J	90 1/2	96	96	Sep '13	95 1/2
Du & Iron Range 1st 5s	1937	A-O	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	Oct '13	104 1/2
Registered	1937	A-O	101 1/2	100	100		
Du 50 Shone & A g 5s	1937	J-J	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Nov '13	99 1/2
Virgin Jol & East 1st g 5s	1941	M-N	103	110	110	Aug '12	
Erie 1st consol gold 7s	1920	M-S	110	112	111 1/2		
N Y & Erie 1st ext g 4s	1947	M-N	98	102	103	Feb '13	103
2d ext gold 5s	1919	M-S	95	100	100	Oct '12	100 1/2
3d ext gold 4 1/2s	1923	M-S	101 1/2	102 1/2	102	Oct '12	101 1/2
4th ext gold 4s	1920	A-O	90	100	100	Jan '12	
5th ext gold 4s	1928	J-D	109	109	109	Aug '13	109
N Y L E & W 1st g 7s	1920	M-S	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2		
Erie 1st con g 4s prior	1998	J-J	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	Aug '13	81
Registered	1998	J-J					
1st consol gen lien g 4s	1998	J-J	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2		
Registered	1998	J-J					
Penn col tr g 4s	1951	F-A	89	89	89	Apr '12	
50-yr consol 4s A	1949	A-O	69 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2		
Buff N Y & Erie 1st 7s	1919	J-D	101	104	104		
Ohio & Erie 1st gold 5s	1942	M-N	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2		
Oley & Mahon Val g 5s	1938	J-J	101	109	109	May '12	
Long Dock consol g 6s	1935	A-O	121	122	122	J'ne '12	122
Coal & RR 1st cur gu 6s	1922	M-N	107 1/2	106	106	Dec '12	
Dock & Imp 1st ext 6s	1943	J-J	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Nov '13	100 1/2
N Y & Green L gu g 5s	1946	M-N	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	Oct '13	98 1/2
N Y Sus & W 1st ref 5s	1937	J-J	74	78 1/2	78 1/2	Dec '06	
2d gold 4 1/2s	1937	F-A	102 1/2	103	103	Aug '13	81
General gold 5s	1940	F-A	102 1/2	103	103	May '12	102 1/2
Terminal 1st gold 5s	1943	M-N	94	94 1/2	94 1/2		
Mid of N J 1st ext 5s	1942	J-D	91	107 1/2	108	May '12	93
Wilk & Ea 1st gu 5s	1926	J-D	104	105	105	Nov '13	105 1/2
Ev & Ind 1st con gu g 6s	1926	J-J	104	105	105	Nov '13	105 1/2
Evans & T H 1st cons 6s	1921	J-J	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Sep '13	98 1/2
1st general gold 5s	1942	A-O					
Mt Vernon 1st gold 6s	1923	A-O					
Sull Co Branch 1st g 5s	1930	A-O					
Florida E Coast 1st 4 1/2s	1959	J-D	92	94	94	Oct '13	92
Port St Ud Co 1st g 4 1/2s	1941	J-J	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2		
Ft W & Rio Gr 1st g 4s	1928	J-J					
Great Northern							
O B & Q col trust 4s	1921	J-J	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2		
Registered	1921	J-J					
1st & refunding 4 1/2s ser A	1961	J-J	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2		
Registered	1961	J-J					
St Paul M & Man 4s	1933	J-J	118 1/2	119	119	Oct '13	118 1/2
1st consol gold 6s	1933	J-J	115	115	117 1/2	Aug '13	117 1/2
Registered	1933	J-J					
Reduced to gold 4 1/2s	1933	J-J	99 1/2	101	101	Nov '13	99 1/2
Registered	1933	J-J					

BONDS		Price		Week's		Range	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Friday		Range or		Since	
Week Ending Nov. 21.		Nov. 21		Last Sale		Jan. 1	
	Bonds Sold	Bid	Ask	Low	High	Low	High
St P M & M (Continued)							
Mont ext 1st gold 4s	1937	J-D	93 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2		
Registered	1937	J-D	91 1/2	94 1/2	93	J'ne '11	
Pacific ext guar 4s	1940	J-J	87 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	Mch '11	
E Minn Nor Div 1st g 4s	1948	A-O	90 1/2	95	97	Sep '12	
Minn Union 1st g 6s	1922	J-J	108 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	Sep '12	
Mont C 1st gu g 6s	1937	J-J	118 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	J'ly '13	120
Registered	1937	J-J					
1st guar gold 5s	1937	J-J	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	May '08	105 1/2
Registered	1937	J-J					
Will & S F 1st gold 5s	1938	J-D	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	J'ne '13	104 1/2
Gulf & S 1st ref & t g 5s	1952	J-J	88 1/2	94	90	Oct '13	85
Registered	1952	J-J					
Hock Val 1st cons g 4 1/2s	1999	J-J	96 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Sep '08	96
Registered	1999	J-J					
Col & H V 1st ext g 4s	1948	A-O	83	83	83	Apr '13	82
Col & Tot 1st ext 4s	1955	F-A	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	Apr '13	82 1/2
Hous Belt & Term 1st 5s	1937	J-J	93 1/2	100	100	Dec '12	100
Illinois Central 1st gold 4s	1951	J-J	83	84 1/2	84 1/2	Oct '13	84 1/2
Registered	1951	J-J					
1st gold 3 1/2s	1951	J-J	81 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	Feb '13	83 1/2
Registered	1951	J-J					
Extended 1st g 3 1/2s	1951	A-O	66 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	May '09	
Registered	1951	A-O					
1st gold 3s sterling	1951	M-S	90	90	90	J'ly '09	90
Registered	1951	M-S					
Coll trust gold 4s	1952	A-O	90	90	90	Sep '12	90
Registered	1952	A-O					
1st ref 4s	1952	J-J	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	Sep '12	87 1/2
Purchased lines 3 1/2s	1952	J-J	76 1/2	80 1/2	78	Nov '13	77
L N O & Tex gold 4s	1953	M-N	82 1/2	90	87 1/2	Nov '13	87

BONDS				N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE				BONDS				N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE			
Week Ending Nov. 21				Week Ending Nov. 21				Week Ending Nov. 21				Week Ending Nov. 21			
	Price	Week's	Range		Price	Week's	Range		Price	Week's	Range		Price	Week's	Range
	Friday	Range or	Since		Friday	Range or	Since		Friday	Range or	Since		Friday	Range or	Since
	Nov. 21	Last Sale	Jan. 1		Nov. 21	Last Sale	Jan. 1		Nov. 21	Last Sale	Jan. 1		Nov. 21	Last Sale	Jan. 1
Manila RR—Sou lines 4s. 1936	M-N	75	77	77	Mch '10				N Y New Haven & Hartf—	J-J	85	79	79	79	89 1/2
Internat lnt con g 4s 1977	M-S	75	77	77	Nov '10				Non-conv debent 4s. 1955	J-J	85	79	79	79	89 1/2
Stamped guaranteed 1977	M-S	75	77	77	Nov '10				Non-conv 4s. 1956	M-N	77 1/2	77	77	77	87 1/2
Min & St L 1st gold 7s. 1927	J-D	108	124 1/2	124 1/2	Oct '12				Conv debenture 3 1/2s. 1956	J-J	85 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	87
Pacific Ext 1st gold 6s. 1921	A-O	100 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	Aug '11				Conv debenture 6s. 1948	J-J	108 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/4	107 3/4	126
1st consol gold 6s. 1934	M-S	88 1/2	90	88 1/2					20-yr conv deb 6s (wh iss) 1954	M-N	102 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4	102 3/4	126 1/2
1st and refund gold 4s. 1949	M-S	54	54	54	Oct '13				Harlem R-P Deb 1st 4s. 1954	M-N	80	80	80	80	98 1/2
Des M & Ft D 1st gu 4s. 1935	J-J	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	Dec '12				B & N Y Air Line 1st 4s. 1955	F-A	87	87	87	87	90 1/2
M StP&SBM con g 4sint gu 1938	J-J	91	93	93	Nov '13				Cent New Eng 1st gu 4s. 1961	J-E	104 1/2	110	110	110	110
1st Chic Term's 4s. 1941	M-N	96	96	96	Nov '13				Housatonic R cons g 5s. 1937	M-N	80	80	80	80	98 1/2
M S & A 1st 4s int gu 1926	J-J	91	91	91	Nov '13				NYW Ches&B 1st ser 1 1/2s 46	J-M	80	80	80	80	98 1/2
Mississippi Central 1st 5s. 1949	J-D	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	Mch '11				N H & Derby cons cy 5s. 1918	M-N	104 1/2	107	107	107	110
Mo Kan & Tex 1st gold 4s. 1990	F-A	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	Nov '13				New England cons 5s. 1945	J-J	80	80	80	80	98 1/2
1st ext gold 5s. 1944	M-N	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	Nov '13				Consol 4s. 1945	J-J	80	80	80	80	98 1/2
1st & refund 4s. 2004	M-S	68	68	68	Nov '13				Provident Secur deb 4s. 1957	M-N	72	72	72	72	83 1/2
Gen sinking fund 4 1/2s. 1936	J-O	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	Nov '13				N Y C & W ref 1st g 4s. 1992	M-S	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	92 1/2
St Louis Div 1st ref g 4s. 2001	A-O	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	Apr '13				Registered 5s, 0000 only. 1992	M-S	83	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	92 1/2
Dal & Wa 1st gu g 5s. 1940	M-N	98	100	100	Nov '13				Gen'l 4s. 1955	J-D	83	83	83	83	95
Kan O & Pac 1st g 5s. 1940	F-A	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	Nov '13				Norfolk Sou 1st & ref A 5s. 1961	F-A	95	95	95	95	99 1/2
Mo K & E 1st gu g 6s. 1942	A-O	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	Nov '13				Norfolk Sou 1st gold 5s. 1941	M-N	98	98	98	98	100
M K & T of T 1st gu g 5s. 1942	M-S	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	Oct '13				Improvement & ext g 6s. 1924	F-A	117 1/2	113	113	113	123
Sher Sh & So 1st gu 5s. 1942	J-D	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	Oct '13				New River 1st gold 6s. 1924	F-A	117 1/2	113	113	113	123
Texas & Okla 1st gu 5s. 1943	M-S	99	101 1/2	101 1/2	Mch '13				N & W Ry 1st cons g 4s. 1996	A-O	93	93	93	93	100 1/2
Missouri Pac 1st cons g 6s. 1920	M-N	103	103	103	Nov '13				Registered. 1996	A-O	93	93	93	93	100 1/2
Trust gold 5s stamped. 41917	M-S	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	Oct '12				Div 1st l & gen g 4s. 1944	J-O	88	88	88	88	98 1/2
Registered. 1944	F-A	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	May '12				10-25-year conv 4s. 1932	J-D	102 1/2	104	104	104	112 1/2
1st collateral gold 5s. 1920	F-A	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	May '12				10-20-year conv 4s. 1932	M-S	102 1/2	104	104	104	112 1/2
Registered. 1920	F-A	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	May '12				Convertible 4 1/2s. 1938	M-S	103	103	103 1/2	103 1/2	112 1/2
40-year gold loan 4s. 1945	M-S	65	65	65	May 11				Peach C & O Joint 4s. 1941	J-D	88	88	88	88	93
3d 7s extended at 4%. 1938	M-N	77	78 1/2	78 1/2	Nov 11				C & T 1st gu gold 5s. 1922	J-J	100 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	112 1/2
1st & ref conv 5s. 1939	M-S	88	89	89	Nov '13				Solo V & N E 1st gu g 4s. 1939	M-N	90	90	90	90	95 1/2
Cent Br Ry 1st gu g 4s. 1919	F-A	88	89	89	Nov '13				Northern Pacific prior l g 4s 1997	Q-J	93 1/2	93	93 1/2	93 1/2	98 1/2
Cent Br U P 1st g 4s. 1948	J-D	71	76	76	Sep '13				Registered. 1997	Q-J	93 1/2	93	93 1/2	93 1/2	98 1/2
Leroy & C V A L 1st g 5s. 1926	F-A	85	88 1/2	88 1/2	Mch '06				General lien gold 3s. 2004	Q-F	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	68 1/2
Pac R of Mo 1st ext g 4s. 1938	F-A	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	Nov '13				Registered. 2004	Q-F	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	68 1/2
2d ext gold 5s. 1938	J-J	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	Nov '13				St P-Duluth Div g 4s. 1996	J-D	85	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	92 1/2
St L R M & S gen con g 5s. 1931	A-O	102	104	104	Oct '12				Dul Short L 1st gu 6s. 1916	M-S	110	112	112	112	100 1/2
Gen con stamp gu g 5s. 1931	A-O	102	104	104	Oct '12				St P & N P gen gold 6s. 1923	Q-F	101	107	107	107	108 1/2
Unifed & ref gold 4s. 1929	J-J	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	Nov '12				Registered certificates. 1923	Q-F	101	107	107	107	108 1/2
Registered. 1929	J-J	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	Nov '12				St Paul & D. luth 1st 5s. 1931	F-A	101	107	107	107	108 1/2
Riv & G Div 1st g 4s. 1933	M-N	77 1/2	79	79	Oct '12				2d 5s. 1917	A-O	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
Verd V I & W 1st g 5s. 1926	M-N	113 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	Jan '13				1st consol gold 4s. 1968	J-D	85	85	85	85	94 1/2
Mob & Ohio new gold 6s. 1927	F-A	107 1/2	111	112 1/2	Jan '13				Wash Cent 1st gold 4s. 1944	Q-F	80	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
1st extension gold 6s. 1927	Q-J	80	82	81 1/2	Oct '13				Nor Pac Term Co 1st g 6s. 1933	J-J	98	98	98	98	110 1/2
General gold 4s. 1938	M-S	80	82	81 1/2	Oct '13				Oregon Coast 1st & ref 4s. 1961	J-J	86	86 1/2	86	86	91 1/2
Montgom Div 1st 5s. 1947	F-A	95	103 1/2	103 1/2	Nov '13				Pacific Coast Co 1st g 6s. 1946	J-D	98	99	99	99	101 1/2
St Louis Div 5s. 1927	J-D	89 1/2	89	89	July '13				Pennsylvania RR—						
St L & Cairo guar g 4s. 1931	J-J	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	Nov '13				1st real est g 4s. 1923	M-N	93	98	96	96	106 1/2
Nashville Ch & St L 1st 5s 1928	A-O	103 1/2	111	111	Jan '18				Consol gold 5s. 1919	M-S	104	110	110	110	106 1/2
Jasper Branch 1st 5s 1928	A-O	102 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	Jan '13				Consol gold 4s. 1943	M-S	99	99 1/2	99 1/2	99	100 1/2
M C M W & A 1st 6s. 1917	J-J	102 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	Jan '13				Convertible gold 3 1/2s. 1915	J-D	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
T & P Branch 1st 6s. 1917	J-J	102 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	Jan '13				Registered. 1915	J-D	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Nat Rys of Mex prior lien 4 1/2s 1937	J-O	80	80	80	Feb '13				Consol gold 4s. 1945	J-D	98	100	100	100	95
Guaranteed general 4s. 1937	A-O	62 1/2	75	77	Feb '13				Alleg Va gen guar g 4s. 1945	M-S	100 1/2	95	95	95	102 1/2
Nat of Mex prior lien 4 1/2s. 1926	J-O	80	80	80	Feb '13				D R R R & B'g 1st gu 4s g 3/8 F-A	F-A	87 1/2	100	100	100	95 1/2
1st consol 4s. 1926	A-O	75	75	75	Aug '13				Phila Balt & W 1st g 4s. 1943	M-N	87 1/2	100	100	100	95 1/2
N O Mob & Chic 1st ref 5s. 1960	A-O	41	44	44	Nov '13				So Bay & Sou 1st g 5s. 1924	J-J	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100
N O & N E prior lien g 6s. 1915	A-O	104	104	104	Oct '13				Sunbury & Lewis 1st g 4s. 1936	J-J	102	102	102	102	100
New Orleans Term 1st 4s. 1963	J-J	80 1/2	83	83	Oct '13				U N J RR & Can gen 4s. 1944	M-S	90	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
N Y Central & H R g 3 1/2s. 1907	J-J	84	84	84	Oct '13				Pennsylvania Co—						
Registered. 1907	J-J	84	84	84	Oct '13				Guar 1st g 4 1/2s. 1921	J-J	100	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Debenture gold 4s. 1934	M-N	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '13				Registered. 1921	J-J	100	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
Registered. 1934	M-N	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '13				Guar 3 1/2s coll trust reg. 1937	M-S	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	87
Lake Shore coll g 3 1/2s. 1993	F-A	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	Nov '13				Trust C of coll trust ser B. 1941	F-A	98	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2
Registered. 1993	F-A	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	Nov '13				Guar 3 1/2s trust cfs D. 1944	J-D	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Mich Cent coll gold 3 1/2s. 1998	F-A	70	75	75	Oct '13				Guar 15-25-year trust cfs D. 1944	J-D	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2
Registered. 1998	F-A	70	75	75	Oct '13				Cin Leb & Nor gu 4s. 1951	A-O	84 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	96 1/2
Beech Creek 1st gu g 4s. 1936	J-J	90 1/2	93	93	Apr '13				Cl & Mar 1st gu g 4 1/2s. 1935	M-N	110	110	110	110	92 1/2
Registered. 1936	J-J	90 1/2	93	93	Apr '13				Cl & P gen gu g 4 1/2s. 1942	J-J	101	102	102	102	102
2d guar gold 5s. 1936															

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Table showing transactions at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending Nov. 21 1913, categorized by Stocks, Railroad Bonds, State Bonds, and U.S. Bonds.

Table comparing sales at New York Stock Exchanges for the week ending Nov. 21, 1913, and Jan. 1 to Nov. 21, 1912, across various categories like Stocks, Bonds, and Government Bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges for the week ending Nov. 21 1913, with columns for Listed Shares, Unlisted Shares, and Bond Sales.

Inactive and Unlisted Securities

All bond prices are now "and interest" except where marked "f."

Large table listing Inactive and Unlisted Securities, including Street Railways, New York City, Brooklyn, and other cities, with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

Large table listing various securities and companies, including Telegraph and Telephone, Industrial and Miscellaneous, and Standard Oil Stocks, with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial details.

Footnote explaining abbreviations and symbols used in the tables, such as 'Per share', 'Accrued dividend', 'Basis', etc.

SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES						Sales of the Week Shares	STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE	Range Since Jan. 1 On basis of 100-share lots		Range for previous Year 1913	
Saturday Nov 15	Monday Nov 17	Tuesday Nov 18	Wednesday Nov 19	Thursday Nov 20	Friday Nov 21			Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
*92 92 1/2	*91 91 1/2	*92 92 1/2	*92 92 1/2	Last Sale 92 1/2	92 1/2	100	Ach Top & Santa Fe	91 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	111 1/2
*97 97 1/2	*97 97 1/2	*97 97 1/2	*97 97 1/2	Last Sale 97 1/2	97 1/2	100	Do pref	95 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	104 1/2
200 200 1/2	200 200 1/2	200 200 1/2	200 200 1/2	Last Sale 200 1/2	200 1/2	100	Boston & Albany	190	215	211 1/2	222 1/2
83 83 1/2	84 84 1/2	85 85 1/2	85 85 1/2	Last Sale 85 1/2	85 1/2	100	Boston Elevated	82	114 1/2	112	134 1/2
180 180 1/2	180 180 1/2	180 180 1/2	180 180 1/2	Last Sale 180 1/2	180 1/2	100	Boston & Lowell	180	205	202	218
51 51 1/2	51 51 1/2	52 52 1/2	52 52 1/2	Last Sale 52 1/2	52 1/2	100	Boston & Maine	48 1/2	107 1/2	99	100 1/2
7 7 1/2	7 7 1/2	7 7 1/2	7 7 1/2	Last Sale 7 1/2	7 1/2	100	Boston & Providence	250	290	290	300
66 66 1/2	66 66 1/2	66 66 1/2	66 66 1/2	Last Sale 66 1/2	66 1/2	100	Boston Suburban El Cos.	7 Sep 2	10 1/2 Oct 31	10	11 1/2
38 38 1/2	38 38 1/2	38 38 1/2	38 38 1/2	Last Sale 38 1/2	38 1/2	100	Do pref	57 1/2	65	70	80
162 162 1/2	162 162 1/2	162 162 1/2	162 162 1/2	Last Sale 162 1/2	162 1/2	100	Boston & Worcester Elec Cos.	39	45	47	50
104 104 1/2	104 104 1/2	104 104 1/2	104 104 1/2	Last Sale 104 1/2	104 1/2	100	Do pref	162	168	165	170
200 200 1/2	200 200 1/2	200 200 1/2	200 200 1/2	Last Sale 200 1/2	200 1/2	100	Chic June Ry & USY	101 1/2	107	107 1/2	112
97 97 1/2	97 97 1/2	97 97 1/2	97 97 1/2	Last Sale 97 1/2	97 1/2	100	Do pref	200	200	200	200
*119 119 1/2	*119 119 1/2	*119 119 1/2	*119 119 1/2	Last Sale 119 1/2	119 1/2	100	Connecticut River	96	122	119	128
85 85 1/2	85 85 1/2	85 85 1/2	85 85 1/2	Last Sale 85 1/2	85 1/2	100	Fitchburg pref	104	126	124	128
98 1/2 98 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2	Last Sale 98 1/2	98 1/2	100	Do pref	82 1/2	88	83	85
11 11 1/2	11 11 1/2	11 11 1/2	11 11 1/2	Last Sale 11 1/2	11 1/2	100	Mass Electric Central	98	110	105	117
65 65 1/2	65 65 1/2	65 65 1/2	65 65 1/2	Last Sale 65 1/2	65 1/2	100	Mass Electric Cos.	114	119	116	123
75 1/2 75 1/2	75 1/2 75 1/2	75 1/2 75 1/2	75 1/2 75 1/2	Last Sale 75 1/2	75 1/2	100	Do pref stamped	65	79	76	83
50 50 1/2	50 50 1/2	50 50 1/2	50 50 1/2	Last Sale 50 1/2	50 1/2	100	N Y N H & Hartford	75 1/2	130	128	142 1/2
167 167 1/2	167 167 1/2	167 167 1/2	167 167 1/2	Last Sale 167 1/2	167 1/2	100	Do Rights	104	104	104	104
26 26 1/2	26 26 1/2	26 26 1/2	26 26 1/2	Last Sale 26 1/2	26 1/2	100	Northern N H	158	176 1/2	174 1/2	187
150 1/2 150 1/2	150 1/2 150 1/2	150 1/2 150 1/2	150 1/2 150 1/2	Last Sale 150 1/2	150 1/2	100	Old Colony	158	176 1/2	174 1/2	187
81 81 1/2	81 81 1/2	81 81 1/2	81 81 1/2	Last Sale 81 1/2	81 1/2	100	Rutland pref	139 1/2	162 1/2	152	176 1/2
129 129 1/2	129 129 1/2	129 129 1/2	129 129 1/2	Last Sale 129 1/2	129 1/2	100	Union Pacific	80 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2
69 69 1/2	69 69 1/2	69 69 1/2	69 69 1/2	Last Sale 69 1/2	69 1/2	100	Do pref	127	150	150	164
90 90 1/2	90 90 1/2	90 90 1/2	90 90 1/2	Last Sale 90 1/2	90 1/2	100	Vermont & Mass	67 1/2	81 1/2	80	87 1/2
43 43 1/2	43 43 1/2	43 43 1/2	43 43 1/2	Last Sale 43 1/2	43 1/2	100	Do pref	85	100	96	103 1/2
21 21 1/2	21 21 1/2	21 21 1/2	21 21 1/2	Last Sale 21 1/2	21 1/2	100	Amer Agricul Chem	41	57	54	63 1/2
16 1/2 16 1/2	16 1/2 16 1/2	16 1/2 16 1/2	16 1/2 16 1/2	Last Sale 16 1/2	16 1/2	100	Amer Pneu Service	90	99 1/2	98	105
108 1/2 108 1/2	108 1/2 108 1/2	108 1/2 108 1/2	108 1/2 108 1/2	Last Sale 108 1/2	108 1/2	100	Do pref	2 1/2	3	3	4 1/2
113 1/2 113 1/2	113 1/2 113 1/2	113 1/2 113 1/2	113 1/2 113 1/2	Last Sale 113 1/2	113 1/2	100	Amer Sugar Refin	108	118 1/2	114	132 1/2
119 1/2 119 1/2	118 1/2 118 1/2	118 1/2 118 1/2	118 1/2 118 1/2	Last Sale 118 1/2	118 1/2	100	Do pref	110	117 1/2	117 1/2	124 1/2
75 1/2 75 1/2	75 1/2 75 1/2	75 1/2 75 1/2	75 1/2 75 1/2	Last Sale 75 1/2	75 1/2	100	Amer Teleg & Teleg	118	140 1/2	137 1/2	149
60 60 1/2	60 60 1/2	60 60 1/2	60 60 1/2	Last Sale 60 1/2	60 1/2	100	American Woolen	118	140 1/2	137 1/2	149
97 100	97 100	97 100	97 100	Last Sale 97 100	97 100	100	Do pref	74	83 1/2	79 1/2	84 1/2
8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	Last Sale 8 1/2	8 1/2	100	Amoakear Manufacturing	59	75	75	84
16 16 1/2	16 16 1/2	16 16 1/2	16 16 1/2	Last Sale 16 1/2	16 1/2	100	Do pref	92 1/2	100	100 1/2	105 1/2
257 260	259 260	260 260	260 260	Last Sale 260 1/2	260 1/2	100	Am Gulf & W I S S L	5	10	5	9
130 140	139 140	139 140	139 140	Last Sale 139 1/2	139 1/2	100	Do pref	10	19 1/2	10 1/2	20
99 100	99 100	99 100	99 100	Last Sale 99 100	99 100	100	East Boston Land	9	15	9	17 1/2
91 92	91 92	92 92	92 92	Last Sale 92 1/2	92 1/2	100	General Elec Illum	257	288 1/2	272 1/2	300
92 92	92 92	92 92	92 92	Last Sale 92 1/2	92 1/2	100	McElwain (WH) 1st pf	130	186 1/2	155	189
216 218	216 217 1/2	216 217 1/2	216 217 1/2	Last Sale 216 1/2	216 1/2	100	Massachusetts Gas Cos	87	103 1/2	103	107
25 30	25 30	25 30	25 30	Last Sale 25 30	25 30	100	Do pref	86	106	98	107
135 137	136 137 1/2	136 137 1/2	136 137 1/2	Last Sale 136 1/2	136 1/2	100	Morganthaler Lino	209	220	214 1/2	229
152 152 1/2	152 152 1/2	152 152 1/2	152 152 1/2	Last Sale 152 1/2	152 1/2	100	Mexican Telephons	3	3	3	4 1/2
154 154 1/2	154 154 1/2	154 154 1/2	154 154 1/2	Last Sale 154 1/2	154 1/2	100	B & C Cotton Yarn	17	17	17	18 1/2
104 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 104 1/2	Last Sale 104 1/2	104 1/2	100	Do pref	67 1/2	71 1/2	70	77 1/2
27 27 1/2	27 27 1/2	27 27 1/2	27 27 1/2	Last Sale 27 1/2	27 1/2	100	72 N & Telephone	133	160	148 1/2	164
26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	Last Sale 26 1/2	26 1/2	100	Pullman Co	149 1/2	165 1/2	158	184
99 1/2 99 1/2	99 1/2 99 1/2	99 1/2 99 1/2	99 1/2 99 1/2	Last Sale 99 1/2	99 1/2	100	Swiff Button-Hole	10	18	17 1/2	19 1/2
47 1/2 47 1/2	47 1/2 47 1/2	47 1/2 47 1/2	47 1/2 47 1/2	Last Sale 47 1/2	47 1/2	100	Ryce & Co	101	108	98 1/2	109 1/2
56 56 1/2	56 56 1/2	56 56 1/2	56 56 1/2	Last Sale 56 1/2	56 1/2	100	Torrington	25	28 1/2	27	32
106 106 1/2	105 1/2 105 1/2	105 1/2 105 1/2	105 1/2 105 1/2	Last Sale 105 1/2	105 1/2	100	Do pref	25	28 1/2	28 1/2	31
271 275	271 275	271 275	271 275	Last Sale 271 275	271 275	100	Union Copper L & M	25	34	25	34
201 201 1/2	201 201 1/2	201 201 1/2	201 201 1/2	Last Sale 201 1/2	201 1/2	100	United Fruit	147	182	174 1/2	208 1/2
11 11 1/2	11 11 1/2	11 11 1/2	11 11 1/2	Last Sale 11 1/2	11 1/2	100	Un Shoe Mach Corp	25	25 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2
34 1/2 34 1/2	34 1/2 34 1/2	34 1/2 34 1/2	34 1/2 34 1/2	Last Sale 34 1/2	34 1/2	100	U S Steel Corp	5,051	50 1/2	50 1/2	58 1/2
70 1/2 70 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2	Last Sale 70 1/2	70 1/2	100	Do pref	102 1/2	111	107 1/2	116 1/2
17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2 17 1/2	Last Sale 17 1/2	17 1/2	100	Adventure Copper	25	6	5	11 1/2
4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	Last Sale 4 1/2	4 1/2	100	Almeek	25	255	300	370
30 30 1/2	30 30 1/2	30 30 1/2	30 30 1/2	Last Sale 30 1/2	30 1/2	100	Alaska Gold	10	24 1/2	2	34 1/2
68 68 1/2	68 68 1/2	68 68 1/2	68 68 1/2	Last Sale 68 1/2	68 1/2	100	Algonah Mining	25	15	2	34 1/2
40 1/2 40 1/2	40 1/2 40 1/2	40 1/2 40 1/2	40 1/2 40 1/2	Last Sale 40 1/2	40 1/2	100	Allouez	25	29 1/2	35	50 1/2
17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2 17 1/2	Last Sale 17 1/2	17 1/2	100	Amalgamated Copper	100	62	60	92 1/2
30 30 1/2	30 30 1/2	30 30 1/2	30 30 1/2	Last Sale 30 1/2	30 1/2	100	Am Zinc Lead & Sm	25	16 1/2	24 1/2	35
68 68 1/2	68 68 1/2	68 68 1/2	68 68 1/2	Last Sale 68 1/2	68 1/2	100	Arizona Commercial	5	5 1/2	2	6 1/2
40 1/2 40 1/2	40 1/2 40 1/2	40 1/2 40 1/2	40 1/2 40 1/2	Last Sale 40 1/2	40 1/2	100	Bosk Corp Cop & SIMG	5	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2 17 1/2	Last Sale 17 1/2	17 1/2	100	Butte & Sulphur Cop	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	19 1/2
37 37 1/2	37 37 1/2	37 37 1/2	37 37 1/2	Last Sale 37 1/2	37 1/2	100	Butte & Sulphur Cop (Ltd)	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	19 1/2
21 21 1/2	21 21 1/2	21 21 1/2	21 21 1/2	Last Sale 21 1/2	21 1/2	100	Calumet & Arizona	10	58 1/2	57 1/2	61 1/2
11 11 1/2	11 11 1/2	11 11 1/2	11 11 1/2	Last Sale 11 1/2	11 1/2	100	Calumet & Hecla	25	39 1/2	38 1/2	40 1/2
99 99 1/2	99 99 1/2	99 99 1/2	99 99 1/2	Last Sale 99 1/2	99 1/2	100	Centennial	25	10	13	15 1/2
31 31 1/2	31 31 1/2	31 31 1/2	31 31 1/2	Last Sale 31 1/2	31 1/2	100	Chino Copper	5	30 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2
14 14 1/2	14 14 1/2	14 14 1/2	14 14 1/2	Last Sale 14 1/2	14 1/2	100	Copper Range Con Co	100	35 1/2	35 1/2	48 1/2
3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	Last Sale 3 1/2	3 1/2	100	D				

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS.

The following table shows the gross earnings of every STEAM railroad from which regular weekly or monthly returns can be obtained. The first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last two columns the earnings for the period from July 1 to and including the latest week or month. We add a supplementary statement to show the fiscal year totals of those roads whose fiscal year does not begin with July, but covers some other period. The returns of the electric railways are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

Main table of Railroad Gross Earnings with columns for Road, Latest Gross Earnings (Week of Month, Current Year, Previous Year), and July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Includes sub-sections for 'Various Fiscal Years' and 'AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly'.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table showing Weekly and Monthly aggregates of gross earnings. Columns include Weekly/Monthly Summaries, Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, and %.

Notes and footnotes explaining the data, including: 'a Mexican currency', 'b Does not include earnings of Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Railway from Nov. 1 1911', 'c Includes the Bost... and Albany, the New York & Ottawa, the St. Lawrence & Adirondack and the Ottawa & New York Railway, the latter of which, being a Canadian...'

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the second week of November. The table covers 33 roads and shows 4.45% decrease in the aggregate under the same week last year.

Table with columns: Second Week of November, 1913, 1912, Increase, Decrease. Lists 33 roads and their earnings for both years, along with percentage changes.

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current, Previous), Net Earnings (Current, Previous). Lists monthly earnings for various roads.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table listing industrial companies and their earnings for various months, including Canton Electric, Cities Service Co., Detroit Edison, etc.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c., Bal. of Net Earnings. Lists interest charges and surplus for various roads.

Table with columns: Companies, Int., Rentals, &c., Bal. of Net Earnings. Lists earnings for companies like Mt Whitney Pow & El., Muncie Elec Light, etc.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

Large table with columns: Name of Road, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), Jan. 1 to latest date (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists numerous electric railway and traction companies.

c These figures are for consolidated company.

Electric Railway Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway gross and net earnings reported this week:

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current, Previous), Net Earnings (Current, Previous). Lists net earnings for various electric railway roads.

Roads.	Gross Earnings		Net Earnings	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Lehigh Valley Transi. b. Oct	145,647	126,734	90,299	77,538
Nov 1 to Oct 31	1,758,650	1,479,383	1,021,828	838,893
Louisville Railway	281,485	275,458	122,582	120,426
Jan 1 to Oct 31	2,690,011	2,601,695	1,141,779	1,108,456
Phila Rapid Transit	2,113,530	2,093,814	9 02,893	854,174
July 1 to Oct 31	8,079,518	7,851,893	3,366,324	3,182,907
Portl (Ore) Ry, L & P. a. Oct	574,524	565,839	295,885	282,810
Jan 1 to Oct 31	5,540,021	5,484,589	2,789,832	2,723,292
St Jos Ry, L, H & P. a. Oct	103,814	103,953	41,945	47,388
Jan 1 to Oct 31	1,023,979	968,178	432,983	411,022
Utilities Improvement. Oct	151,661		146,916	
Jan 1 to Oct 31	1,433,502		1,405,302	
Virginia Ry & Pow Co. b. Oct	445,822	408,327	223,420	203,654
July 1 to Oct 31	1,739,298	1,619,360	857,213	801,826
Wash Balt & Annap. b. Oct	67,026	65,905	29,706	32,217
Jan 1 to Oct 31	695,398	650,372	346,086	329,551
Wisconsin Gas & Elec. a. Oct	67,619	58,239	20,181	19,399
Jan 1 to Oct 31	613,139	555,608	160,518	165,451
York Railways. b. Oct	69,278	65,183	30,051	32,379
Jan 1 to Oct 31	631,341	589,092	296,865	271,622

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.
b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Roads.	Int., Rentals, &c.		Bal. of Net Earns.	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Bangor Ry & Elec. Oct	17,354	17,033	23,162	19,158
Jan 1 to Oct 31	172,875	165,078	173,110	158,279
Chattanooga Ry & Light. Oct	25,856	22,600	11,055	16,374
Jan 1 to Oct 31	245,895	219,388	164,196	136,370
Consol Cities L & P & Tr. Oct	33,361		27,163	
Jan 1 to Oct 31	310,919		329,565	
Lehigh Valley Transi. Oct	47,012	42,563	43,287	34,975
Nov 1 to Oct 31	552,087	498,084	469,741	340,808
Louisville Railway	70,167	66,001	268,189	275,314
Jan 1 to Oct 31	698,500	647,334	2610,658	2656,778
Phila Rapid Transit	796,599	759,121	106,294	95,053
July 1 to Oct 31	3,195,246	3,036,442	1,71,078	146,465
Portl (Ore) Ry, L & P. Oct	174,259	149,291	121,626	133,519
Jan 1 to Oct 31	1,656,691	1,457,823	1,133,141	1,265,469
St Joseph Ry, L, H & P. Oct	19,818	19,631	22,127	27,757
Jan 1 to Oct 31	200,940	196,640	232,043	214,382
Virginia Ry & Pow Co. Oct	134,962	124,726	296,760	285,162
July 1 to Oct 31	532,888	496,114	2356,960	2336,841
Wash Balt & Annapolis. Oct	24,262	22,798	26,724	29,790
Jan 1 to Oct 31	240,761	225,248	211,760	210,189
Wisconsin Gas & El. Oct	8,900	8,873	21,677	20,642
Jan 1 to Oct 31	89,400	88,224	277,338	281,342
York Railways	21,424	20,836	29,119	21,854
Jan 1 to Oct 31	212,580	208,612	288,302	266,442

z After allowing for other income received.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Annual Reports.—An index to annual reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies which have been published during the preceding month will be given on the last Saturday of each month. This index will not include reports in the issue of the "Chronicle" in which it is published. The latest index will be found in the issue of Oct. 25. The next will appear in that of Nov. 29.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

(Report for Fiscal Year ended June 30 1913.)

On subsequent pages will be found the report of President Willard for the year 1912-13; also the detailed comparative income account for two years, showing the operations of the entire system (including all affiliated lines, excepting the Staten Island Ry., the Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry. and the Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal R.R.), and the general balance sheet of the system for three years.

The comparative traffic statistics and income account for four years are as follows:

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.				
	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Miles operated June 30.	4,456	4,455	4,434	4,434
Operations—				
Tons fgt. carr. (rev. only)	72,461,064	64,704,070	60,547,887	62,797,745
Tons freight carried one mile only	14313128233	12490418797	11703539445	12024583527
Av. rate per ton per mile	0.560 cts.	0.580 cts.	0.578 cts.	0.577 cts.
Passengers carried	22,879,239	22,178,298	21,969,166	21,107,120
Passengers carried 1 mile	805,206,527	766,169,876	795,884,886	763,448,759
Av. rate per pass. per m.	1.930 cts.	1.926 cts.	1.911 cts.	1.897 cts.
Avge. train-load (tons) (revenue only)	620	554	441	442
Earn. per pass. train m.	\$0.9806	\$0.9494	\$0.9817	\$0.9473
Earn. per fgt. train mile (revenue only)	\$3.4718	\$3.2168	\$2.5465	\$2.5534
Gross earnings per mile, including outside oper	\$23,187	\$21,109	\$20,292	\$20,333
GENERAL INCOME ACCOUNT YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.				
	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Earnings—				
Freight	80,194,490	72,465,544	67,629,937	69,408,113
Passengers	15,537,078	14,754,912	15,208,432	14,485,585
Mail, express and miscel	4,802,665	4,437,663	4,424,691	4,219,727
Other than transport'n.	1,021,899	936,204	881,944	787,827
Gross earnings	101,556,132	92,594,323	88,145,004	88,901,252
Expenses—				
Maint. of way and struc.	14,019,620	11,365,454	10,279,616	11,661,410
Maintenance of equip't.	18,323,210	16,651,535	15,881,620	16,373,776
Traffic expenses	2,026,274	1,950,599	1,948,966	1,877,204
Transportation expenses	37,274,397	32,751,234	32,818,500	29,738,992
General expenses	2,136,137	1,990,716	1,837,365	1,682,419
Total expenses	73,779,638	64,709,538	62,766,067	61,333,801
P. c. of exp. to earnings	(72.65)	(69.88)	(71.21)	(68.99)
Net earnings	27,776,494	27,884,785	25,378,937	27,567,451
Outside oper.—net def.	874,311	666,640	148,312	599,633
Total net revenues	26,902,183	27,218,145	25,230,625	26,967,818
Railway tax accruals	2,960,905	2,783,195	2,596,250	2,469,964
Operating income	23,941,278	24,434,950	22,634,375	24,497,854

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Int. and divs. on secur. owned	3,045,463	2,363,569	2,389,578	1,744,746
Other interest	921,696	834,584	1,398,815	1,381,863
Joint facilities and miscellaneous rents	1,065,493	949,660	699,995	696,495
Miscellaneous	179,554	190,080	611,210	612,794
Gross corporate inc.—Deduct—	29,153,484	28,777,843	627,530,973	628,715,752
Hire of equip.—net bal.	627,139	528,554	772,567	437,653
Joint facilities and miscellaneous rents	979,652	972,461	61,026,514	61,023,675
Misc. taxes accrued	152,477	201,754	(a)	(a)
Interest on funded debt	13,837,799	13,028,454	612,558,459	610,763,826
Other interest	157,469	80,176	6350,575	6234,044
Misc. deductions	16,836	25,993	62,867	68,966
Additions & betterments				415,761
Sink. & other res'v' fds.	47,861	42,393	(b)	(b)
Preferred divs. (4%)	2,354,891	2,355,059	2,355,545	2,355,675
Common divs. (6%)	9,120,976	9,121,073	9,120,600	9,118,538
Total deductions	27,295,101	26,355,916	626,187,127	624,358,138
Balance, surplus	1,858,383	2,421,927	1,343,846	4,357,614

a Miscellaneous tax accruals were not stated separately in the two earlier years, but were included with railway taxes.
b Comparison of the items so marked is inaccurate, the figures having been somewhat changed in later year; the final results, however, remain unchanged.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Assets—			
Road and equipment	333,789,569	323,402,684	308,444,838
Stocks and bonds	217,171,445	185,479,549	184,863,983
Advances to proprietary, &c., cos	4,313,499	80,058	80,058
Miscellaneous investments	30,666,825	55,345,285	54,948,338
Cash	11,664,821	9,263,125	7,539,415
Bonds in treasury	8,702,394	9,615,822	8,466,257
Marketable securities	4,077,190	4,158,904	1,026,507
Loans and bills receivable	8,522,758	6,165,776	18,750,934
Traffic, &c., balances	1,255,961	322,070	249,771
Agents and conductors	3,142,638	3,966,765	2,456,822
Materials and supplies	10,801,154	7,910,498	7,311,150
Miscellaneous accounts	6,646,710	6,043,929	8,827,551
Temporary advances	561,397	682,264	527,844
Special deposits	866,040	7,219,868	17,000
Reserve, &c., funds	1,584,529	1,487,315	1,516,266
Other deferred debit items	1,784,913	1,233,329	456,760
Total	645,051,843	622,377,241	605,403,436
Liabilities—			
Common stock	152,317,468	152,246,988	152,236,988
Preferred stock	60,000,000	59,989,246	59,986,966
Outstanding securities constituent companies (stock liability)		81,434	83,714
Funded debt	365,674,326	343,882,779	332,135,076
Loans and bills payable		223,333	300,333
Traffic, &c., balances	1,684,671	476,873	341,732
Vouchers and wages	9,273,322	7,706,351	5,520,950
Matured interest, dividends, &c	2,754,191	2,553,214	2,540,182
Matured mortgage, &c	132,700	10,500	20,500
Advances due other companies		273,222	273,222
Miscellaneous accounts payable	1,032,804	854,634	777,379
Accrued interest, dividends, &c	8,251,602	7,486,453	7,278,777
Provident funds	2,584,826	1,976,051	1,821,654
Other deferred credit items	1,204,721	1,306,960	1,233,715
Add'ns to property since June 30 1907	1,227,759	1,227,759	1,227,759
Other reserve funds	1,503,292	1,326,963	1,172,100
Profit and loss	37,410,162	40,754,431	38,452,419
Total	645,051,843	622,377,241	605,403,436

—V. 97, p. 727, 802.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

The remarks, signed by Chairman Henry Walters and President T. M. Emerson, together with the comparative balance sheet, will be found on subsequent pages. Below we give comparative statistics of operation and comparative income account for several years.

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Average miles	4,611	4,524	4,494	4,482
Passengers carried (No.)	9,117,383	8,552,506	8,159,880	7,232,089
Pass. carried one mile	398,762,647	376,232,408	350,521,055	304,534,596
Av. rate per pass. per m.	2.246 cts.	2.234 cts.	2.204 cts.	2.224 cts.
Freight (rev. tonnage)	13,032,586	11,885,030	11,688,577	11,297,846
Tons one mile (revenue)	203,664,060	182,598,508	177,641,810	163,988,095
Av. rate per ton per mile	1.203 cts.	1.230 cts.	1.215 cts.	1.273 cts.
Pass. earns. per train m.	\$1.00	\$0.97	\$0.93	\$0.87
Freight earns. per tr. m.	\$2.69	\$2.58	\$2.52	\$2.56
Gross earns. per mile	\$7.833	\$7.395	\$7.036	\$6.651

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Operating Revenues—				
Freight	\$24,497,523	\$22,452,360	\$21,587,361	\$20,870,397
Passenger	8,931,836	8,407,624	7,723,854	6,773,332
Mail, express & misc.	2,693,713	2,603,574	2,311,234	2,166,539
Total oper. revenues	\$36,123,072	\$33,463,558	\$31,622,449	\$29,810,268
Operating Expenses—				
Maint. of way & struc.	\$4,667,357	\$4,273,545	\$3,926,568	\$3,760,197
Maint. of equipment	5,581,307	5,038,547	4,583,890	4,275,966
Traffic expenses	618,145	566,317	537,083	499,323
Transportation expenses	12,821,636	11,752,55		

International & Great Northern Ry.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Average miles operated, Passengers carried, Tons carried, etc.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Income account table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Operating Revenues, Operating Expenses, Taxes accrued, etc.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Balance sheet table with 4 columns: 1913, 1912, 1913, 1912. Includes Assets and Liabilities.

*After deducting \$194,859 for reserve for accrued depreciation.—V. 97, p. 887, 1357.

The Virginian Railway Company.

(Report for the Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

Raymond DuPuy, V.-Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Sept. 8 wrote in substance (compare map, &c., on pages 133 and 132 of "Railway and Industrial Section"):

Results.—Operating revenue from freight traffic increased \$914,447, equal to 20.61%; from passenger traffic, \$75,994, or 28.78%. Total operating revenue increased \$1,004,985, equal to 30.77%; operating expenses increased \$402,364, or 13.54%, and net revenue from operation increased \$602,621, equal to 32.30%. Gross income increased \$839,405, equal to 47.58%. The ratio of operating expense to operating revenue was 57.75%, as against 61.43% for 1911-12. Taxes increased \$20,100, equal to 10.35%.

Financial.—In order that the debit balance of profit and loss account which had accumulated prior to the changes in your company's financial plan (referred to in V. 95, p. 1270) might be canceled through a further adjustment of the capital liabilities, the holders of a large proportion of the capital stock voluntarily surrendered to the treasury 35,785 shares of their holdings of common stock. The outstanding stock was then reduced to \$3,578,500 by cancellation of these shares, in consideration of which the debit balance of profit and loss account at June 30 1912 was canceled and credit balance of \$46 was brought down at the commencement of this year's account.

At the close of the fiscal year there were charged to profit and loss account the unextinguished balances of discount on first lien equipment notes and expenses of and fees for recording mortgage of May 1 1912, amounting together to \$188,691. All assets of this character were thus eliminated from the balance sheet and there remained a credit balance in profit and loss account of \$928,341.

Leased Branch Lines.—In last year's report you were advised of the lease to your company of the Piney River & Paint Creek RR. in West Virginia. Your company has sub-let a half interest in this road to the Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co., which granted us trackage rights for five years from Dec. 1 1912 over its Raleigh & South Western branch from Pemberton, the terminus of your Winding Gulf branch, to a junction with the Piney River & Paint Creek RR. at Beckley Junction and also over certain connecting spur tracks to coal mines.

On Nov. 12 1912 your company and the Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co. jointly leased the White Oak Ry. for a term of five years, beginning Dec. 1 1912, and your company granted to the Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co. trackage rights and over your line from Bishop to Wierwood in Fayette County, W. Va., 9.11 miles, and also over one mile of your Glen White branch in Raleigh County. The White Oak Ry. has a total trackage of 18.36 miles in Fayette and Raleigh Counties, W. Va.

West Virginia Passenger Revenue Reserve.—A decree was entered during the year in litigation pending in West Virginia since 1909, holding that under existing conditions the "2-cent fare" law of 1907 of that State was confiscatory as to your company and enjoining its application thereto, the right being reserved to make the law applicable hereafter from and after such time as it shall no longer be confiscatory in its application. The excess fare to June 30 1912, held in reserve and not credited to current earnings in former years, has now been credited as a separate item to profit and loss account of this year.

Equipment, Improvements, &c.—In addition to the four Mallet locomotives mentioned in last year's report as having been received in August 1912 and paid for by the issue of pref. stock, there have been received and paid for in cash during the year 12 locomotives, 700 50-ton steel coal cars and 9 other cars costing \$987,446. The expenditure on maintenance of equipment was \$1,090,727, an increase of \$221,800, equal to 25.53%.

Average Unit Amounts Expended for Repairs.

Table with 4 columns: Locomotives, Pass. Car, Freight Car, Road Mile. Includes data for 1912-13, 1911-12, 1910-11.

In the construction of the railway, although the great majority of bridges and waterways were of steel and concrete, it was necessary, owing to inaccessibility, &c., that a considerable number of wooden viaducts and trestles should be used. In the past two years many of these wooden structures have been replaced with permanent work of steel and concrete and operating expenses has been charged its full proportion of the cost, amounting in the past year to about \$135,000. During this year eight wooden bridges, aggregating 1,904 ft., have been replaced with permanent structures and contracts have been let for replacing 36 additional wooden bridges, aggregating 2,789 ft. After the present year the expenditure for this purpose should grow less.

The renewals have likewise been unusually heavy the past year. It was impracticable to get oak ties on portions of the line during construction, and therefore pine ties were used. These, having served their life, are being replaced by white oak ties at an increased cost.

In addition to the tunnels previously reported, concrete lining has been completed on 4 tunnels aggregating 3,608 ft. and on 200 ft. of the Allegheny tunnel, which is about a mile long and will not be finished before 1914.

Five combination frame freight and passenger stations have been built. During the year 18.75 miles of new tracks have been laid in sidings, spur tracks and yards and 152,798 cubic yards of crushed rock ballast have been put in the track.

Your board has authorized the construction of 5 miles of double track from Mullens, where the Winding Gulf branch joins the main line, through the Elmora yard to a point one-half mile east of Taft. Also additional tracks at Pemberton, Sophia, Woodbay and Seneca, together with additional tracks in the Elmora yard. [Net amounts expended during year for additions to road, \$376,080; net additions to equipment, \$1,155,040.]

New Industries.—There were 63 new industries located on the line during the fiscal year, viz.: Coal operations (2), tobacco warehouse, creamery, brick yard, can factory, stone quarry, lime kiln, ice plant, ice cream plant, light and power plant, cedar chest factory, shuttle block factory, stove mill, wood-working plant, barrel and truck package factory, planing mills (6), saw mills and lumber plants (30), canneries (11).

General Remarks.—The lines leased and trackage agreements made during the year have proved satisfactory, and would have added considerably more to our revenue had it not been for the unsettled labor conditions in the coal fields. The expenditures, made to enable your company to handle its business more economically, and the further improvements authorized in its results and it is believed that the further improvements authorized will tend to still more economy in operation. It will be noted that while gross revenue increased \$1,004,985, your company's fuel bill showed an actual decrease of \$1,193, although the price of coal was the same. This was caused largely by the more than satisfactory performances of your last new Mallet and Mikado engines and of eight other Mallet engines previously bought which were rebuilt to conform to the improved type of the new engines. The cost of such rebuilding, \$82,169, was charged to operation.

Classification of Freight—Products of (Tons).

Table with 4 columns: 1912-13, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10. Includes Agr. Animal, Mines, Forest, Mfrs. &c. Total.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

Traffic statistics table with 4 columns: 1912-13, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10. Includes Average mileage, Tons (revenue) carried, Tons carried one mile, etc.

GENERAL INCOME ACCOUNT.

General income account table with 4 columns: 1912-13, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10. Includes Operating Revenue, Freight, Passenger, Mail, express and misc., Gross revenue, Operating Expenses, etc.

Total operating expen. \$3,374,156; Net revenue, \$2,468,428; Taxes, 214,300.

Operating income, \$2,254,128; Other income, 349,598.

Gross income, \$2,603,726; Deductions, \$1,250,000.

Interest on funded debt, \$1,250,000; Int. on equip't obligations, 114,050.

Other interest, 2,760; Discount on first lien equip't notes writ. off, 22,500.

Miscellaneous, 1,325; Rents, 194,658.

Total deductions, \$1,585,291; Balance, sur. or def., sur. \$1,018,435.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Balance sheet table with 4 columns: 1913, 1912, 1913, 1912. Includes Assets and Liabilities.

a After deducting depreciation reserve of \$375,222.

b After crediting \$3,578,500 common stock surrendered to the company and canceled, and sundry other items aggregating \$104,933, and deducting sundry items to a total of \$195,124.

c Unmatured interest in 1913 includes \$208,333 on 1st M., 50-year 5s; \$25,000 on Virginian Terminal Ry. 50-year guar. 5s; \$17,183 on first lien equipment trust notes, and \$1,531 on note payable.—V. 97, p. 446.

Midland Valley R.R., Arkansas.

(Statement for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

This company (whose property is substantially as described in V. 95, p. 1271) had its bonded debt adjusted during the year without foreclosure per plan in V. 96, p. 554.

Rolling Stock Oct. 31 1913.—Locomotives, 40; cars, passenger, 36; gas electric motor car, 1; freight (coal, 1,760; box, 551; steel tank, 100; stock, 10; flat, 65; ballast, 41), 2,527; service, 54. Total cars, 2,618, of which 10 stock cars are leased.

[Touching the recent press report of an increase in the capital stock, H. E. Yarnall, Sec. and Treas., Phila., Nov. 17, wrote: "There is no present change over what was already authorized last spring. There had been prior to that time authorized, common stock, \$10,000,000, of which \$8,013,000 was outstanding. This \$8,013,000 of old common stock was deposited and canceled under a plan of readjustment, and in May 1913 new capital stock was authorized: viz., \$16,000,000 common stock and \$5,000,000 preferred stock; total authorized stock, \$21,000,000. There is now issued and outstanding \$4,006,500 common and \$4,006,500 preferred, which takes the place and is in lieu of the \$8,013,000 old common stock deposited and canceled as above.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings and expenses table with 4 columns: 1912-13, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10. Includes Passengers carried, Pass. carried one mile, Tons carried, etc.

Total \$1,511,166; \$1,435,447; \$1,352,607; \$1,348,000

Maint. of way, &c.	1912-13. \$375,462	1911-12. \$322,054	1910-11. \$227,741	1909-10. \$223,668
Maint. of equipment	279,158	225,449	210,422	252,351
Traffic expenses	31,415	33,737	29,078	23,386
Transportation expenses	511,379	457,369	404,387	382,155
General expenses	69,020	73,496	80,831	57,959
Total	\$1,266,433	\$1,112,105	\$952,459	\$939,519
Net operating revenue	\$244,733	\$323,342	\$400,148	\$408,561

INCOME ACCOUNT YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

Net earnings	1912-13. \$244,733	1911-12. \$323,342	1910-11. \$400,148	1909-10. \$408,561
Taxes	71,840	67,534	65,812	76,814
Operating income	\$172,893	\$255,808	\$334,336	\$331,747
Add—Hire of equipment	\$119,643	\$97,067	\$95,867	\$59,669
Outside operations	8,537	7,850	27,283	20,104
Joint facilities & rents	4,034	5,946	5,479	6,340
Divs. on stock owned	4,300	9,750	7,500	—
Income from secur., &c.	27,102	—	—	—
Miscellaneous income	13	543	—	—
Gross corporate inc.	\$336,522	\$376,994	\$470,466	\$417,860
Deduct—				
Equipment rental	a	a	a	87,300
Joint facilities & rents	26,042	15,421	23,219	19,787
Acc'd rents leased lines	56,564	44,687	—	—
Other interest	—	5,760	28,598	2,790
Total	\$82,606	\$65,869	\$51,817	\$109,877
Balance	\$253,916	\$311,126	\$418,649	\$307,983
Int. on bonds and notes	268,264	403,428	400,903	b
Balance	def. 14,347	def. \$92,304	sur. \$17,746	—

a Equipment is now owned and is not subject to rental charge.
b Interest charges of the company were adjusted in July 1910 and are therefore not shown for the earlier period.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Assets—	1913.	1912.	Liabilities—	1913.	1912.
Road & equip't.	\$15,324,406	\$15,787,148	Capital stock	\$8,013,000	\$8,013,000
Gen. M.bds.—pledged	2,500,000	—	Funded debt	10,012,500	10,301,600
Stock of other cos.	—	—	Equip. trust obligations (contra)	—	49,594
Unpledged	48,888	48,888	Accr. int. & taxes	96,843	209,980
Pledged	978,343	—	Current liabilities	269,689	422,400
Misc. investments, pledged	493,600	—	Additions to prop.	—	208,968
Material & suppl's	135,232	105,987			
Securities in treas.	—	155,000			
Loans on coll. sec.	201,396	319,000			
Cash & curr. assets	367,488	221,092			
Profit and loss	842,679	763,027			
Total	18,392,032	19,200,142	Total	18,392,032	19,200,142

z After deducting reserve for accrued depreciation, \$793,008.
y After deducting \$637,484 debt discount extinguished through surplus \$548,175 reserve for accrued depreciation, \$87,265 for net miscellaneous adjustments and \$203,568 for additions to property since June 30 1907, through income and adding \$304,050 discount realized refunding securities.
Directors.—Charles E. Ingersoll, Francis J. Gowen, John S. Jenks Jr., A. E. Newbold and W. Hinckle Smith, all of Phila.; Ira D. Oglesby and Ira D. Oglesby Jr., Fort Smith, Ark.; R. T. Powell, Greenwood, Ark.; C. E. Speer, John W. Howell, Rudolph Ney and B. D. Crane, all of Fort Smith, Ark., and E. C. Granbery, New York, N. Y.
Officers.—Charles E. Ingersoll, Pres., Henry Wood, Vice-Pres., and H. E. Yarnall, Sec. and Treas., all of Phila.—V. 96, p. 1423, 1489.

Detroit Toledo & Ironton Railway Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

Receiver George P. Johnson says in substance:

Results.—Operating revenues decreased \$89,041, or 5.3%, due to flood conditions in Southern Ohio, which practically tied up the road for 20 days. Operating expenses increased \$359,217, or 20.58%, owing to abnormal expenses, such as flood, deferred maintenance, new bridges, new rail, new ties, Chicago car repairs, &c.
The renewals, main line, were 129,672, or 10.3%, as compared with 8% renewals in previous ten years. Rail renewals aggregated 9.16 miles in main track, or 2.7% as compared with 8500 renewals past six years and 3.7% renewals previous ten years. Total rails purchased, 15.1 miles. Bridges, maintenance, \$80,280, being 100% above normal of past ten years, which average was \$40,000 annually.
The rolling stock outside of Chicago freight-car repairs (to which the increase of \$208,127 in freight-train renewals was due) has not been properly maintained.

Average Maintenance per Unit, Also for Neighboring Roads.

	1912-13.	Neighb'g Roads
Per locomotive	\$1,526	\$2,500
Per passenger car	290	599
Per freight car	14	56

Proper maintenance would require for our passenger cars \$450 and for our freight cars \$45 per car yearly.
The percentage of transportation expenses increased from 49.15% to 51.37%, due to results of flood conditions, which placed roadway and track in bad condition in many places, resulting in reduced tonnage and overtime while repairs were being made. It was also affected by detour movement over N. & W. tracks at Glen Jean, about 1,500 ft. of our pile trestle having been entirely washed out (it will not be restored until about Dec. 1913); also more or less during the year by engine failures, resulting in overtime expense, &c. The expense was also affected by 15 to 20% increase in engineers' and firemen's wages and also back wages for engineers of \$10,750. With normal conditions and efficient power transportation expense should not have been to exceed 42% to 45%.

Hire of Equipment.—This item was \$243,936, a decrease of \$21,349 per diem, notwithstanding an increase in the rate from 35c. per car per day to 45c. Jan. 1 1913. Our car supply was augmented by 893 gondolas and 425 box cars repaired by Central Locomotive & Car Co. and 500 S. H. Hocking Valley gondolas, total 1,818 cars. The decrease would have been greater with normal operation.

Flood Disaster.—The total losses were about as follows: Loss in earnings, \$56,500; cost of repairs, \$101,272; increased cost of transportation, \$40,000; total, \$197,772, of which \$130,490 is applicable to year ending June 30 1913.

Physical Condition.—There were laid in track 9.16 miles of 70 and 85-lb. new rails, 152,789 cross ties, of which 129,672 in main track, and 42.39 miles of slag and cinder ballast (charged to operating expenses). Two new steel bridges, to cost, including masonry, not over \$50,000; No. 1, 270 ft. long (with electric draw span) completed July 1913; No. 2, 60-ft. girder span, to be completed Oct. 1913.

Equipment Bought and Retired.—No engines were purchased during the year. 21 engines were disposed of as scrap on Court's order, one parlor car was changed to coach, and one destroyed; there were purchased 500 second-hand 60,000 lbs. capacity Hocking Valley gondolas from Central Locomotive & Car Co. on per diem payments, and 893 gondolas and 425 box cars were rebuilt by Central Locomotive & Car Co. on per diem payments on Court's order, for 1,000 gondolas and 1,000 box cars, and were cars out of service from four to eight years. We sold 800 scrap cars, of which 692 were disposed of up to June 30 1913. Total, 758 cars destroyed, including scrap cars.

Receiver's Certificates.—Receiver's certificates outstanding June 30 1913, \$2,165,780; increase during year, \$440,000; the proceeds of these last, with \$16,462 cash on hand June 30 1912, were applied substantially as follows: "Necessary expenses," \$335,179; bridges, \$12,107; taxes, \$53,446, &c. (compare V. 95, p. 110, 815).

Additions and Betterments.—Net increase (after allowing \$13,442 for sidings removed), \$4,781. Equipment: Cars purchased, &c., \$220,229, less equipment sold and destroyed, \$412,866; net decrease, \$192,637. [As to reorganization plan, see V. 96, p. 1156, 1228, 1628; V. 97, p. 886.]

Weight of Steel Rails in Main Line and Branches.

Main line, miles	5,069	60-lb.	178,493	70-lb.	55,858	85-lb.	95,930	90-lb.	8,410	Total.
Branches, miles	10,000	60-lb.	39,516	70-lb.	500	2,485	—	—	—	52,501

Rolling Stock June 30.

Engines	84	Pass. Cars	32	Freight Cars	3,847	Miscellaneous	96
1913	84	1912	33	1911	4,110	1910	90

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Operations—	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Revenue passengers	405,608	432,622	436,102	375,745
Revenue pass. one mile	8,588,583	9,248,767	8,921,108	8,907,116
Rec. per pass. per mile	1.64 cts.	1.73 cts.	1.79 cts.	1.75 cts.
Tons freight carried	2,571,269	2,651,744	2,593,707	2,461,615
Tons carried one mile	345,200,736	375,406,597	397,669,420	374,506,378
A. v. recs. per ton per m.	0.403 cts.	0.393 cts.	0.369 cts.	0.356 cts.
A. v. tons fgt. per train m.	474.17	428.85	—	—
Gross earnings per mile	\$3,794	\$3,996	\$4,049	\$3,641

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Operating Revenues—	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Freight	\$1,391,375	\$1,475,931	\$1,468,441	\$1,331,930
Passenger	151,769	160,194	159,504	155,575
Mail, express, &c.	130,142	126,202	157,520	119,527
Total	\$1,673,286	\$1,762,327	\$1,785,465	\$1,607,032

Operating Expenses—	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Maint. way & structures	\$422,046	\$336,358	\$440,104	\$341,796
Maint. of equipment	469,200	232,043	241,340	286,077
Traffic expenses	31,723	32,465	32,302	34,394
Transportation expenses	859,466	866,224	959,891	771,776
General expenses	64,895	109,564	70,176	69,927
Total	\$1,846,831	\$1,576,655	\$1,743,813	\$1,493,970

Net operating revenue	def. \$173,545	\$185,672	\$41,652	\$113,062
Outside operations—sur.	—	def. 215	def. 193	sur. 363
Total net revenue	def. \$173,545	\$185,457	\$41,459	\$113,425
Taxes	68,370	65,244	90,334	81,755

Operating income	def. \$242,415	\$120,213	def. \$48,875	\$31,670
Rents, &c., received	22,304	23,589	19,488	40,506
Gross income	def. \$220,111	\$143,802	def. \$29,387	\$72,176

Deductions—	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Rent of tracks, &c.	\$40,538	\$38,128	\$31,773	\$32,843
Hire of equipment	243,936	265,285	281,794	130,904
Interest accrued on bonds	883,792	863,407	819,826	761,268
Other interest	36,591	34,875	33,727	61,460
Miscellaneous	2,790	7,976	3,480	—
Total deductions	\$1,207,646	\$1,209,671	\$1,170,607	\$986,475
Balance, deficit	\$1,427,757	\$1,065,869	\$1,199,987	\$914,298

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Assets—	1913.	1912.	Liabilities—	1913.	1912.
Road & equip't.	\$36,765,548	\$36,710,536	Capital stock	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
Consol. M. bonds	—	—	M. bonds & scrip	18,104,400	18,104,400
pledged as coll.	6,580,000	6,580,000	Coll. trust notes	5,500,000	5,500,000
Ann Arb. R.R. stk.	5,101,400	5,101,400	Equip. trust oblig.	40,000	40,000
Tol.-Sou. R.R. Co.	94,874	94,874	Receivers' equip't obligations	101,500	160,500
Cash on dep. or in transit	169,974	160,218	Other equip. oblig.	403,881	—
Loans & bills rec.	1,628	1,628	Advances	278,074	—
Agents & cond'rs	69,503	81,681	Receivers' certs.	2,165,780	1,725,780
Misc. acct's receiv	120,152	98,186	Loans & bills pay.	635,851	635,851
Mat's & suppl's	104,160	114,638	Traffic balances	102,292	62,534
Def'd debt items	103,192	26,677	Vouchers & wages	734,320	879,366
Prop'ty abandoned	48,849	54,955	Miscell. accounts	57,327	70,283
Contingent assets	1,904,138	1,887,843	Matured interest	3,582,731	2,784,534
Profit & loss	7,652,277	6,100,178	Unmatured int.	176,358	165,082
Total	\$58,716,696	\$57,012,814	Taxes accrued	42,046	42,569
V. 97, p. 886, 1203.			Items in suspense	19,546	85,563
			Contingent liabls.	1,772,590	1,750,352
			Total	\$58,716,696	\$57,012,814

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

Pres. W. J. Jackson (one of the receivers) Nov. 3 wrote:

Receivership.—During May 1913 it became evident that financial embarrassment of the St. Louis & San Francisco R.R. Co., the owner of all of the outstanding common stock and over 75% of the pref. stock of your company, would lead to the appointment of receivers of the property of that company. In anticipation of the impairment of your company's credit which would follow, and in view of the condition of its property and affairs, a creditor filed a bill praying for a receivership of your property, pursuant to which Wm. J. Jackson and Edwin W. Winter were appointed receivers May 27 1913, and are operating the property.

The following report in consolidated form covers the operation of the property by your company from July 1 1912 to May 27 1913, inclusive, and the operation of the property by the receivers from May 28 to June 30.

Results.—The results for the year were as follows: Total operating revenue increased \$999,459, or 6.6%; operating expenses increased \$1,984,917, or 18.2%; net operating revenue decreased \$985,457, or 22.8%; taxes increased \$185,252, or 43.4%, and miscellaneous income increased \$255,796, or 30.8%. The net deficit for the year, after providing for all charges, was \$449,366, while dividends paid 4 1/2% on pref. stock aggregated \$492,567, resulting in a total deficit for the year of \$941,933.

In explanation of the above deficit it should be stated that various items, aggregating some \$920,000, were at the appointment of receivers being carried in suspense or other accounts, with the view of charging the same to operation in monthly installments during the current calendar year. In order to show more fully the actual status, the receivers caused \$275,000 of said amounts to be charged to profit and loss and the following \$645,138 to be taken into operating expenses for the period May 1 to May 27 1913. Amount due outside companies for repairs to rolling equipment—\$204,717. Final accounting for 22 locomotives, 1,416 cars, 1 steam shovel and one barge condemned—150,793.

Depreciation on 2 barges written down to salvage value—12,311. Damages by floods in Southern Indiana and Illinois in spring of 1913 104,269. Inventory shortage, incl. lost in floods & used in emergency repairs 74,802. Rails and ties used in current fiscal year but not charged out—48,303. Loss and damage, freight, \$34,943; advertising, \$15,000—49,943. The gross revenue for the year was the largest in our history, the operating revenue and miscellaneous income together aggregating \$17,299,961 (or \$13,565 per mile operated), an increase over 1911-12 of \$1,255,255.

Eastern Illinois & Peoria R.R.—To provide through Peoria a connection with Northern lines having terminals at or near that gateway, and which reach distributing markets in the Northwest for the coal traffic of your railroad, the Eastern Illinois & Peoria R.R. Co. was incorporated to construct a line from St. Elmo to Springfield, Ill., from which point your company was to have trackage rights over the Chicago & Alton R. to Peoria. Your company advanced to the Eastern Illinois & Peoria the necessary funds for completing survey, for acquisition of part of the right-of-way and for commencing construction. Such advances aggregated \$374,557, and are included under "deferred debit items—advances" (V. 97, p. 364).

Receiver's Certificates.—Under an order of Court entered June 25 1913 the receivers sold \$4,000,000 of 6% receivers' certificates dated July 1 1913, payable July 1 1914. The proceeds are being used to pay interest upon the bonds of the railroad company, other than its Refunding & Impt. bonds; interest upon and principal of equipment obligations, and overdue and unpaid vouchers and supply accounts (V. 97, p. 49).

Improvements, &c., Authorized out of Revenue.—The Court has authorized the receivers to make sundry expenditures out of revenue for repairs to equipment and for additions and betterments, consisting of additional shop and track facilities, steel rails, automatic signals, two new locomotives, &c., aggregating approximately \$1,866,200.

Dering Coal Co.—In the spring of 1912 the directors decided to add to the company's coal properties by acquiring those of the Dering Coal Co., which are held and operated by a receiver. Prior to June 30 1913, your company had accordingly purchased \$4,459,000 of 1st M. bonds, \$3,800,600 of capital stock and \$323,000 of claims against said Dering Coal Co., at a cost, including interest, of \$2,345,167 (included in other investments—cost, including interest, leaving still outstanding to be acquired \$53,000 of securities pledged), leaving still outstanding to be acquired \$53,000 of 1st M. bonds and \$1,199,400 of capital stock. The properties of the Dering Coal Co. comprise 18,645 acres of coal lands and coal rights containing 150,000,000 tons of minable coal, including 6 operating mines, all situated on the company's lines in Illinois and Indiana (V. 94, p. 629; V. 95, p. 1122).

Floods.—The floods in the spring of 1913 seriously affected operation and earnings. The main line between Chicago and Evansville was broken and at several points, the most disastrous being at Hazelton, Ind., where the approach to the bridge over the span and one pier of the steel bridge over and at Clinton, Ind., where one span and one pier of the steel bridge over the Wabash River were swept out. In the Brazil district of the Chicago division, the roadway was washed out at Coxville and Attica, and the steel bridge over the White River near Rogers, Ind., was also carried away.

Industrial Department.—The industrial department located 41 new industries, estimated cost of which was \$758,645, employing 1,179 men, with a yearly tonnage in and out-bound of 11,113 cars, and arrangements have been practically completed for the location of nine additional industries, costing \$305,750, employing 555 men, with a yearly tonnage in and out-bound of 1,810 cars.

Stock.—\$45,200 of pref. stock was issued in exchange for common stock of Evansville & Terre Haute RR. Co., pursuant to terms of consolidation.

Funded Debt and Equipment Trust Obligations.—The net increase was \$3,332,826, viz.: (a) Refunding & Impt. M. bonds Issued for car trust obligations (paid in this and prior years), \$905,000, and for additions and improvements, \$211,000; (b) General Consol. & 1st M. bonds, for additional 2d main track between Tuscola and Findlay, Ill., 32.25 miles at \$8,000 per mile (V. 96, p. 284), \$258,000; (c) purchase money first lien coal bonds, for additions and impt. M. bonds, total, \$5,132,826; less matured equipment obligations redeemed, \$1,487,174; net increase, \$3,332,826.

Additions and Betterments.—There was expended during the fiscal year \$4,147,420, including \$3,543,780 for new equipment under trust agreement series "H" (V. 95, p. 749), and \$540,335 for additional main track on account of second track between Findlay and Tuscola, Ill.

Equipment.—New equipment acquired under the trust agreement Series "H" was received and placed in service as follows: 25 Mikado locomotives; 2,800 steel-frame general service coal cars; 200 steel frame general service side dump cars; 20 steel underframe caboose cars.

There were condemned and charged off by the receivers 1,398 freight cars, 18 work cars, 1 steam shovel, 1 barge and 22 locomotives.

WEIGHT OF RAIL IN TRACK (MAIN, SECOND & THIRD) JUNE 30.

Total, 100 lb. 90 lb. 85 lb. 80 lb. 75 lb. 72 lb. 70 lb. 67 lb. 65 lb. 60 lb. 58 & c.											
1913-1.347	17	41	285	377	3	18	39	13	128	273	153
1912-1.315	--	--	293	385	3	18	39	13	136	274	154

OPERATIONS, ETC. (INCL. EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS RR.).

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.
Miles operated June 30-----	1,275	1,275	1,275
Operations-----			
Number of passengers carried-----	5,283,377	4,594,737	4,416,958
Passengers carried one mile-----	167,878,852	162,399,596	157,588,509
Rate per passenger per mile-----	1.76 cts.	1.79 cts.	1.78 cts.
Revenue freight (tons) carried-----	14,570,537	13,751,958	14,089,989
do do carried 1 mile-----	*2,327,878	*2,105,914	*2,126,503
Rate per ton per mile-----	0.52 cts.	0.53 cts.	0.52 cts.

* 000s omitted. † Includes 56,433 tons belonging to Railroad Co. acc't and \$51,901 which was credited to Railroad Co. profit and loss in June '13.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.
Operating Revenues-----	\$ 11,984,134	\$ 11,138,149	\$ 11,042,556
Freight-----	2,950,220	2,900,522	2,810,413
Passenger-----	1,177,217	1,087,114	944,177
Mail, express, &c.-----	103,401	89,728	83,263
Other than transportation-----	103,401	89,728	83,263
Total-----	16,214,972	15,215,513	14,880,409
Operating expenses-----			
Maintenance of way and structures--	2,155,196	1,462,391	1,517,682
Maintenance of equipment-----	3,717,829	2,778,230	2,347,107
Traffic expenses-----	316,582	362,549	346,853
Transportation expenses-----	6,205,411	5,810,823	5,415,155
General expenses-----	489,650	485,759	478,301
Total expenses-----	12,884,668	10,899,752	10,105,098
Percentage of expenses to earnings--	(79.46)	(71.63)	(67.91)
Net earnings-----	3,330,304	4,315,761	4,775,310
Taxes-----	611,844	426,593	461,969
Operating income-----	2,718,460	3,889,168	4,313,343
Outside operations-----	deb. 25,571	deb. 31,410	deb. 23,741
Hire of equipment-----	303,590	125,153	204,107
Other income-----	806,969	735,450	725,358
Total income-----	3,803,448	4,718,361	5,219,097
Deduct-----			
Interest-----	3,387,320	2,985,583	2,831,944
Rentals-----	807,859	674,979	845,386
Miscellaneous tax accruals-----	20,183		
Amortization bond discount-----	37,452		
Dividends on preferred stock-----	(4)492,567	(6)591,963	(6)529,842
Dividends on common stock-----		(5)360,890	(9)685,691
Total deductions-----	4,745,381	4,613,415	4,892,863
Balance, surplus or deficit-----	def. 941,933	sur. 104,946	sur. 326,234

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

	1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
Assets-----			Liabilities-----		
Road & equip.-----	\$79,522,577	\$75,541,258	Common stock-----	\$13,626,100	\$13,626,100
Bds. pledged (par)-----	2,192,000	1,218,000	Preferred stock-----	12,191,700	12,146,500
C. & E. I. stk. pledged-----	100,000		Stock liab. outst'g		
Stks. prop. &c. cos.-----	184,587	184,587	secs. constit. cos.-----	29,702	181,102
Other investments-----	4,907,305	4,907,305	Funded debt-----	70,072,000	66,739,174
Cash-----	1,717,877	1,394,713	Loans & bills pay.-----	65,107,731	1,653,999
C. & E. I. pref. stk.-----	21,700	1,578,600	Traffic, &c., bals.-----	255,550	208,077
E. T. H. & Ch. Inc. bds.-----	7,000	2,000	Vouchers & wages-----	4,263,252	1,456,382
Marketable securities-----	33,550	119,635	Matured int. &c.-----	24,845	69,351
Loans & bills rec.-----	487,405	503,977	Miscell. accounts-----	258,677	215,574
Traffic, &c., vals.-----	621,926	353,790	Acrr. int., divs. &c.-----	1,146,079	1,109,110
Agts. & cond'ors.-----	584,321	448,253	Taxes accrued-----	392,016	308,523
Material & suppl's-----	1,683,419	1,528,804	Operating reserves-----	194,965	211,116
Miscell. accounts-----	1,170,724	823,119	Other deferred		
Disc. on securs.-----	1,826,302	1,704,833	credit items-----	1,074,986	367,419
Special deposits-----	8,616,091	8,616,091	Profit and loss-----	949,900	2,248,896
Other def'd debit					
Items-----	1,551,655	1,614,358			
Total-----	109,587,502	100,939,323	Total-----	109,587,502	100,939,323

a After deducting \$425,069 reserve for accrued depreciation.
 b Bonds pledged (par) include C. & E. I. RR. ref. and impt. bonds, \$2,023,000; Evansville & Terre Haute 1st gen. M. bonds, \$30,000, and ref. bonds, \$139,000; and pref. stock of C. & I. RR., \$1,100,000.
 c Stocks of proprietary, affiliated and controlled companies (\$184,586 book value, \$2,253,764 par value), include \$2,000,000 Evansville & Indianapolis RR. common stock (pledged), \$253,760 Evansville & Terre Haute com. stock (unpledged), and stock of constituent cos. absorbed, held at nominal sum of \$1 for each item (unpledged), \$4.
 d Other investments (\$8,236,367 book value) include physical property, \$5,106,342, and securities pledged, \$3,123,124, and unpledged, \$6,901.
 e Of this, \$6,408,300 consists of common stock (see V. 85, p. 1001); balance sundry investments.
 f Of this, \$6,408,300 is treasury stock held in trust by Equitable Tr. Co. g Includes \$2,279,167 part cost of Dering Coal Co.'s securities and claims—see remarks above.—V. 97, p. 364, 1425.

Georgia Southern & Florida Railway.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

Pres. W. W. Finley Oct. 16 wrote in substance;

Results.—During the year our business showed substantial improvement. Gross operating revenues increased \$119,361, or 4.88%; operating expenses increased \$140,716, or 7.41%. The balance of earnings, after dividends on pref. stock, was \$107,078, an increase of \$20,488. Deducting additions and betterments (\$1,724, against \$445), there was carried to credit of profit and loss the sum of \$105,354.

The increase of \$56,621 in other income [which advanced from \$86,695 to \$143,316] was due principally to larger receipts for the use of the company's freight-train cars on foreign lines.

The average tons per freight-train mile (including company's freight) increased 16.63.

The charges for maintenance of way and structures increased \$52,985, due chiefly to renewal of cross-ties and repairs to roadway; 160,428 cross-ties were renewed in the main line and 6,990 cubic yards of ballast distributed; 792 tons of new steel rail were laid, renewing lighter and worn rail in 5.36 miles of track.

Bonds.—During the year \$200,000 First Consol. M. 4% bonds were received from the trustee for improvements and betterments, as provided for in the mortgage. Of its funded debt of \$6,950,000, the company owned on June 30 1913: First Consol. M. 4% bonds, \$1,000,000 out of \$3,000,000; and 1st M. 5% bonds, \$112,000 out of \$3,950,000. There was no change during the year in the amount of bonds in the hands of the public.

Equipment Trusts.—There were issued during the year \$425,000 4 1/2% equipment trust obligations, Series D, dated Aug. 1 1912, payable in 20 semi-annual installments, in part payment for the following equipment received during the year: 6 consolidated type locomotives, 4 switching locomotives, 5 steel-frame passenger coaches, 2 all-steel mail and baggage cars and 60 steel flat cars. Equipment trust notes paid during year, \$108,000.

Traffic Situation.—In much of the territory along the company's lines the rural population is relatively sparse and there are large areas of undeveloped land suitable for the growing of fruits and vegetables and for diversified farming. Our land and industrial department is bringing these lands to the attention of prospective settlers. Co-operation with the farmers along the line is also aiding to build up dairying, fruit and vegetable growing, and general agriculture. Special attention has been given to the Palatka Division, on which the fruit and vegetable traffic for the year showed an increase of five-fold as compared with the previous year. Durn showed the year 1912-13 there were built along the line 65 business houses and three hotels; nine banks were established and the new industries built and put in operation included three lumber mills, two cotton compresses, two oil-distributing plants, two canning factories, one fertilizer factory and one cotton-seed-oil mill.

[As to the guaranty of \$261,000 additional bonds of Hawkinsville & Atlanta Southern Ry., \$325,000 theretofore issued and guaranteed, see V. 97, p. 175, 365.]

OPERATIONS, EARNINGS, ETC.

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Operations-----				
Miles operated-----	395	395	395	395
Passengers carried-----	837,887	875,480	845,725	771,474
Pass. carried 1 mile-----	37,085,652	37,841,555	35,811,201	31,926,373
Rec'ts p. pass. p. mile-----	2.240 cts.	2.199 cts.	2.195 cts.	2.217 cts.
Tons freight carried-----	1,239,438	1,016,913	1,017,863	1,015,622
Tons fr't carried 1 mile-----	162,866,881	131,930,981	125,989,530	124,532,205
Rate per ton per mile-----	0.869 cts.	0.971 cts.	1.025 cts.	1.041 cts.
Gross earnings per mile-----	\$6.498	\$6.196	\$6.074	\$5.879
Operating Revenues-----				
Freight-----	1,410,480	1,281,122	1,291,204	1,295,760
Passenger-----	830,541	832,006	786,133	707,843
Mail, express & miscell.-----	259,171	271,398	272,183	280,483
Other rev. from oper.-----	66,698	63,003	49,878	38,071
Total oper. revenue-----	2,566,890	2,447,529	2,399,398	2,322,158
Operating expenses-----				
Maint. of way & struc.-----	313,480	260,495	253,846	236,673
Maint. of equipment-----	465,904	468,624	478,274	497,781
Traffic expenses-----	94,639	88,990	74,755	70,683
Transportation expenses-----	1,052,671	968,522	914,571	892,549
General expenses-----	112,444	111,791	107,617	104,224
Total oper. expenses-----	2,039,138	1,898,422	1,820,094	1,801,910
Net operating revenue-----	527,752	549,107	570,304	520,248
Outside oper.—Net rev.-----	def. 340			6,442
Total net revenue-----	527,412	549,107	570,304	526,690
Taxes accrued-----	132,838	125,998	112,459	104,708
Operating income-----	394,574	423,109	457,845	421,982
Other income-----	143,316	86,695	125,628	57,988
Total gross income-----	537,890	509,804	583,473	479,970
Deduct-----				
Interest on bonds-----	271,900	271,900	271,900	271,900
Int. on equip. oblig'ns-----	24,083	22,084	20,349	9,712
Add'ns & betterments-----	1,724	445	5,627	
Other deductions-----	46,429	40,830	37,199	47,233
Divs. on 1st pf. stk. (5%)-----	34,200	34,200	34,200	34,200
Divs. on 2d pf. stk. (5%)-----	54,200	54,200	54,200	54,200
Total deductions-----	432,536	423,659	423,475	417,245
Balance, surplus-----	105,354	86,145	159,998	62,725

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

	1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
Assets-----			Liabilities-----		
Road and equip.-----	\$11,717,890	\$11,256,377	Stock (see "Ry. & Ind." Section)-----	3,768,000	3,768,000
Securs. of prop. cos.-----	33,532	33,532	Bonds (see "Ry. & Ind." Section)-----	6,950,000	6,750,000
Bonds issued or assumed-----	60,000	60,000	Equip. tr. oblig'ns-----	754,000	437,000
Physical property-----	157,441	148,834	Loans & bills pay.-----	209,265	130,000
Securs. unpledged-----	67,300	67,300	Traffic, &c., bals.-----	50,788	31,185
Traffic, &c., bals.-----	67,637	28,064	Vouchers & wages-----	301,762	256,449
Securs. in treasury-----	1,052,000	852,000	Taxes & int. accr.-----	83,765	67,725
Marketable secur.-----	1	1	Int. & divs. due & unpaid-----	137,500	97,935
Mat'ls & supplies-----	202,802	230,315	Miscellaneous-----	17,868	23,694
Cash-----	266,744	40,901	Def. credit items-----	77,035	78,321
Ag'ts & cond'ors.-----	26,595	103,672	Reserves for divs.-----	44,200	44,200
Miscellaneous-----	150,505	43,132	Add'ns to property-----	34,019	32,294
Advances, &c.-----	52,250		Profit and loss-----	1,465,694	1,370,942
Other deferred debit items-----	39,186	34,852			
Total-----	13,893,886	13,087,745	Total-----	13,893,886	13,087,745

a After deducting reserve for accrued depreciation of equipment, \$706,107.—V. 97, p. 365.

Cripple Creek Central Railway.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

Pres. Henry M. Blackmer, Denver, Aug. 30, wrote in subst:

Our income account shows net applicable to dividends for the past year, \$283,614, an increase of \$13,155. We have disbursed to our shareholders \$220,000, an increase of \$75,000, and have passed to surplus \$63,614. Cash on hand in banks, which on June 30 1912 was \$378,604, was on June 30 1913 \$442,938, an increase of \$64,334. The underlying companies are all supplied with sufficient working capital.

	1912-13		1911-12	
Receipts from—	Int. on Bds. &c.	Dividends on Stock.	Int. on Bds. &c.	Dividends on Stock.
Flor. & Cr. Ck. RR.	\$61,500	(16.7%) \$167,000	\$61,500	(12 1/4%) \$122,500
Golden Circle RR.	10,500	—	10,500	(1%) 1,750
Can. C'y & C.C. RR.	10,500	—	10,500	(1%) 1,750
Midland Terminal.	1,800	(1%) 10,000	1,825	(4%) 40,000
Col. Trad. & Transf.	4,236	(10%) 20,000	4,086	(10%) 20,000
Total	\$88,536	\$197,000	\$88,411	\$186,000
Total of all	\$285,536	—	\$274,411	—

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10
Net income (as above)	\$285,536	\$274,411	\$212,586	\$163,355
Other income	11,058	10,086	8,921	6,957
Total income	\$296,594	\$284,497	\$221,507	\$170,312
Exps. New York office	\$12,980	\$14,039	\$14,798	\$15,221
Preferred dividend (4%)	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Common dividend (4%)	100,000	(1%) 25,000	—	—
Total	\$232,980	\$159,039	\$134,798	\$135,221
Balance, surplus	\$63,614	\$125,458	\$86,709	\$35,090

	—Florence & Cripple C.—		—Midland Terminal—	
	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12
Gross income	\$1,229,000	\$956,413	\$101,743	\$162,873
Operating expenses	662,560	532,733	62,074	110,662
Net earnings	\$566,440	\$423,680	\$39,669	\$52,211
Other income	4,463	2,661	18,133	9,397
Total income	\$570,903	\$426,341	\$57,802	\$61,608
Interest on bonds	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$18,153	\$18,576
Other interest	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,800
Rents of tracks, &c.	1,602	1,809	—	141
Rental leased lines	\$237,821	160,613	—	—
Hire of equipment	45,904	24,750	—	—
Taxes	40,513	34,360	12,464	13,492
Sinking fund	—	—	5,990	8,613
Dividends (16.7%)	167,000	(12 1/4%) 122,500	(1) 10,000	(4) 40,000
Bal., surp. for year	\$16,563	\$20,809	\$9,395	def. \$21,014

* Includes Golden Circle, \$12,859, and Canon City & Cripple Creek, \$12,486, and rental of Col. Springs & Crip. Cr. Dist. Ry. for year ending July 1 1913 (against 8 months trading in 1911-12).

COLORADO TRADING & TRANSFER CO.

	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11
Gross earnings	\$521,432	\$538,214	\$528,190
Net from Cripple Creek office	10,721	13,380	15,462
Net income from Victor office	12,477	6,388	—
Total	\$23,918	\$19,768	\$15,462
Dividends	(10) 20,000	(10) 20,000	(6) 12,000
Balance, surplus for year	\$3,198	def. \$232	3,462

CRIPPLE CREEK CENTRAL RY. CO. BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Stocks, bonds, &c.	\$—	\$—	Preferred stock	\$3,000,000
(V. 81, p. 1488)	5,433,846	5,435,857	Common stock	2,500,000
Cash	442,938	378,804	To underlying cos.	1,208
Deposit with Kessler & Co. (doubtful)	111,820	111,820	Dividends unpaid	3,909
Total	5,988,604	5,926,281	Surplus	483,487
			Total	5,988,604

FLORENCE & CRIPPLE CREEK RR. BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Road & equipment	2,596,944	2,602,581	Capital stock	1,000,000
Impts. & betterments of leased lines	38,277	19,927	First mtge. bonds	1,000,000
Due from indiv. &c.	16,875	23,236	Vouchers & pay-rolls	134,251
Due from agents, &c.	4,293	16,213	Traffic balances	16,240
Materials & supplies	103,817	80,236	Notes payable	25,000
Cash	77,076	74,749	Accrued taxes	33,318
Traffic balances	1,250	13,913	Rental accounts	20,827
Notes receivable	26,596	26,596	Equipment renewal	15,457
Crip. Cr. Cent. Ry.	535	35	Miscellaneous	1,991
Miscellaneous	25,784	13,510	Profit and loss	644,363
Total	2,891,447	2,870,996	Total	2,891,447

MIDLAND TERMINAL RY. CO. BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Road & equipment	2,364,949	2,356,466	Capital stock	1,000,000
Due from R.R.s, &c.	13,085	19,415	First mtge. bonds	362,000
Due from agents, &c.	842	1,053	Vouchers & pay-rolls	17,631
Materials & suppl's	18	7,459	Traffic balances	10,239
Sinking fund acct's	3,763	6,227	First mtge. coupons	225
Coup. int. account	225	350	Notes payable	10,000
Cash	\$568	9,890	Equipment renewals	8,866
Crip. Cr. Cent. Ry.	450	450	Equip. lease warrants	24,000
Miscellaneous	2,303	2,527	Accrued int. & taxes	14,477
Total	2,394,203	2,403,838	Profit and loss	946,765
			Total	2,394,203

GOLDEN CIRCLE RR. AND C. C. & C. RR. BAL. SHEETS JUNE 30 '13.

	Golden Circle.	C. C. & C. RR.	Golden Circle.	C. C. & C. RR.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Road & equipment	\$350,000	\$350,000	Capital stock	\$175,000
Florence & Cripple Creek RR.	1,991	1,976	First mtge. bonds	175,000
Total	\$351,991	\$351,976	Taxes	1,991
			Total	\$351,991

—V. 97, p. 950.

Gulf & Ship Island Railroad.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

Pres. J. T. Jones (of Buffalo), Sept. 15, wrote in substance:

Results.—Operating revenues increased \$132,297, or 6.67%, while operating expenses increased by \$14,288, or 1.05%, making an increase in the net revenue from rail operations of \$118,008, or 18.90%. Taxes, however, increased \$29,401, or 50.79%, due partly to the larger assessment for the year 1912. The income balance to be transferred to profit and loss, after deduction of all charges, has increased \$118,974, or 58.16%. There is no floating debt at the end of the fiscal year and the equipment is entirely free from car trust liens.

Forest Products.—Inasmuch as a large portion of our traffic consists of products of the forests (amounting during the late year to 75.03%), it was deemed advisable to make a thorough investigation of the amount of uncut and available timber in the counties tributary to our lines. It is now estimated that at the rate of consumption shown by the shipments of 1910-11 and 1911-12 there was still lumber for 20 years' business available on Jan. 1 1913. This is a most satisfactory statement.

Agricultural, Industrial and Immigration.—The work of this department has, on the whole, progressed satisfactorily. The unfavorable weather during the winter and spring of 1911 and 1912 caused some disastrous failures of crops, and consequently a reduced acreage was planted in the year just ended. However, your company moved 146 cars of truck produce and 54 cars of canned products, also 4 cars of material for crates and 58 cars of live stock during the year. Included in these were 16 cars of strawberries grown on 175 acres at Sanford, Miss., a new and successful industry; the next planting will be 550 acres. It is estimated that there will be 30 cars of watermelons shipped from points on the road this summer. One hundred and seven farmers with their families settled on our line in the year just ended and arrangements are being made which should result in the colonization of 97,000 acres of land in two of the counties through which the line runs. Two large manufacturing plants, eight new saw-mills and a turpentine still, estimated to employ 635 men, have been established during year.

Stock.—On Feb. 21 1913, by resolution of the board, the capital stock was authorized to be increased by 2,500 shares, to be sold at par. All of these shares have been issued and sold, making the total authorized and outstanding stock at June 30 1913 \$7,000,000.

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Average miles operated.	308	308	307	307
Operations—				
Passengers carried	543,558	548,699	585,085	538,605
Passengers carried 1 mile	14,547,628	15,584,837	15,641,107	14,519,085
Rate per pass. per mile	2.831 cts.	2.596 cts.	2.592 cts.	2.831 cts.
Tons freight moved	1,351,808	1,264,838	1,265,281	1,276,250
Tons freight moved 1 mile*	90,907,730	85,726,808	85,400,813	89,389,269
Rate per ton per mile*	1.709 cts.	1.665 cts.	1.703 cts.	1.739 cts.
Av. train load, rev. (tons)	279	276	274	273
Earns. per pass. train m.	\$1.07	\$1.02	\$0.99	\$0.95
Earns. per freight tr. m.	\$4.77	\$4.59	\$4.66	\$4.75
Gross earnings per mile	\$6.875	\$6.445	\$6.537	\$6.821
Gross Earnings—				
Freight	1,553,699	1,427,620	1,454,787	1,554,182
Passenger	41,903	404,531	405,384	411,016
Mail express and misc.	102,836	100,335	94,583	88,085
Other than transport'n	46,182	49,837	62,031	40,793
Total oper. revenue	2,114,620	1,982,323	2,006,790	2,094,076
Operating Expenses—				
Maintenance of way, &c.	286,549	264,875	263,817	265,841
Maintenance of equip't.	378,466	363,518	355,670	316,238
Traffic expenses	34,158	29,347	19,245	17,633
Transportation expenses	571,616	596,842	457,885	459,521
General expenses	101,594	103,513	96,135	89,162
Total	1,372,383	1,358,095	1,311,753	1,384,396
P. c. of exp. to revenue	(64.90)	(68.51)	(65.37)	(66.12)
Net earnings	742,237	624,228	695,037	709,680
Taxes	87,284	57,883	60,423	61,490
Operating income	654,953	566,345	634,614	648,190
Other income	28,920	2,349	12,698	14,170
Total income	683,873	568,694	647,312	662,360
Deduct—Interest	280,050	289,762	300,593	306,838
Sinking fund	76,846	72,852	49,840	49,840
Hire of equip., rents, &c.	3,432	1,509	7,912	14,343
Total deductions	360,328	364,123	358,345	371,021
Bal., surplus for year	323,545	204,571	288,967	291,339
Dividends	(2%) 137,000	(2) 137,000	(4) 270,000	(4) 262,500

*Not including company's freight. a Figures so marked have been somewhat changed in later years, making the comparison slightly inaccurate; final results, however, remain unchanged.

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Road & equip't.	\$12,956,401	\$12,906,687	Capital stock	\$7,000,000
Miscell. invest'ns.	34,133	31,718	Funded debt	5,800,000
Cash	236,719	174,049	Vouchers & wages	139,173
Loans & bills rec.	48,087	52	Mat'd int. & divs.	126,150
Mat'l's & suppl's.	206,558	152,460	Miscellaneous	48,586
Miscellaneous	90,714	85,315	Int. & taxes accr.	42,900
Sinking fund	572,633	492,522	Def. credit items	85,949
Other def. debit items	37,744	30,180	Sinking fund	597,553
Total	14,182,989	13,872,984	Profit and loss	342,678
			Total	14,182,989

*Includes investment to June 30 1907, \$14,010,387, road \$12,275,174 and equipment \$1,735,214, less credits as follows: Investment since June 30 1907, \$3,257 (in road, Cr. \$45,898, less equipment, \$49,156); less reserve for accrued depreciation, \$1,057,244.—V. 97, p. 1024.

New York Susquehanna & Western Railroad.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Operating Revenue—				
Freight	\$2,872,489	\$2,775,089	\$2,949,546	\$2,606,637
Passenger	575,509	593,554	602,942	645,390
Mail, express, &c.	142,072	135,305	116,226	104,016
Earnings—Railroad	\$3,590,070	\$3,503,948	\$3,668,714	\$3,356,043
Earnings—Other oper.	197,076	169,322	207,964	118,317
Total earnings	\$3,787,146	\$3,673,270	\$3,876,678	\$3,474,360
Maint. of way, &c.	\$397,512	\$390,058	\$402,071	\$424,394
Maint. of equipment	428,999	356,798	355,410	359,595
Transportation expenses	1,451,383	1,373,551	1,314,354	1,230,263
Traffic expenses	31,503	30,611	33,362	25,523
General expenses	75,156	72,544	59,775	60,730
Taxes	177,051	209,576	148,755	144,966
Expenses—Railroad	\$2,561,604	\$2,433,138	\$2,313,927	\$2,245,472
Expenses—Other oper.	215,062	194,258	190,689	153,953
Total expenses	\$2,776,666	\$2,627,396	\$2,504,616	\$2,399,425
Ratio of exp. to earnings	(73.32%)	(71.53%)	(64.61%)	(69.06%)
Net earnings—Railroad	1,028,466	1,070,810	1,354,787	1,110,571
Net earnings—All oper.	1,010,480	1,045,874	1,372,062	1,074,935
Interest and dividends	34,947	60,030	36,217	47,891
Rents—joint facilities, &c.	144,252	119,040	120,657	83,047
Total net income	\$1,189,679	\$1,224,944	\$1,528,936	\$1,205,873
Deduct—Bond interest	\$769,340	\$769,115	\$775,407	\$805,936
Int. on equip. trusts	31,800	32,250	—	—
Sink. fd., rents & misc.	*180,882	250,685	218,993	210,183
Additions & improv'ts.	87,783	88,118	163,904	1,808
Total charges	\$1,069,806	\$1,140,		

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Road & equipment...\$8,359,437	8,337,007	Common stock.....	2,856,500
Stock of other cos....	15,800	Preferred stock.....	2,142,800
Misc. investments....	1,831	Bds. (see Ry. & I. Sec.)	3,245,000
Cash.....	777,133	Equipment notes.....	20,191
Agents.....	15,732	Traffic, &c., balances	18,697
Material & supplies.	165,792	Vouchers & wages....	87,745
Traffic, &c., balances	33,260	Miscell. accounts....	25,255
Loans & bills receiv..	3,321	Accrued int., &c....	29,247
Miscell. accounts....	67,332	Accrued taxes.....	43,582
Deferred debit items	53,901	Operating reserves....	192,023
		Oth. def. cred. items	18,708
		Profit and loss.....	833,982
Total.....	9,493,539	Total.....	9,493,539

*After deducting reserve for accrued deprec., \$230,012.—V. 97, p. 1288.

New Orleans & Northeastern RR.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

Pres. and Gen. Mgr. D. D. Curran Aug. 7 wrote in subst.:

Results.—There is a decrease in operating revenues of \$1,295, or 0.03%, an increase in operating expenses of \$37,714, or 3.16%; an increase in taxes of \$37,962, or 34.77%, and a decrease in net operating revenue of \$126,971.

A dividend of 5% on the registered common stock was paid Sept. 4 1912. Maintenance of way expenses include \$5,778 for completion of that portion of the fruit wharf at New Orleans occupied by our tracks and \$3,562 for expenditures caused by the re-arrangement of tracks and buildings incident to the construction of the new levee at New Orleans. The entire cost to the company of the rebuilding of the wharf and levee was \$67,615. Maintenance of way expenses also includes \$8,915 for original cost of open trestles replaced by crosotied ballast-deck trestles and \$2,435 for new passenger station at Laurel. 15,589 cu. yds. of filling have been used in maintaining banks; 35,486 cu. yds. of slag, 14,167 cu. yds. of cinders and 2,894 cu. yds. of gravel were used in renewing ballast; 147,481 ties have been used in replacement of main line and 46,628 in side tracks.

Maintenance of equipment expenses include, in addition to ordinary maintenance charges, \$95,174 for depreciation charges on equipment in service. The loss on equipment retired in excess of depreciation, salvage, and wreck damage, was \$15,096, and this amount was charged to profit and loss. Shop mechanics were granted an increase in wages on June 1 1913.

Transportation expenses include \$78,942 for injuries and expenses of the derailment at Eastabuchie, Miss., in the previous year.

Physical Condition.—The main and second track are laid with 75-lb. steel rails; there are 2,621 lineal feet of steel bridges, 11,120 feet of crosotied ballast-deck trestles and 48,674 feet of open trestles. We own 74 locomotives, 54 passenger train cars and 2,876 freight cars that must shortly be replaced by modern equipment. During the ten years ending June 30 1913 the freight equipment has been increased from 2,019 cars to 2,827 cars, an increase of 40%, while the carrying capacity has been increased from 53,070 tons to 93,860 tons, an increase of 77% (V. 97, p. 1399).

Improvements.—The replacement of open trestles by crosotied ballast-deck trestles has been continued, involving a betterment expenditure of \$8,184. The additional cost of slag ballast over gravel ballast was \$19,118. An overhead bridge was constructed at a cost of \$5,141 to carry the tracks of the Meridian & Memphis RR. over our right-of-way. The new passenger station at Laurel was completed and involved an expenditure for building and grounds of \$37,911. Sanitary closets were provided at Meridian shops at a cost of \$7,477.

Bonds, &c.—\$150,000 General Mortgage bonds were sold to provide funds for improvements.

The final payments on both the car and locomotive equipment obligations were during the year and all the equipment is now clear of liens.

Trackage Agreement Ends.—The agreement entered into with the New Orleans Mobile & Chicago RR. Co. under date of Feb. 6 1912, granting to that company trackage rights over our rails from Laurel, Miss., to Terminal Junction, La., proved unsatisfactory to that company, and by mutual consent was terminated June 1 1913, and the traffic heretofore moved by that company will now be interchanged at Laurel and handled by your company for its own account.

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS (196 MILES).

Operations—	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Passengers carried.....	577,506	549,774	535,367	535,383
Pass. carried 1 mile....	27,404,799	26,889,432	26,582,714	26,540,994
Rev. per pass. per mile..	2.36 cts.	2.33 cts.	2.33 cts.	2.33 cts.
Revenue tons carried....	2,843,657	2,807,707	2,583,665	2,452,727
Rev. tons carried 1 mile.	418,935,002	429,594,334	399,849,011	361,607,882
Rev. per ton per mile....	0.68 cts.	0.67 cts.	0.67 cts.	0.71 cts.
Earns. per pass. train m.	\$1.35	\$1.31	\$1.28	\$1.25
Earns. per fr't tr. mile.	\$2.71	\$2.65	\$2.56	\$2.52
Gross earn. per mile....	\$19,216	\$19,223	\$18,009	\$17,576
Earnings—				
Passenger.....	646,912	627,251	619,286	618,745
Freight.....	2,834,236	2,861,932	2,662,061	2,561,637
Mail, express, &c.....	283,311	276,571	246,584	262,730
Total.....	3,764,459	3,765,754	3,527,931	3,443,102
Oper. expenses & taxes—				
Maint. of way & struc....	394,728	365,274	354,599	359,593
Maint. of equipment....	749,603	701,357	537,671	527,636
Traffic expenses.....	119,906	113,574	112,393	112,402
Transportation expenses	1,455,170	1,458,047	1,271,387	1,143,745
General expenses.....	146,641	140,082	134,995	126,847
Taxes.....	147,147	109,185	108,026	98,786
Total.....	3,013,195	2,887,519	2,519,071	2,369,009
P.c.exp. & taxes to earn.	(80.04)	(76.68)	(71.40)	(68.80)
Net operating revenues..	751,264	878,235	1,008,859	1,074,093
Other income.....	213,636	148,578	108,364	100,184
Total net revenue....	964,900	1,026,813	1,117,223	1,174,277
Deduct—				
Fixed int. on bonds....	350,303	346,365	343,740	344,490
Interest on incomes....	67,500	67,500	67,500	67,500
Rentals, &c.....	91,907	99,321	87,774	58,388
Hire of equip. (balance)	71,439	137,848	80,819	24,483
Int. on equip. trusts....	2,384	4,395	6,499	9,105
Dividends.....	(5)300,000	(5)300,000	(6½)390,000	(6½)390,000
Total.....	883,533	955,429	976,332	893,966
Balance, surplus.....	81,367	71,384	140,891	280,311

a Other income includes in 1912-13, rentals, \$192,173, and interest on current accounts, \$21,463.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Road & equip't...\$15,323,342	15,305,088	Common stock....	6,000,000
Stock of other cos....	18,800	Bds. (see R. & I. Sec.)	8,982,000
Physical property....	2,749	Equip. oblig'ns....	134,100
Securs. unpledged....	104	Traffic, &c., bals....	187,336
Marketable securs....	20,191	Vouchers & wages....	391,148
Bills receivable....	2,000	Miscell. accounts....	43,189
Material & suppl's....	333,050	Accrued int., &c....	87,984
Cash.....	116,537	Matured int., &c....	146,399
Agents.....	1,106,757	Accrued taxes.....	67,594
Traffic, &c., bals....	84,282	Operating reserves..	175,484
Miscell. &c. acc'ts....	351,003	Oth. def. cred. items	201,126
Def. debit items....	341,606	Profit and loss.....	1,403,008
			1,347,203
Total.....	17,685,268	Total.....	17,685,268

* After deducting reserve for accrued depreciation, \$465,872.—V. 97, p. 1287.

Albany Southern (Electric) RR., Hudson, N. Y.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

Pres. R. A. C. Smith, N. Y., Sept. 12, wrote in substance:

The gross operating revenue was \$497,266, an increase of 5.5%, and the operating expenses including taxes, were \$335,924, a decrease of 6.1%, leaving a net operating revenue of \$162,069. Deductions of interest on bonds, rentals and amortization reserves amounted to \$97,039, leaving a net corporate income for the year of \$65,030. All departments showed healthy increase in gross revenues except the gas department, where the increase was only \$225, due almost entirely to the growing use of electricity.

Every effort has been made to reduce the operating expenses. Changes in administration and economies resulted in an operating percentage, including taxes, of 67.7%, a decrease of 8%. It is hoped this figure can be maintained or bettered during 1913-14. There was no let-up, however, in the policy of maintaining the property in first-class condition, the amounts spent on maintenance and charged into the operating expenses being: RR. dept., \$54,255; electric dept., \$9,370, and gas dept., \$3,606; total, \$67,231. Construction expenditures amounted to \$37,714, viz.: RR. dept., \$9,131; electric dept., \$16,855, and gas dept., \$11,727.

INCOME ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

Gross oper. rev.—	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.
Railroad dept.....	\$335,924	\$314,864	Oper. exp., Inc. l taxes	\$335,197
Electric dept.....	117,092	111,772		\$357,178
Gas dept.....	41,942	41,717	Net, after taxes....	\$162,069
Miscellaneous.....	2,308	2,877	Bond int., rentals and	\$114,051
			amortization.....	97,039
Total gross.....	\$497,266	\$471,229	Balance, surplus....	\$65,030
				\$21,689

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
R'd. plant & fran....\$4,755,780	\$4,725,520	Common stock....	\$1,375,000
Cash.....	63,008	Preferred stock....	2,029,000
Acc'ts receivable....	28,575	1st M. 58, due '39..	1,302,000
Material & suppl....	55,014	Acc'ts payable....	28,740
Deferred accounts....	30,288	Accrd' bond int....	23,350
		Reserves.....	46,639
Total.....	\$4,932,665	Surplus.....	127,939
			\$4,855,932

Directors.—W. Redmond Cross, William Loeb Jr., V. Everit Macy, Clinton L. Rossiter, William F. Sheehan, Frederick Strauss, Richard Sutro, Milton J. Warner and R. A. C. Smith.—V. 94, p. 122.

Guantanamo & Western RR.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

Pres. M. H. Lewis, 82 Beaver St., N. Y., Sept. 26, wrote:

Capital expenditures for other than rolling stock amounted to \$79,878, principally for freight yard and station facilities, coal deposits, &c. Some new ballasting has been done and considerable drainage work. One new locomotive and 5 cars for passenger train service were acquired at a cost of \$33,100, of which \$25,000 was paid with car trust bonds. The steel bridges were cleaned and painted and extensive renewals were made of timbers in wooden bridges and of ties over the entire line, accounting largely for the increase of \$25,000 in cost of maintenance of way and structures.

Some additions to freight equipment will be required for the current year. Extensive renewals of culverts, bridges and ties will be continued and additional facilities provided for a steadily increasing traffic.

Weather conditions were not favorable. Unusually heavy rains during October and November seriously interfered with traffic and caused large expenses for repairs and replacements. The rains continued into December, delaying for a month the grinding season of the sugar mills. From the beginning of the last sugar crop to June 30 302,843 bags of sugar were carried, as compared with 283,293 in 1912 and 248,878 in 1911. Since June 30 48,335 bags have been carried, making a total for the sugar season of 351,178 bags, against 326,632 in 1912 and 261,107 in 1911.

INCOME ACCT. FOR YEARS END. JUNE 30 (75 miles oper. in all years).

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.
Gross (railroad) earnings.....	\$440,774	\$382,342	\$323,108
Operating expenses.....	377,874	328,269	291,907
Net railroad earnings.....	\$62,900	\$54,073	\$31,201
Loss, Boqueron warehouses, docks, &c..	6,728	13,671	16,697
Net operating earnings.....	\$56,172	\$40,402	\$14,504
Miscellaneous, net gain.....		979	abt. 5,596
Net earnings (all sources).....	\$56,172	\$41,381	abt. \$20,100
Interest on (a) 1st M. bonds, \$36,000;			
(b) car trust notes, \$10,545; (c) 2-			
yr. redeemable notes, \$11,250; (d)			
floating debt, \$8,481.....	66,276	56,026	abt. 51,600
Income account, deficit.....	\$10,104	\$14,645	abt. \$31,500

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30 1913.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Road, equip., &c....\$6,482,419	\$6,365,475	Stock.....	\$5,750,000
Equip. (car trusts)....	245,960	First M. bonds....	600,000
Cash.....	13,415	Equip. tr. notes....	185,000
Curr. frt. bills, &c....	23,843	2-year red. notes..	300,000
Progress, &c.....	11,255	Mail service (Cu-	
Bills receivable....	17,400	ban Govt.)....	17,181
Acc'ts. rec. (Cuban		Accts. payable....	22,249
Govt., \$50,283)....	73,038	Bills payable....	89,119
Mat. & supplies....	78,261	Interest accrued..	11,159
Income acct., def....	33,001	Empl. hospital fd..	3,882
		Renewal fund....	5,224
Total.....	\$6,978,591	Total.....	\$6,978,591

x First pref., \$2,750,000; 2d pref., \$250,000; common, \$2,750,000, incl. amounts in treasury, namely \$242,300 1st pref., \$153,000 2d pref. and \$241,500 common. y Paid off July 1913, \$25,000.—V. 97, p. 950.

Louisville Henderson & St. Louis Ry.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

Pres. L. J. Irwin, Louisville, Ky., writes in substance:

Results.—The operating revenues decreased \$47,936, or 3.75%; operating expenses increased \$43,813, or 4.45%, and net operating revenue decreased \$91,799. The ratio of operating expense to operating revenues is 83.59%, compared with 77.03% last year.

The year ending June 30 1913 was disastrous with respect to interruption of traffic and damage to roadbed by landslides, washouts and floods in the Ohio River, causing suspensions of operations for a total of 35 days, occurring in July, January and March. Notwithstanding the adverse operating conditions, it will be observed that transportation expenses are but little more than the previous year, or 38% of gross earnings, compared with 34.4% last year; the increase being due principally to detouring traffic while the road was out of operation and increase in wages of engineers and trainmen.

Due to the operation of the heavier locomotives, the average train-load for the year increased to 210.29 tons, compared with 201.48 tons last year. It is expected that the new equipment will have the effect of considerably reducing the balance payable in our hire of equipment account.

Bonds.—The funded debt was increased by the issue of \$300,000 4½% equipment gold bonds dated Sept. 3 1912, payable in installments of \$30,000 each on the first day of Sept. each year for 10 years, secured by an equipment trust agreement covering 225 box cars, 3 parlor cars, 6 locomotives and 2 baggage cars (V. 95, p. 1472).

There were also issued \$12,000 of car trust notes, covering 10 automatic air-dump cars, and car trust notes amounting to \$10,764 were retired, making total amount of car trust obligations outstanding June 30 1913 \$322,047.

Physical Condition.—55,116 cross-ties were renewed; 10,757 tons of ballast renewed. Aggregate length of permanent work established by filling was 2,106 feet.

Equipment.—Equipment acquired, 6 locomotives, 225 box cars, 10 automatic air-dump cars, 1 Western ballast spreader, 4 road cars. Equipment retired, 1 locomotive and 168 cars. Equipment on hand June 30 1913, 31 locomotives, 32 cars in passenger service, 518 cars in freight service and 72 cars in company's service.

STATISTICS, REVENUES, EXPENSES, ETC.

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Miles operated.....	200	200	200	200
Passengers (No.).....	380,390	397,524	381,439	381,327
Pass. carried 1 mile.....	17,309,067	18,269,285	18,730,760	18,476,302
Rate per pass. per mile.....	2.148 cts.	2.205 cts.	2.144 cts.	2.143 cts.
Tons carried.....	947,459	928,018	819,907	759,823
Tons carried 1 mile.....	94,608,515	93,551,438	84,316,775	78,553,806
Rate per ton per mile.....	0.820 cts.	0.848 cts.	0.866 cts.	0.898 cts.
Freight revenue.....	\$775,422	\$792,854	\$730,686	\$705,539
Passenger revenue.....	371,884	402,794	401,773	395,905
Mail revenue.....	22,324	23,057	23,034	23,112
Express revenue.....	31,514	31,774	31,610	29,766
Other transport'n rev.....	17,073	18,900	15,944	17,027
Other than transport'n.....	13,266	10,600	11,646	5,519
Total.....	\$1,231,483	\$1,279,469	\$1,214,693	\$1,176,869
Maint. of way & struc.....	\$304,921	\$289,872	*\$309,821	*\$279,439
Maintenance of equip.....	165,858	165,817	140,596	109,927
Traffic expenses.....	52,653	53,147	56,407	47,172
Transport'n expenses.....	467,972	440,395	407,077	381,537
General expenses.....	38,000	36,370	34,611	32,088
Total.....	\$1,029,414	\$985,601	*\$948,515	*\$849,263
Net oper. revenue.....	\$202,068	\$293,867	*\$266,178	*\$327,606
Outside operations.....	3,117	3,200	2,328	3,408
Total.....	\$205,185	\$297,067	*\$268,506	*\$331,014
Taxes accrued.....	43,348	36,000	37,977	35,761
Operating income.....	\$161,837	\$261,067	*\$230,529	*\$295,253
Other income.....	2,269	2,861	3,252	2,621
Gross corporate inc.....	\$164,106	\$263,928	*\$233,781	*\$297,874
Hire of equipment.....	\$57,034	\$59,568	\$51,005	\$35,421
Joint facilities.....	30,536	28,350	28,028	30,269
Miscellaneous rents.....	9,390	9,400	9,328	11,690
Bond interest.....	135,338	128,987	125,000	125,000
Miscellaneous.....	5,427	3,818	*\$3,655	*\$2,194
Total deductions.....	\$237,725	\$230,123	*\$217,016	*\$204,574
Balance, sur. or deficit, def.....	\$73,619	sur.\$33,806	sur.\$16,765	sur.\$93,300

* Comparison of items so marked is inaccurate, the figures having been somewhat changed in later years; the final results, however, remain unchanged.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Assets—	1913.	1912.	Liabilities—	1913.	1912.
Road & equipment.....	\$7,342,122	7,090,869	Common stock.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Land.....	133,397	83,305	Preferred stock.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Cash.....	9,850	905	First mtge. bonds.....	2,500,000	2,500,000
Loans and bills receivable.....	9,570	4,143	Equip. trusts.....	322,047	20,811
Traffic, &c., bals.....	24,935	23,943	Misc. funded oblig'n's.....	110,000	110,000
Agents & conductors.....	73,122	72,667	Traffic, &c., balances.....	96,842	26,044
Material & supplies.....	2,203	1,605	Vouchers & wages.....	267,962	193,999
Prepaid insur., &c.....	42,567	35,048	Loans & bills payable.....	92,174	80,100
Special deposits.....	50,323		Int., divs., &c., unpaid.....	66,813	66,300
Miscellaneous.....			Taxes accrued.....	22,231	23,489
			Miscellaneous.....	42,206	34,744
			Appropriated surp.....	639,781	639,781
			Profit and loss.....	123,633	217,217
Total.....	7,683,689	7,312,485	Total.....	7,683,689	7,312,485

a Road and equipment, \$7,342,122 in 1913, includes investment to June 30 1907, \$6,748,334 (road, \$6,162,693, and equipment, \$585,641); investments since June 30 1907, \$709,907 (road, \$355,595, equipment, \$353,165, and general expenditures, \$1,148); less reserve for accrued depreciation, \$116,119.

b Appropriated surplus consists of additions to property since June 30 1907 through income.—V. 97, p. 1426.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Union Gas Co. and Its 6 Subsidiaries.
(Report of Accountants for Six Calendar Years, 1907 to 1912.)

W. Bourke Cochran, Thomas Read and L. Napoleon Levy, a committee of minority shareholders (see a subsequent page), having had the books of the company examined by Haskins & Sells for the six-year period ending Dec. 31 1912, present in circular of November 11 substantially the following tables (which were prepared by the accountants, without undertaking to verify the accounts), and say:

We call particular attention to the fact that notwithstanding the extraordinarily heavy charges of \$7,735,311 for "General amortization" and \$1,772,460 for "special franchise taxes in controversy," whereby the net income for this period of six years was reduced to \$8,323,319, the dividends of \$5,893,500 amounted to only 70% thereof, the effect of which was to add \$2,429,819 of surplus income to the \$4,796,466 of surplus at the beginning of the period and make a total profit and loss surplus of \$7,226,285 on Dec. 31 1912; also particular attention to the fact that more than the increase of \$2,429,819 in consolidated surplus is represented in the increase of \$2,658,389 in consolidated cash. [The company includes in operating expenses the appropriation for "general amortization" and also, it is understood, the contributions to the reserve for "special franchise taxes in controversy."—Ed.]

COMBINED NET INCOME AFTER FIXED CHARGES FOR SIX YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 1912, BEFORE AND AFTER DEDUCTING "GENERAL AMORTIZATION" AND "SPECIAL FRANCHISE TAXES IN CONTROVERSY"—DIVIDENDS PAID.

Net Before Deduc. (a) & (b)	(a) Amort'n.	(b) Franchise Tax Res'ns.	Net Left for Divs.	Dividends Paid.	Surplus for Year.
1907.....	1,741,252	947,077	267,302	526,873	526,873
1908.....	2,600,355	1,023,588	308,989	1,267,778	839,520
1909.....	3,162,989	1,337,105	283,261	1,542,623	1,004,430
1910.....	3,446,917	1,426,709	299,473	1,720,735	1,349,775
1911.....	3,469,503	1,468,552	307,129	1,693,823	1,259,895
1912.....	3,410,074	1,532,280	306,306	1,571,487	1,439,880
Totals.....	17,831,090	7,735,311	1,772,460	8,323,319	5,893,500

x Supplied by Ed., being as reported to P. S. Commission; see V. 96, p. 1486.

Note.—The foregoing includes the combined results of the parent company and its subsidiaries, the Flatbush Gas Co. (gas and electric departments), Newtown Gas Co., Jamaica Gas Lt. Co., Woodhaven Gas Lt. Co., Richmond Hill & Queens Co. Gas Lt. Co. and Equity Gas Co. For the cal. year 1912 the seven companies so combined had total gross earnings of \$10,920,486; net operating revenue, \$2,952,565; other income, \$76,269; total net, \$3,028,834. Deduct taxes, \$604,577; bond int., \$756,000; int. on consumers' deposits, \$68,958; int. on notes, \$20,334; uncollectible accts. written off, \$5,391; other expenses, \$2,086. Balance for dividends as shown above for 1912, \$1,571,487.—Ed.

CONSOL. GEN. BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31 1912 AND 1906 (INCL. 6 SUB-COS.).

	1912.	1906.	Liabilities—	1912.	1906.
Assets—			Cap. stk., outst'g.....	17,998,500	15,000,000
Gas properties, &c.....	45,018,885	36,333,318	1st consol. M. 5s. 14.....	14,698,000	14,225,000
Elec. prop'ties, &c.....	1,143,607	513,050	City conv. 7s.....	1,500	3,000,000
Total (incl. fran.).....	46,162,492	36,846,368	City Gas Lt. 5s.....	284,000	280,000
Deprec. reserve a.....	7,469,436	413,592	Union Gas Lt. 5s.....	38,000	42,000
			Flatbush Gas 2d 6s.....	100,000	100,000
Net property, franchises, &c.....	38,693,056	36,432,776	Do 1st M. 5s.....	55,000	55,000
Mat'ls & supplies b.....	1,841,624	964,329	Consumers' depos. 1.....	1,188,919	954,908
Cash.....	3,027,209	368,820	Notes payable.....	500,000	175,000
Investment in N. Y. City 4s.....	512,422	-----	Dividends 2 1/2% (Jan. 2 1913).....	449,962	-----
Accounts receivable.....	723,488	626,734	Unclaimed.....	1,362	1,415
Consumers.....	552,760	1,197,688	Accts. & wages.....	611,066	766,494
N. Y. City.....	185,745	468,843	Int. on bonds.....	164,358	175,300
Other.....	3,333	-----	Consum. dep., &c.....	261,396	198,333
Accrued interest.....	5,689	11,549	Accrued gen. taxes.....	100,790	65,338
Depos. with bids, &c.....	108,585	25,797	Reserve, franchise taxes in litiga'n.....	2,012,339	239,880
Prepaid insur., &c.....	-----	-----	Profit & loss surp.....	27,263,688	24,833,870
Total.....	45,653,882	40,096,536	Total.....	45,653,882	40,096,536

a "Accrued depreciation reserve in excess of abandoned property charged thereto." b Includes "gas on hand and gas supplied, but not billed, \$707,830 in 1912, \$453,865 in 1906." z Includes \$37,404 excess of par value of subsidiary companies' securities owned over book value at which carried by the Brooklyn Union Gas Co.

SOURCE OF ABOVE INCREASES IN PERMANENT AND CURRENT CAPITAL—1906 TO 1912.

Increase in gas properties, \$8,685,567; electric properties, \$630,557; total, \$9,316,124; less depreciation reserve, \$7,055,843; net increase, \$2,260,281. Increase in materials and supplies (including gas on hand, &c.)... \$77,295

Total increase in property and materials and supplies..... \$3,137,575. Deduct increase in capitalization (stock increase, \$2,998,500; less decrease in funded debt, \$2,586,500)..... 412,000

Increase in property & oth. cap. assets not derived from cap't'n \$2,725,575. Increase in cash, \$2,658,389; N. Y. City corp. stock, \$512,422; prepaid insur., &c., \$32,788; total, \$3,253,599; less off-sets (decrease in net accounts receivable, \$678,401 and \$1,098,494, for increase in consumers' deposits, notes payable, dividends, payable, &c.), \$1,776,895. Net increase in current capital... 1,476,704

Total increase in net assets and current capital..... \$4,202,279. This net increase in assets (\$4,202,279) is balanced by increase in reserve for "special franchise taxes in controversy, \$1,772,460," and increase in surplus, \$2,429,819.—V. 96, p. 1486.

Adams Express Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

The report filed with the Massachusetts RR. Commission for the year ending June 30 1913 compares as follows:

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.
Express income.....	\$35,182,128	\$4,191,956	Dividends, 12%.....	1,210,080
Other income.....	1,959,640	1,927,083	Bal., sur. or def., def.....	204,599
Tot. gross earn.....	37,141,768	36,119,039	Previous surplus.....	26,728,686
Oper. expenses.....	35,010,161	32,986,566	Net charges to profit and loss acct. deb.....	229,979
Net earnings.....	2,131,607	3,132,473	Total surplus.....	26,292,108
Charges & deduc.....	1,126,125	1,255,044		
Net divisible inc.....	1,005,482	1,877,429	1911-12.	26,728,686

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Assets—	1913.	1912.	Liabilities—	1913.	1912.
Cost of equipm't.....	3,745,682	2,909,277	Funded debt.....	36,000,000	36,000,000
Land and bldgs.....	3,215,207	3,271,731	Vouch. & acct's.....	1,539,726	769,173
Cash.....	3,015,315	2,911,702	Salaries & wages.....	-----	-----
Bills, accounts & notes receivable.....	895,272	472,710	Trans. chgs. due and unpaid.....	2,913,933	3,126,493
Due from agents.....	1,931,823	1,839,665	Unpaid money orders, &c.....	640,782	-----
Acc'd inc. not due.....	562,059	366,575	Traffic, &c., bals.....	124,084	-----
Def'd debit items.....	165,569	-----	Matured interest, rents, &c.....	73,931	64,779
Stks. & bds. owned.....	57,357,266	57,105,924	Miscell. acct's pay.....	1,092,056	2,093,634
Other perm. invest.....	357,760	494,760	Int. accr. on fd. dt.....	150,046	-----
Totals.....	71,444,132	70,246,773	Loans & notes pay.....	1,700,000	1,000,000
			Res'vs for accr. depr.....	917,466	466,008
			Profit and loss.....	26,292,108	26,728,686
			Total.....	71,444,132	70,246,773

—V. 97, p. 1205.

American Express Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1913.)

The report filed with the Massachusetts Railroad Commission for the year ending June 30 1913 compares as below. The earnings include those of the National Express Co.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.
Express income.....	\$47,849,010	\$43,714,874	Net divisible inc.....	1,878,107
Other income.....	1,439,117	1,576,858	Dividends (12%).....	2,853,460
Tot. gross earn.....	49,288,127	45,291,732	Balance for year def.....	21,892,892
Oper. expenses.....	46,916,940	42,002,853	Total surplus beginning of year.....	21,499,302
Net earnings.....	2,371,187	3,288,879	Net changes of prof. & loss acct. deb.....	1918,948
Charges & deduc.....	493,080	434,919	Total sur. end yr.....	19,298,461
Net divisible inc.....	1,878,107	2,853,460		

There were debited in 1912-13: Loss on sale of real estate and securities owned, \$1,710; adjustment of surplus acct., disbursements belonging to previous year, \$85,310; adjustment of book value of securities owned, \$1,852,651. The credits to profit and loss during year 1912-13 include: Profit, sale of real estate, \$8,286; adjustment of surplus account receipts belonging to previous years, \$12,436; making net amount debited against profit and loss, \$1,918,948, as above.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Assets—	1913.	1912.	Liabilities—	1913.	1912.
Cost of equipment.....	3,843,572	3,115,333	Stock ("interests").....	18,000,000	18,000,000
Land and buildings.....	7,462,003	7,488,013	Loans & notes pay.....	2,000,000	-----
Cash.....	4,702,197	7,811,825	Vouchers & acct's.....	1,22	

Pittsburgh Brewing Co.

(Report for the Year ending Oct. 25 1913.)

Pres. Wm. Ruske, Pittsburgh, Nov. 5 1913, wrote in subst.:

Our sales for the period show an increase of 51,322 1/4 barrels, making the aggregate sales 751,615 3/4 barrels. After writing off for doubtful accounts, allowing for depreciation on buildings, machinery, &c., to the amount of \$642,020, paying the interest on outstanding bonds and the regular pref. dividend, there still remains a credit of \$640,139. In compliance with your direction, at the last annual meeting \$650,000 of the bonds have been canceled and retired and the mortgage satisfied to that extent.

Owing to the increased demand for bottled beer, a very considerable sum of money must be expended during the coming year for the enlargement of the bottling plants and the installation of machinery of the latest type. The general tendency of our business has been favorable and our financial condition is good. The trend of prices for materials used in your product, such as malt and hops, is considerably higher than the average cost thereof prevailing during the past year, and the prospect is for a higher range in prices. Notwithstanding this fact, I am satisfied that by following the policy of economy in the management inaugurated and carried out during the past year, we will not only be able to pay the regular pref. dividend but that a substantial dividend on the common stock will be justified, and therefore I shall recommend to the board the payment of a dividend on the common stock.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR.

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Gross rectx. (all sources)	\$5,886,475	\$5,414,152	\$5,055,497	\$5,714,642
Expenses	63,830,675	4,109,514	3,694,028	4,573,562
Net earnings	\$2,055,800	\$1,304,638	\$1,361,469	\$1,661,080
Deduct—				
Interest	\$346,640	\$379,140	\$379,140	\$379,140
Pref. dividends (7%)	427,000	427,000	427,001	427,001
Com. dividends (5%)	(1) 59,622	—	(5) 298,106	(5) 298,107
Bad accounts and notes charged off	—	99,898	—	—
Depreciation	642,020	387,150	531,461	556,832
Total	\$1,475,282	\$1,293,188	\$1,635,708	\$1,661,080
Surplus or deficit	sur\$580,518	sur\$11,450	def\$274,239	\$1,661,080
Previous surplus	3,822,445	3,810,995	4,085,234	4,085,234
Total surplus	\$4,402,963	\$3,822,445	\$3,810,995	\$4,085,234

a Includes \$149,874 income from interest rents &c. in 1912-13, against \$207,628 in 1911-12. b Expenses in 1912-13 (\$3,830,675) includes operating cost of sales, \$3,508,685 and general expenses, \$321,989.

BALANCE SHEET.

Oct. 25 '13.		Oct. 26 '12.		Oct. 25 '13.		Oct. 26 '12.	
Assets—				Liabilities—			
Plant & equipm't	18,294,818	18,635,331	Bonds	5,669,000	6,319,000		
Cash	254,938	72,635	Preferred stock	6,100,100	6,100,100		
Bills rec. & mtgs.	2,527,116	2,306,865	Common stock	5,962,250	5,962,250		
Accts. receivable	506,660	465,295	Due for mds., &c.	111,420	83,994		
Real estate	307,266	310,465	Bills payable	—	325,000		
Brewery invest'ns.	—	—	Mortgage payable	—	52,600		
General office inventory	516,565	524,315	Res. for taxes, &c.	94,104	87,453		
Sinking fund acct.	105,475	664,315	Accrued interest on bonds, 4 months	113,380	126,380		
Total	22,512,838	22,879,221	Undivided profits	4,462,584	3,822,445		

Note.—Unsold stocks and bonds in treasury: \$181,000 bonds of the \$6,500,000 auth.; 7,998 shares of pref. stock (par \$50), or \$399,900 of the \$6,500,000 auth.; 10,755 shares common stock (par \$50), or \$537,750 of the \$6,500,000 auth.—V. 97, p. 1359.

Independent Brewing Company of Pittsburgh.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Oct. 18 1913.)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Sales (barrels)	574,425	486,016	514,695	514,226
Income, all sources	\$4,281,996	\$3,519,202	\$3,500,095	\$3,404,579
Cost of produc. & oper.	2,796,857	2,704,964	2,683,498	2,448,558
Profit on sales	\$1,485,139	\$814,238	\$816,597	\$956,021
Disbursements—				
Interest on bonds	\$263,500	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000
Preferred dividends *(8%)	360,000	(1 1/4) 56,250	—	—
Int. on bonds constit. cos.	2,918	3,927	4,657	5,108
Depreciation	287,212	243,008	257,347	257,113
Total disbursed	\$913,630	\$573,185	\$532,004	\$532,221
Balance, surplus	\$571,508	\$241,053	\$284,593	\$423,800

* As to 2 1/2% scrip dividend on pref. stock, see balance sheet below.

BALANCE SHEET.

Oct. 18 '13.		Oct. 19 '12.		Oct. 18 '13.		Oct. 19 '12.	
Assets—				Liabilities—			
Real estate, &c.	12,023,760	11,845,224	Common stock	4,500,000	4,500,000		
Cash	238,451	202,918	Preferred stock	4,500,000	4,500,000		
Bills receivable	41,176,714	996,962	Bonds	4,500,000	4,500,000		
Accts. receivable	610,025	360,786	Bonds of constitu-	—	—		
Securities at par	6535,226	1,526,825	ent companies	45,730	60,730		
Office furniture	12,566	11,823	Accounts payable	149,642	178,173		
Insurance, taxes, &c., unused	37,756	32,940	Pref. stock divi-	—	—		
Improvements	27,147	28,004	Capital scrip	151,927	—		
Materials and finished product	308,160	335,818	Capital stock tax due	39,061	19,061		
Sinking fund bonds	108,000	51,500	Bond int. accrued	83,000	82,000		
Total	14,977,805	15,392,800	Undivided profits	4,008,445	1,552,836		

a Bills receivable are secured by judgment notes and mortgages. b Includes \$372,000 bonds, \$72,833 pref. and \$79,004 com. stock of Independent Brewing Co. and \$11,300 stocks of other companies. c After deducting 2 1/2% scrip dividend in payment of accumulated dividends on pref. stock from July 31 1908 to July 31 1913.—V. 97, p. 1359, 1026.

Iron Steamboat Co. of New Jersey.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Oct. 31 1913.)

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Earnings—				
Ticket sales, Coney Island	\$303,229	\$268,286	\$269,949	\$309,647
Fishing route	—	—	—	—
Charters	48,758	47,606	27,075	30,260
Privileges, &c.	—	—	16,852	19,888
Sealing warships	41	5,067	—	—
Total	\$352,028	\$320,959	\$313,876	\$359,795
Expenses				
Oper., general repairs, &c.	\$229,184	\$247,820	\$230,992	\$253,453
Terminal charges—rents, wharfage, &c.	39,490	39,192	46,816	71,847
Taxes	1,797	1,511	1,468	2,804
Total	\$270,471	\$288,523	\$279,276	\$328,104
Net earnings	\$81,557	\$32,436	\$34,600	\$31,691
"Other Income"*	—	—	—	60,880
Total income	\$81,557	\$32,436	\$34,600	\$92,571
Deduct—				
Interest on bonds	\$23,805	\$24,352	\$24,962	\$25,000
Dividends (see below)	(7%) 25,566	—	(5%) 15,217	—
Total deductions	\$49,371	\$24,352	\$24,962	\$40,217
Balance, surplus	\$32,186	\$8,084	\$9,638	\$52,354

* "Other Income" in 1909-10 includes \$60,880 for 6,088 shares capital stock sold at par (in 1908-09, \$1,350 for 135 shares and in 1907-08, \$10,210 for 1,021 shares).

BALANCE SHEET OCTOBER 31.

1913.		1912.		1913.		1912.	
Assets—				Liabilities—			
Cost of property	1,000,000	1,000,000	Capital stock issued	365,230	365,230		
Valley Grove	8,744	8,744	Cap. stock in treas.	34,770	34,770		
Repair shops	5,690	5,690	1st M. 5% bonds	76,100	76,100		
Cash	81,854	44,160	2d mtge. 4% bonds	500,000	500,000		
Total	1,096,288	1,058,594	Bond. redemp. acct.	23,900	23,900		
			Profit and loss	496,288	58,594		
Total	1,096,288	1,058,594	Total	1,096,288	1,058,594		

a After deducting \$14,707 loss and damage previous year's account, paid this year, and \$5,351 loss and damage steamers Cepheus and Pegasus, but before deducting the 7% div. (\$25,566) paid Nov. 12 1913.—V. 95, p. 1401.

New England Cotton Yarn Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Sept. 27 1913.)

Pres. C. Minot Weld, Boston, Nov. 7, wrote in substance:

Since the company took over the operation of the plant, which up to Jan. 1913 had been leased to the Union Mills, the operation of the factories has shown a continuous improvement. Regular dividends at the rate of 6% on the pref. stock, amounting to \$90,000, have been paid. \$57,810 has been paid into the sinking fund and \$60,000 of bonds have been canceled. The original issue of bonds amounted to \$5,781,000; through the sink. fund this has now been reduced to \$4,777,000, a decrease of \$1,004,000. Since the close of the fiscal year the company has sold the \$2,000,000 first pref. 4% stock of the Union Mills carried on the books at \$1,333,333, for \$1,000,000 in cash and \$200,000 in 2d pref. 6% stock of the Union Mills (see V. 97, p. 1360). This \$1,000,000 in cash will be used to reduce our floating debt.

BALANCE SHEET.

Sept. 27 '13.		*Nov. 30 '12.		Sept. 27 '13.		*Nov. 30 '12.	
Assets—				Liabilities—			
Real estate and machinery	8,688,345	8,512,936	Preferred stock	2,000,000	2,000,000		
Merchandise	3,009,835	3,488,205	Common stock	3,900,000	3,900,000		
Notes and accounts receivable	1,573,049	1,308,956	Bonded debt	4,777,000	4,732,000		
Cash	405,164	893,404	Accr. int. on bonds	—	79,867		
Investments	1,864,326	1,853,373	Notes payable	2,760,150	3,500,178		
Trustees of sink. fd	—	546	Accts. payable	144,683	68,001		
Suspense acct.	9,023	—	Reserve for insur.	10,000	—		
Renewal account	20,612	—	do suspense	821	821		
			do deprecia'tn	462,881	462,881		
Total	15,570,354	16,057,420	Profit and loss	1,514,819	1,313,672		

* This is the approximate balance sheet after cancellation of lease to Union Mills based on figures of Nov. 30 1912. See plan, V. 96, p. 290. a The investments by the sale of the Union Mills stock have since Sept. 27 1913 been reduced by \$1,000,000 cash, leaving the investments \$730,993. b Notes payable through the sale of Union Mills stock since Sept. 27 1913 for \$1,000,000 in cash will be reduced to \$1,760,150.—V. 97, p. 1359.

American Linseed Co., New York.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30 1913.)

Pres. R. H. Adams, N. Y., Nov. 11 1913, wrote in subst.:

We are glad to say that our predictions of last year have been largely fulfilled and that we have, in the year just ended, had the largest operation in volume, at the smallest cost, in the history of your company. For the reason that the prices of all of our products are considerably lower than they were a year ago, and as we have at all times to carry large stocks, it is obvious, on declining markets, that profits are difficult.

RESULTS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30 1913 AND 14 MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30 1912.

	Year 1912-13.	14 Months 1911-12.	Year 1912-13.	14 Months 1911-12.
Gross earnings, less shortages, shrink- & inven. deduc's	\$2,655,973	\$1,297,008	Oper. gain or loss sur	\$544,025 def \$379,211
Oper. expenses	2,111,948	1,676,219	Int. on bor. money	47,843
			Depreciation	40,000
Oper. gain or loss sur	\$544,025 def \$379,211	Bal. sur. or def. sur	\$496,182 def \$478,301	

The surplus or deficit from the year ending Sept. 30 1913 and 14 months ending Sept. 30 1912, respectively, as above, compare with surpluses of \$434,611 and \$720,000 for the years ending July 31 1911 and 1910, respect'y.

BALANCE SHEET.

1913.		1912.		1913.		1912.	
Assets—				Liabilities—			
Plants, equip. and inventory	33,036,281	31,637,695	Common stock	16,750,000	16,750,000		
Traffic imp. acct'	18,256	23,522	Preferred stock	16,750,000	16,750,000		
Investments	502,605	503,024	Bonds payable	315,000	315,000		
Cash & cash items	1,179,331	1,647,250	Current accounts	37,419	31,951		
Accts. & notes rec.	562,691	717,333	Notes payable	260,000	—		
Cap. stk. in treas.	54,322	54,322	Surplus	1,264,150	767,969		
Miscellaneous	23,080	31,774	Total	35,376,569	34,614,920		
Total	35,376,569	34,614,920	Total	35,376,569	34,614,920		

Stock in treasury Sept. 30 1913, \$27,970 common, \$26,352 pref.—V. 95, p. 1333, 1401.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Anthracite Coal Roads.—Hearings.—Hearings were begun this week before Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Marble in the investigation ordered by the Commission into the anthracite coal roads.—V. 96, p. 1421.

Baltimore & Ohio RR.—New Directors.—Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York, and John D. Shedd of Chicago, of Marshall Field & Co., have been elected directors to succeed Captain John P. Green and Jos. Wood, who resigned when the Pennsylvania interest was sold to the Union Pacific.—V. 97, p. 802, 727.

Boston Revere Beach & Lynn RR.—New Stock.—The stockholders on Nov. 20 voted to rescind the vote taken on March 30 1912 authorizing (1) the issuance of \$170,000 additional stock at \$110 a share and (2) to issue said stock at \$100 per share.—V. 97, p. 1424, 174.

The Mass. RR. Commissioners will hear the application to issue the stock on Dec. 2.

Bonds Sold.—The company has sold \$150,000 4 1/2% 1st M. bonds maturing 1927, being the remainder of the \$1,000,000 authorized amount.

From the proceeds of the sale of the bonds and the additional shares, the road will receive approximately \$320,000, or more than sufficient to retire the \$290,000 of notes outstanding on June 30 last.—V. 97, p. 1424, 174.

Buffalo & Susquehanna RR.—Plan.—As stated last week, the committee of holders of 1st refunding 4% gold mortgage bonds has issued a

The depositors having already received information as to the affairs of the company and its properties in two circular letters dated Nov. 16 1911 (V. 93, p. 1596) and June 10 1913 (see digest of same plan below), we would add that the negotiation with respect to a traffic agreement with a connecting railroad, referred to in the last letter, has progressed favorably, and an agreement has been reached with respect to the basis of division of rates, so that, unless disagreement arises over details, such an agreement seems assured to the new company.

The committee confidently expects that the negotiations in respect to the claims touching matters in which the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal & Coke Co. and the Goodyear Lumber Co. are interested will be shortly concluded in such a way that the coal traffic originating from said coal company will not in the future be diverted from the reorganized company. The result expected will also, it is believed, add something to the annual income available for the charges and dividends of such corporation.

Receiver H. I. Miller advises us that if such a traffic agreement had been in effect during the fiscal year ending June 30 1913 it would have added between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to the net income of the railroad.

Estimated Income and Annual Charges After Reorganization.	
From coal properties, actual for fiscal year end. June 30 1913.....	\$129,000
From operation: actual for fiscal year end. June 30 1913.....	335,000
Proposed through traffic agreement, average of receiver's est.....	75,000
Total estimated net income.....	\$539,000

Interest on new bonds issued to the holders of present bonds, \$262,360; sold to holders of preferred stock, \$16,000.....\$278,360

Dividends on new pref. stock: Issued to holders of present bonds, \$112,440; sold to holders of preferred stock, \$32,000..... 144,440

Balance estimated surplus after bond interest and pref. div.....\$116,200

In view of possible unforeseen contingencies, it has been deemed wise not to make the fixed charge greater than shown above. The receiver states that the operations of all years may not be as profitable as those of the fiscal year 1912-13, and that a readjustment of miners' wages will have to be made next spring, which may result in a shutdown of the mines and loss of traffic for a considerable period. On the other hand, from the new coke ovens, referred to in said circular letters, and other sources, additional traffic may be expected.

Since so large a part of the traffic is coal and coke, and the mines now producing will be exhausted in time, a sinking fund is provided, which will be met substantially out of the payments to be received on account of the principal of mortgages held as collateral; these payments are not reckoned in the above figures of income.

If the traffic agreement above mentioned goes into effect, the equipment now in use, a large part of which belongs to the Buffalo & Susquehanna Ry. Co., may become unavailable to the reorganized company. For this reason chiefly we deem it wise to provide additional cash through the offer to the pref. stockholders in order that the new company may have sufficient cash not only for more equipment and working capital, but for provision against contingencies. In view also of the possible future needs for extensions, additions or improvements, or for further and longer coal traffic, the new mortgage will permit the issue of further bonds under rigid restrictions.

Receiver H. I. Miller has expressed his willingness to continue in the management. The sale of the property is fixed for Dec. 4.

Capitalization of Successor Co. to be Organized in Pa. or Elsewhere

50-year gold bonds, a first mortgage on all the properties acquired at foreclosure sale and such additional properties as the committee shall deem it wise to acquire out of the moneys provided by the plan. Total authorized, \$10,000,000. To be issued under the plan: 4% bonds, interest payable semi-annually without deduction for taxes.....\$6,959,000

To holders of present \$9,370,000 1st ref. M. 4% bonds, 70% of par.....\$6,559,000

To holders of present pref. stock, for 10% cash, 10% of par..... 400,000

2. 4% pref. (p. & d.) stock cumulative after 1914..... 4,000,000

To holders of present \$9,370,000 1st ref. M. 4% bonds, 30% of par.....\$2,811,000

To holders of present pref. stock, 20% of par..... 800,000

Available for other purposes..... 389,000

3. Common stock..... 3,000,000

To holders of present bonds, 15% of par.....\$1,405,500

To holders of present pref. stock, 30% of par..... 1,200,000

Available for other purposes..... 394,500

The remaining \$3,041,000 bonds, or any of them, may bear not to exceed 5% interest and will be issuable only under carefully drawn restrictions. Sinking fund for redemption of bonds at not to exceed par and int., \$50,000 per annum for 35 years, also all sums in excess of \$50,000 per annum received on account of principal of any mortgages held as collateral under such mortgage and further payments may be authorized to such fund in case of the issue of further bonds, or otherwise.

Holders of certificates of deposit (under the agreement dated May 4 1910) for assenting Buffalo & Susquehanna RR. Co. 4% bonds will receive, for each such \$1,000 bond, \$700 in the new 4% 1st M. bonds, \$300 in the new pref. stock, \$150 in the new common stock and \$20 in cash.

Of the new 4% bonds, \$400,000 will be offered for sale to holders of the present \$4,000,000 pref. stock, such stockholders to pay \$10 per share in cash (thus producing, if all assent, \$400,000) and to receive therefor \$10 in new 4% bonds, \$20 in new pref. stock and \$30 in the new common stock. Such offer may be underwritten.

If the committee shall so determine, it may distribute, instead of stock certificates representing such new preferred and new common stock, voting trust certificates representing the same under a voting trust, with not less than three trustees, to be selected by the committee, to continue for not more than five years, and in which all the stock issued by or through the committee shall be deposited. Further deposits of bonds will be received only upon the depositors irrevocably consenting to this plan.

Committee.—Alvin W. Krech, Chairman; John L. Billard, Robert Winsor, Jacob S. Farlee, Charles Lathrop Pack, Edward B. Smith, Arthur L. Allin, with Lyman Rhoades, Secretary, 37 Wall St., New York.

Digest of Committee's Circular Dated June 10 1913.

The satisfactory increase of income during the current fiscal year is very largely due to decreased operating expenses. The mild winter and other favorable conditions permitted a lower operating cost than can be expected as an average; but the better condition of locomotives and cars also contributed materially to the saving. The charges against operating income resulting from losses of the Austin flood on Sept. 10 1911 were \$34,289, most of which was charged during the fiscal year 1911-12. This in part accounts for the small net income of that period, namely \$148,560, contrasting with \$263,036 for the 10 months ending April 30 1913. The receiver indicates that there may in the future be larger expenditures for renewal of rails and cross ties, repair work on bridges, including perhaps higher wages, the replacement of some steel structures, increase in rentals for freight cars, the repair of embankments from interest on the coal property mortgages which are collateral to your bonds is at present about \$129,000 per annum. In addition to the amount used from this source in retiring a portion of the receiver's certificates (as stated in V. 93, p. 1596), a comparatively small amount has been applied upon the property, as permitted by the mortgage. Retirement of the remainder of the receiver's certificates, and of all of the remaining \$61,500 5% underlying bonds, expenditures for betterments and replacement of flood losses not charged against income, and also a considerable expenditure for materials and supplies, have been provided out of the "net income from operation" of the receivership. [At the beginning of the receivership the railroad had no materials and supplies, as its property had been under lease; the amount thereof turned over by the receiver of the railway is subject to the adjustments of accounts between the two receiverships. Additional quantities also have been required.]

A favorable contract, made many years ago with the Erie RR. Co., under which it moved our traffic from Addison to Elmira at a charge little more than nominal, expires this month, and has necessarily been replaced by an arrangement for division of freight rates, giving the Erie a larger proportion than formerly, and to that extent reducing our earnings. On the other hand, arrangements have been made for a considerable volume of lumber traffic from the Potato Creek RR. at remunerative rates. The coal traffic in the current mining year gives promise of being as good as, if not better than, in the preceding year.

After long negotiation a contract was made some time ago with the Rogers Brown Iron Co. and others, which provides for the construction on the line of the railroad at Sykesville of 200 additional coke ovens, with an estimated capacity of 175,000 tons of coke per annum. These ovens are to be in operation during the summer or early fall.

An amended bill for the foreclosure of the mortgage securing your bonds has been filed, and in this suit proceedings are now pending for adjustment

of various claims against the railway company and for adjustments of accounts and other matters between the receivership of the railroad and that of the railway. The claims asserted by us touching matters in which the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal & Coke Co. and the Goodyear Lumber Co. are interested are still the subject of extended negotiation. We expect all these matters to be dealt with in a satisfactory manner in the plan of reorganization. Our position with reference to the enforcement of claims against these companies and against the railway has been much strengthened by the execution of a supplement to the First Ref. Mortgage.

If a negotiation with one of the connecting roads is concluded, the result will be a traffic agreement for a period of years on terms estimated materially to increase the net income of your railroad.

Conferences with representatives of the bondholders of the Railway company were carried on for a long period, but we concluded that a reorganization uniting the two properties in a single operating company would not be to your interest.—V. 97, p. 1424, 1203.

Cherryvale Oklahoma & Texas Ry.—Sale.—The road, known as the "Porter" line, is to be sold at master's sale on Dec. 16 to clear up some litigation growing out of the suspension of the Carnegie Trust Co. of New York, through which the company was being financed at the time construction work was started.

The promoters expect to buy it in and resume construction work. About 20 miles of grade had been completed between Caney, Kan., and Wann, Okla., when financial difficulties forced the suspension of work. The line as proposed is to run from Caney across northeastern Oklahoma into Arkansas, and the company's charter also provides for the construction of another line southwest from Caney into Guthrie or Oklahoma City.—V. 95, p. 480.

Chicago Railways.—To Vote Dec. 22 on Unified Operating Agreement.—The Chicago City Council, having on Nov. 14 passed the necessary ordinance by a vote of 59 to 7, a meeting of the registered holders of the participation certificates, Series 1, 2, 3 and 4, has been called for Dec. 22 to pass upon the resolution for a unified operation of the Chicago Railways Co., the Chicago City Ry. Co., the Southern St. Ry. Co. and the Calumet & South Chicago Ry. Co. See V. 97, p. 1023, 1357, 1425.

The ordinance was signed by Mayor Harrison Tuesday night. Net profits from operation will, it is stated, be divided 60% to Chicago Railways Co. and 40% to Chicago City Railway Co.—V. 97, p. 1425, 1357.

Chicago & Western Indiana RR.—Gen. M. Called Bds.—One hundred and sixteen (\$116,000) 6% gen. mgt. bonds of 1882, for payment Dec. 1 at 105 and int. at office of J. P. Morgan & Co.—V. 97, p. 1243, 364.

Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pac. Ry.—Earnings.

Gross Revenue.	Net (after Other Rentals & Pf. Div. Com. Div.)	Income.	Interest.	(5%)	(11%)	Surplus
Year—						
1912-13.	10,445,169	3,055,210	554,435	1,357,092	122,670	328,900
1911-12.	9,756,265	2,994,263	313,992	1,361,089	122,670	328,900

The dividends on the common stock shown above (11%) yearly, consisting of 5% regular and 6% extra, were deducted by the company from profit and loss, but are shown above for the sake of simplicity. From the balance as above in 1912-13 was deducted \$1,024,649 for "permanent improvements, additions and betterments," against \$579,343 in 1911-12, leaving \$776,334 in 1912-13, against \$916,253 in 1911-12.

New Director.—C. B. Wright, Pres. of Union Savings Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati, has been chosen a director to succeed the late B. S. Cunningham.—V. 95, p. 1402.

Cooperstown & Susquehanna Valley RR.—Sale of Stk. See Otsego, N. Y., in "State & City" dept.—V. 97, p. 1203.

Delaware & Hudson Co.—Purchase of Stock. See Otsego, N. Y., in "State & City" dept.—V. 97, p. 1024.

Denver & Salt Lake RR.—Extension Completed.—Track-laying on the extension from Steamboat Springs to Craig, Colo., 40 miles, has been completed, and the first train over the new line was operated on Thursday. The line will be opened for full passenger and freight service about Dec. 1.

James Peak Tunnel.—The three engineers appointed by the Tunnel Commission to estimate the cost of construction and length of time required to drive the tunnel through James Peak, reported on Nov. 15 that the tube will cost about \$4,420,000, and can be completed in the minimum time of 4 years, unless conditions arise in the execution of the work, which may extend the time by an additional 10 months. Of the cost the city will pay \$3,000,000 and the railroad company the remainder.

This estimate is \$80,000 less than that named in the tunnel amendment and the contract between the city and the railroad company of Oct. 4 last. The report covers 3 possible locations, with a recommendation that the lowest site, at an altitude of 9,100 ft., be selected.

The easement for a right of way has, it is stated, been granted by the Government for this site alone.

The tunnel on the site selected would have a portal altitude of 9,100 ft., a length of 31,886 ft., or a little over 6 miles, and effect a saving in elevation of 2,560 ft. and in distance of 22.6 miles. The climatic conditions are the best of the 3 sites considered. At present rotary plows have to be used to take trains over the summit of the Continental divide, at an altitude of 11,660 ft., 7 months out of the year. The estimated cost is for a tunnel of sufficient size to provide a tunnel with standard clearances for operation of trunk railroads, room for two 4-ft. water mains, of sufficient capacity to carry an ample supply of water for the average consumption of the city of Denver, electric cables and transmission lines, an intake shaft at the western end for a water supply, cost of every item necessary for the completion of the tunnel ready for operation with the exception of motive power, and the cost of the tunnel bond election. The Tunnel Commission will act on the findings next week.—V. 97, p. 520, 298.

Eighth Ave. RR., N. Y. City.—Authorized.—The P. S. Commission on Nov. 19 sanctioned the proposed issue of \$750,000 20-year 6% certificates of indebtedness, dated Feb. 1 1914.

The proceeds will be used to refund \$750,000 6% certificates due Feb. 1 1914. The new issue, it is stated, is due Feb. 1 1934, but redeemable on any interest day after notice.—V. 97, p. 1203.

Galveston Houston & Henderson RR.—New \$5,000,000 First Mortgage.—The shareholders will vote Jan. 19 1914 on authorizing a new issue of \$5,000,000 1st M. 5% gold bonds, to bear date from April 1 1913, when the \$2,000,000 old 1st M. 5s matured and were purchased by Central Trust Co. for special account.

The new bonds will mature April 1 1933, interest A. & O. Par \$1,000 c & r*. Both principal and interest to be payable in N. Y. in gold coin of the U. S. of America, or of equal to the standard of weight and fineness as it existed April 1 1913, "without deduction for any tax or Government charge, other than any Federal income tax, if such bonds so provide, which said company, or the trustee under such mortgage and deed of trust,

may be required or permitted to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the U. S. of America, or of any State, Territory, county, municipality or other taxing authority therein.—V. 96, p. 553; 652, 947.

Georgia & Florida Ry.—Coupon Funding—Over 75% of Outstanding 1st M. 5s Agree to Funding of Coupons Due Nov. 1 1913 to May 1 1916, Incl.—Change in Plan—Funding to Take Place only as Coupons Severally Mature.—Pres. R. Lancaster Williams in a circular of Nov. 14 says in substance:

The holders of more than 75% of the 1st M. 5% bonds (exclusive of \$630,000 treasury bonds) have agreed to fund their coupons under the agreement dated Aug. 15 1913. Additional assents are being received from time to time, and it seems probable that substantially more than 80% will be obtained before long. The railway has, therefore, determined to carry through the plan with the assent of the holders.

In the interest of the bondholders it has been decided to change the agreement as follows:

1. Instead of asking the immediate deposit of all these six coupons, beginning with that of Nov. 1 1913, the holder is requested to forward the same to the depository (the Baltimore Trust Co.) only as they severally mature, the coupon due Nov. 1 1913 to be exchanged forthwith for the company's appropriate 5% note. The bonds themselves, with the remaining coupons annexed thereto, should be also presented at once, so that the particular coupons can be stamped as subject to the depository agreement, or, if preferred, all six coupons can be forwarded to the depository, for which a receipt will be given stating in substance that the coupons are held for the account of the particular depositor, and are not in fact deposited under the agreement except as the coupons severally mature, and in accordance with the agreement. If the railway should commit any default in its obligations under the agreement, the coupons will then be returned to the depositor or upon his order.

Under this plan, the coupons will not be effectively extended except as they severally mature, and, therefore, will not be postponed as to participation in a dividend in the event of a foreclosure and sale, as provided by the mortgage, except as they severally mature. Further, under this plan, separate notes will be issued by the railway in exchange for the separately maturing coupons and not one note for all six coupons. As each coupon matures, the appropriate note will be issued therefor.

2. In the event that coupons from less than 70% of the outstanding bonds as fixed by the agreement are deposited with the depository or stamped as above stated, on or before Jan. 1 1914, then any depositor may obtain the return of his coupons upon demand in due form.

The Baltimore Trust Co., the trustee and owner of bonds, has determined that it is not expedient at this time to fund coupons from bonds owned by it for the entire period of three years, but will fund them for the first six months under the modified plan.

The plan as thus modified is, in the judgment of the officers of the railway, greatly in the interests of the bondholders, and it is believed, will be assented to by approximately 90% of all the bondholders.—V. 97, p. 1024.

Georgia Railway & Power Co. of Atlanta.—Hydro-Electric Plant in Operation.—The company on Oct. 27 began using electricity from its hydro-electric plant at Tallulah Falls, present development 80,000 h. p., the electricity being transmitted 90 miles into Atlanta, &c. The company reports:

The development includes a dam 380 feet long by 120 feet high, forming a lake two miles long and nearly one-half mile wide, with a depth of from 100 to 200 feet. By next March the company expects to complete its big dam at Mathis, five miles above Tallulah Falls, forming a lake eight miles long and two miles wide. The Mathis dam will be a storage basin for use at low stages of the river. The developments at Tallulah Falls, Morgan Falls and near Gainesville will furnish 98,000 electrical horse-power for transmission to Atlanta, Rome, Gainesville, Norcross, Buford, Decatur, Marietta, Dalton, East Point, Carrollton and Hopeville, Stone Mountain, Lithonia, Conyers, Covington, Social Circle and Monroe. Additional developments contemplated will increase the company's capacity to about 250,000 h.p. Compare V. 96, p. 202, 419, 941, 1021, 1023.

Illinois Central RR.—Postponed.—The special meeting of stockholders to authorize the making of a new refunding mortgage for not exceeding \$120,000,000 on the Southern lines has been postponed to Dec. 12.

Matters of detail remain to be arranged. The stockholders of the Chicago St. Louis & New Orleans RR. will act on the matter on Dec. 15.—V. 97, p. 1204, 1115.

Illinois Traction Co.—Amalgamation—Further Particulars.—As stated last week, the shareholders have voted to issue one \$100 share of new common stock (present auth. issue \$15,000,000, outstanding \$9,984,900) for each two \$100 shares of the \$4,521,800 common stock of the Western Railways & Light Co. The pref. stock of the latter (\$3,169,000) will remain outstanding, the deal involving simply the acquisition of the common shares. No new mortgage, it appears, is contemplated.

Condensed Extracts from Official Circular.
Western Railways & Light Co. (V. 96, p. 1223) is a corporation of the same character as the Illinois Traction Co., controlling numerous street and interurban railways, gas, electric light and heating properties in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. The management of the two corporations is practically identical, and the principal shareholders of each corporation, comprising a majority in interest of the shares of the common stock of each, are convinced that it will be for the best interest of the corporations to practically merge the two. [See pages 28 to 32 of "El. Ry. Sec."] Comparative Statement of Two Cos. for Year 1912—P. C. Earned on Com. Stk.

	Gross Revenue.	Net Revenue.	Interest Charges.	Preferred Dividend.	Sur. For Com. Stk.
Illinois	\$7,415,647	\$3,082,433	\$1,760,761	\$554,168	\$747,504
Western	2,294,830	873,000	536,398	160,035	176,567

The comparative results for nine months of the current year 1913 do not vary materially from the showing made for 1912.

The merger will require an issue of \$2,260,900 additional common stock of Illinois Traction. The present authorized amount of the common stock is \$10,000,000, of which \$9,984,900 is outstanding. It is the intention of the company to ask an increase of \$5,000,000 in the authorized amount, though no present issue is contemplated beyond the amount required for the purchase of Western Railways stock.

The holdings of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada in the Illinois Traction Co. are said to have a market value of about \$4,500,000 and directed T. B. Macaulay, who is Managing Director of the Assurance Co., is quoted as predicting an early increase of the dividend on the common shares of the Traction Co. Quarterly dividends of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% each were begun on the common last May. See V. 96, p. 1222, 1365, and map, page 29 of "El. Ry. Sec." and compare V. 97, p. 1426.

International Ry., Buffalo.—New Securities.—The P. S. Comm. on Nov. 20 authorized the company to issue:

(a) \$1,111,000 5% 50-yr. gold mortgage bonds to provide for additions and betterments and to retire certain car trust certificates, maturing Dec. 15 1913. (This order supersedes orders of May, June, August and Sept. 1913.)
(b) \$620,000 5% refunding and improvement 50-yr. gold mortgage bonds to discharge certain underlying and prior lien bonds. (c) \$635,000 5% 50-yr. gold mortgage bonds for proposed expenditures in 1914; also to retire car trust certificates maturing in March, June, Sept. and Dec. 1914.—V. 97, p. 1357.

Klamath Lake RR., California.—Application.—The company on Nov. 11 applied to the Cal. RR. Commission for authority to abandon the operation of its road from Thrall, Cal., to Klamath Falls, Ore., 13 miles.

The line extends from Thrall, Cal., to Pokegama, Ore., 24 miles. The construction of the line from Weed, Cal., to Klamath Falls, Ore., by the California Northeastern Ry. has, it is stated, made the operation of the

road unprofitable. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. owns \$997,250 of the \$1,000,000 stock. Bonds, \$19,590 1st 2-year 6s due May 28 1904, and \$150,000 2d 6s due Nov. 19 1907, interest on both, it is said, being in default. Judge Lodge in the Superior Court on Nov. 9 awarded judgment on the two mortgages in favor of the Timber Co. for \$169,590, with interest and costs, making a total of \$195,921. The property to be foreclosed include a large amount of timber land northeast of Klamath or Thrall.

Manhattan [Elevated] Ry., New York.—2d M. Bonds.—The P. S. Commission will on Dec. 2 consider the application asking authority for the immediate issue of \$5,409,000 2d M. bonds as follows:

(a) Paying expenses incident to making said issue.
(b) Discharging \$3,708,069 of indebtedness to Interborough R. T. Co.
(c) Paying the cost, not exceeding \$83,000, to complete the reinforcing of the structure.
(d) For the acquisition of property, construction, extension or improvement of facilities, and the improvement of service, as provided by lease dated Jan. 1 1903. See V. 97, p. 1115, 1426.

Director.—E. G. Snow, who was last week elected a director, is President of the Home Insurance Co. of 56 Cedar St., N. Y., a fire insurance corporation established 1853.—V. 97, p. 1426.

Mexico Tramways Co.—New Stock, &c.—The shareholders on Nov. 20 ratified the proposition to increase the auth. capital stock from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000, preparatory to issuing £1,200,000 3-year 6% secured notes, convertible, at holders' option, into ordinary shares at par. See V. 97, p. 1357, 1426.

National Railways of Mexico.—Interest Payments.—The \$13,000,000 6% notes which matured Nov. 15 were paid off at the Central Trust Co. of this city in accordance with the arrangement effected last June, when \$26,730,000 of 2-year 6% notes were sold. It is expected that the interest due Dec. 1 on the new 6% notes and that due Jan. 1 on the \$84,819,315 prior lien 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % bonds will also be met from the proceeds of the 2-year 6% notes (auth. issue \$29,160,000). See V. 96, p. 1619; V. 97, p. 176.—V. 97, p. 949, 951, 729.

New York Central & Hudson River RR.—Pres. Brown Resigns.—Desiring to retire from active service, President William C. Brown on Wednesday presented his resignation, effective Jan. 1, as head of the New York Central Lines, including the presidency of the New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis. Mr. Brown says:

I have been in railroad service continuously for more than 44 years—12 years of this service with the New York Central Lines, 5 years in charge of the operation and maintenance of the property; 2 years as Senior Vice-President, and 5 years as President—and feel that I have earned that freedom from care, hard work and responsibility which can only be secured by retiring from active service.

New Mortgage Approved.—The P. S. Commission on Nov. 20 gave their approval to the execution of the new mortgages called for by the financial plan described in circular of May 14 1913 (V. 96, p. 1424). At the same time they pointed out that this approval of the mortgages did not commit the Commission to approval, in advance, of the proposed consolidation of the Lake Shore, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, and the Michigan Central with the New York Central nor to the exchange of the present 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % collateral bonds for 4% bonds except in the case of such consolidation.

The shareholders have taken final action approving mtgs. It is understood that in all probability advantage of the Commission's consent to proceed with its financing plan will not be taken until early spring. The company, it is said, has no early maturities to care for, and contemplates no further security sales until next year.—V. 97, p. 1287.

New York Connecting RR.—Offering of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 1st M. Bonds, Jointly Guaranteed.—J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are offering at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ and int., to yield 4.80%, \$11,000,000 1st M. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % gold bonds due Aug. 1 1953, guaranteed by endorsement, as to both principal and interest, jointly and severally, by the Pennsylvania RR. Co. and the New York New Haven & Hartford RR. Co. It was announced on Friday morning that the entire amount had been sold.

Digest of Letter from Pres. Samuel Rea, Phila., Nov. 17 1913.
The road will be operated by electricity and will form the connecting link between the Pennsylvania and New Haven systems for the interchange of through freight and passenger traffic, thereby forming an all-rail route from New England to the South and the West, except for the heavy freight trains, which will be floated across New York Bay between Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, and Greenville, in the southern part of Jersey City, a distance of less than 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in lieu of the East River float service of over 14 miles.

The road is located entirely within N. Y. City and will have a total length of about 9 miles, extending as a 4-track road from a connection with the New Haven system at Port Morris, Borough of Bronx, to Bowers Bay Junction, near 14th Ave., Borough of Queens, and thence as a 2-track line for freight traffic, to Fresh Pond Junction, from which point it will have trackage over the Long Island RR. to Bay Ridge. (b) For passenger trains to Woodside Ave., in Queens Borough, connecting there with the N. Y. tunnel extension of the Pennsylvania system, via which the passenger trains will reach Pennsylvania Station, N. Y. City. The road is now under construction from Port Morris to and across the East River to a connection with the N. Y. tunnel extension of the Pennsylvania system at Woodside Ave., a distance of about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and over \$9,000,000 has been spent thereon to date. The bridge over the East River, included in the security for this issue of bonds, will be the longest arch bridge in the world, having a span of 977.5 ft. and a clearance of 140 ft. above water. The remainder of the road will be constructed either over or under all streets which it crosses. (V. 97, p. 595, 1025, 1427.)

Part of an issue limited to \$30,000,000. Present issue will be dated Aug. 1 1913 and will mature Aug. 1 1953, and will be redeemable in whole or in part, at option of company, on or after Aug. 1 1918, 1925 and int., upon 90 days' notice. [Denominations, \$1,000; \$1,000 and multiples.] The principal and interest (F. & A.) "will be payable in gold without deduction for any tax or taxes which the company or the trustee may be required to pay or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the U. S. America, or of any State, county, municipality or other taxing authority therein (except Federal income tax)." The recording tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% will be paid, thereby making the bond free of personal tax under the mortgage tax law of N. Y. State. Application will be made to list these bonds on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.—V. 97, p. 1427, 1025.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Sale of \$45,000,000 6% 6-Months' Notes Pending Court Decision as to Convertible Debentures—Payment of Notes Due Dec. 1.—To enable the company to redeem the \$40,000,000 one-year

5% notes due Dec. 1 1913 and for other purposes, pending a decision by the Massachusetts Supreme Court with reference to the proposed issue of \$67,552,000 convertible 6% 20-year debentures, the directors sold to J. P. Morgan & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co., at 99½, and the bankers have re-sold, an issue of \$45,000,000 6% notes, payable on or before 6 months from their date, Nov. 18 1913, and in any event upon receipt of the proceeds of the convertible debentures. Denomination \$1000 maturity, May 18 1914. The notes which were re-sold at 99¾ were later quoted at a further advance of 1-16.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that they are instructed by the company to pay on presentation the notes of the company maturing Dec. 1 at par and interest to date.

Statement Issued Nov. 18 by the Executive Committee.

The directors were advised by their counsel that under the terms of the decision of the Mass. State RR. Commission, the proposed issue of \$67,552,000 convertible debentures is legal, and that they could, therefore, under the provision made, properly issue the same. In view, however, of pending litigation in regard to this issue, the board has deemed it wise to defer the issue of said securities until the matter shall have been finally passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State.

It is well understood that the company has maturing on Dec. 1 \$40,000,000 of notes and other immediate cash requirements. The result, therefore, of the litigation has been to make it necessary to provide this very large amount of money under exceptional conditions, which certainly could not have been foreseen or contemplated.

At a meeting of the executive committee, it was voted that arrangements should be made immediately for the temporary financing of the company pending the issue of the debenture bonds. J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents of this company, under their contract expiring Dec. 5, were therefore called upon to render their service in this emergency. They, together with Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston, have arranged a loan for the company to the amount of \$45,000,000, said loan represented by 6% notes taken at 99½ and payable on or before six months from date, and in any event upon receipt by the company of the proceeds of the debenture bonds, an agreement having been made to extend the contract in regard to underwriting the debenture bonds to Jan. 28 1914.

The executive committee has recommended to the board, which meets on Nov. 21, a further extension of the time within which subscribers must pay for the debenture bonds, and these dates will be announced Friday. [No announcement on the subject was obtainable late yesterday afternoon.—Ed.] All subscriptions to these bonds received pending the final issue are held in a fund apart from the other deposits of the company.

Needs of Property—Public Should be Reasonable.—Chairman Howard Elliott in an interview on Nov. 18 said in substance:

The demand that cars on fast expresses be of steel construction may be a just and reasonable demand, and one that this road is complying with as fast as the steel cars can be turned out of the shops. But the clamor that every passenger car in the United States be made of steel is altogether unreasonable. To replace all the wooden cars of the country with steel cars would cost \$700,000,000. To replace every one of its wooden cars with one of steel would cost the New Haven \$30,000,000. And that would be only the beginning. If all the trains, express and local, were all-steel, that would mean more powerful engines, and they would call for heavier bridges, heavier tracks and large capital expenditures; therefore increased interest charges.

We admit the necessity of steel cars for certain purposes. To have them for local service on little branch lines, where there are but few trains a day, and where practically all the operation is in broad daylight, would be uneconomical and a useless burden on road and public. That is merely an example of the discrimination that the public may make if it wants to cooperate for mutual benefit with a railroad.

The people of New England at the present time are inclined to distrust us. At best they are withholding judgment and waiting to see what we will do. If they demand reduced rates and at the same time more trains, new terminals and better stations all along the line, they will be asking the impossible. We must stop spending and conserve. Our income has fallen off \$2,400,000 in the net in the last three months, largely because of increased expenses.

The New Haven road is a splendid property as it stands, but it should be better. It has good tracks, good terminals, good stations for the most part, good freight facilities, except in a few towns, where business has outgrown them. But we have insufficient trackage. In some places we should have three tracks where we have only two. The time will come when the New Haven ought to be a six-track road all the way from New York to New Haven and a four-track road from New Haven to Boston. We need heavier bridges, better yard facilities, better round houses, not merely to render better service to the public, but for more economical operation.

The people can help us, and therefore themselves, by being patient about the spending of money, by admitting that a railroad must run its business to make a reasonable profit, just as every farmer, merchant and manufacturer who uses that railroad must run his business.

Offering of Bonds Guaranteed Jointly with Penna. RR. Co.—See New York Connecting RR. above.—V. 97, p. 1427, 1357.

Ocean Shore RR., California.—Bonds—Electrification.—The stockholders, it is stated, will vote Jan. 5 on authorizing a \$5,000,000 bond issue, the immediate issue of \$200,000 to be for change of motive power, additional sidings, &c.

Vice-President Alfred Williams died on Nov. 13. See page 98 of "Ry. & Industrial Section."—V. 97, p. 1204, 237.

Ohio Traction Co.—New Stock.—The Ohio P. U. Commission on Nov. 13 sanctioned the issuing of \$300,000 additional 5% pref. stock at 90, for new lines, extensions, improvements, &c., making \$8,800,000 of the \$10,000,000 pref. outstanding.—V. 97, p. 50.

Pennsylvania RR.—Bonds Jointly Guaranteed.—See New York Connecting RR. above.—V. 97, p. 1287.

Portland (Ore.) Ry., Light & Power Co.—Div. Reduced.—A quarterly dividend of \$1 a share has been declared on the \$25,000,000 stock (75% paid in), payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 18, comparing with \$1¼ quarterly from Dec. 1912 to Sept. 1913, incl. From Mar. 1911 (the initial payment on the stock as readjusted) to Sept. 1912 the rate was \$1 quarterly.—V. 97, p. 1427.

Quebec Central Ry.—Earnings.—For year end. June 30:

Fiscal Year—	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Oper. Revenue.	Other Income.	Net Income.
1912-13	\$1,529,741	\$1,066,540	\$463,201	\$30,527	\$493,728
1911-12	1,366,555	943,976	422,579		422,579

The surplus as above in 1912-13, added to the balance of \$74,979 brought forward, makes a total of \$568,707, from which payments were made as follows: Interest on 4% debenture stock, \$117,742; int. on 3% debenture stock (6 mos.), \$24,674; int. on 7% income bonds (6 mos.), \$57,573; int. on 3½% debenture stock (6 mos.), \$28,786; int. on 5% 3rd M. bonds (6 mos.), \$41,123; 4% div. on share capital, \$135,264; leaving balance to carry forward, \$163,545.—V. 96, p. 361, 716.

Rapid Transit in New York City.—Contracts.—

The P. S. Commission yesterday awarded to the Degnon Contracting Co. the contract for the construction of route 50 in the Borough of Queens at \$57,856, the lowest of seven bids submitted. The section is known as the Ely Avenue route, and is part subway and part elevated, starting as a subway from the easterly end of the Steinway Tunnel and ending at the Queensborough Bridge, a mile distant, where connection will be made with the elevated lines to Astoria and Corona.

Bids were opened for the construction of Section 2 of Route No. 39, the New Utrecht Avenue line in Brooklyn. The section is to be a 3-track elevated railroad more than 5 miles in length, extending from 10th Ave. nad 39th St., along 10th Ave., New Utrecht Ave., 86th St. and Stillwell

Ave. to a point 150 ft. north of Avenue Y. The line will be connected with the Fourth Ave. subway through 38th St. and be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.—V. 97, p. 1357, 1287.

St. Louis & San Francisco RR.—Receivers' Certificates for Texas Lines.—Judge Walter T. Burns at Houston on Nov. 17 granted Receiver Frank Andrews of the Texas li permission to issue \$1,000,000 6% receivers' certificates for improvements on the St. Louis Brownsville & Mexico Line and the Beaumont Sour Lake & Western Lines. "Houston Post" Nov. 18 said:

The certificates are to be issued, \$750,000 for the St. Louis Brownsville & Mexico and \$250,000 for the Beaumont Sour Lake & Western. One-half of each issue will be sold at once, the other being obtained by the receiver to be disposed of by court order. The certificates are of \$1,000 denomination, dated Oct. 15 1913, and mature serially, but subject to redemption on 30 days' notice. The certificates are a prior lien to all properties of the road and the interest is payable at the office of the receiver, the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co. of N. Y., and the Whitney Central Bank, National Bank of New Orleans. The Court decrees that the certificates shall be disposed of on a basis not exceeding 8%.

Disposition of these certificates has already been arranged by the receiver. They will be taken by J. D. O'Keefe, receiver of the New Orleans Texas & Mexico, and will be exchanged by the New Orleans receiver for securities of the road of which he is the receiver held in the East. The cash will be in Houston within a few days.

Government Investigation.—Inter-State Commerce Commission has this week been taking testimony at St. Louis bearing on the causes of the receivership and particularly the profits of the syndicate that sold new lines to the company.—V. 97, p. 1427.

Taunton (Mass.) & Pawtucket St. Ry.—Decision.—Judge Pierce in the Superior Court on Nov. 18 denied the motion to re-commit the Master's report in the suit to enforce the security of the mortgage made by the Bristol County St. Ry. dated Jan. 25 1901 to secure \$200,000 bonds.

Receivers were appointed on May 3 1904 for the Bristol County St. Ry. and its property was sold on Dec. 19 1904 at receiver's sale, subject to said mortgage, and was acquired by the Taunton & Pawtucket St. Ry. After said sale, the latter continued to pay the interest up to Jan. 1 1909, when default was made. The Taunton & Pawtucket company claimed that certain informalities in connection with the organization of the Bristol County St. Ry. and the issue of its stock rendered invalid the mortgage and the bonds issued thereunder. The Master found that the mortgage and bonds constitute a valid lien. This decision is confirmed by the Court.—V. 88, p. 1622.

Tidewater & Southern (Electric) Ry.—In Operation.—Operation of this line between Stockton and Modesto, Cal., began on Nov. 9, when a special car of the Central California Traction Co. made a through trip, carrying invited guests. Byron A. Bearce is President.—V. 97, p. 238, 177.

Union Terminal Co. of Dallas, Tex.—Bonds Sold.—Potter, Choate & Prentice of New York have purchased the \$2,000,000 5% bonds authorized by Texas RR. Commission.

The bonds are part of an authorized issue of \$5,000,000, dated April 1 1912, maturing April 1 1942, denom. \$1,000, subject to call as a whole at 105 and int. on any int. date on and after Oct. 1 1922.—V. 95, p. 1124.

Washington Water Power Co., Spokane.—New Stock, &c.—The shareholders will vote Dec. 2 on increasing the limit of capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Statement by Pres. D. L. Huntington, Spokane, Wash., Nov. 5 1913. In order to provide funds for construction work at Long Lake and other extensions of our business, it is proposed to offer our stockholders and other Jan. 1 1914 the right to subscribe at par for an amount of new stock equal to 10% of their holdings Dec. 2 1913. The present authorized capital is \$15,000,000, of which \$14,081,900 have been issued.

[A financial statement of Oct. 31 1913 shows outstanding: 5% coll. trust bonds due 1929, \$240,000; 5% First Ref. bonds due 1939, \$4,910,000; notes, \$2,005,500, and accounts and pay-rolls, \$230,091. Also as held: Accounts receivable, \$209,765; cash in sinking funds, \$20,037; cash in bank, \$338,127. Total expenditures to date on Long Lake power plant, \$3,748,852. Gross earnings 12 mos. to date, \$3,224,136; net earnings (after taxes), \$1,594,496. Chairman Henry M. Richards died Nov. 16.]—V. 96, p. 647.

West End St. Ry., Boston.—Stock.—The shareholders will vote Nov. 25 on issuing not over \$1,000,000 new stock to fund floating debt incurred for additions and improvements.—V. 96, p. 655, 489.

Western Rys. & Light Co.—Amalgamation—Not Merger. See Illinois Traction Co. above.—V. 97, p. 1428.

INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alabama & New Orleans Transportation Co., Boston.

Holders of the \$350,000 2d M. bonds issued under indenture dated July 1 1912 will meet at the City Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, Nov. 23 to vote on authorizing, with the consent of the holders of the 1st M. bonds, the issue of \$250,000 1st M. bonds.

The company recently sent one of its self-propelled 1,000-ton barges from the Gulf to the mines near Tuscaloosa. In Nov. 1913 the Government had only 3 dams and locks out of a total of 17 to complete, in order to provide slack-water navigation, with a minimum of 6 feet, from Mobile to the heart of the Warrior coal fields, forming a navigable waterway 444 miles in extreme length, via the Tombigbee River and the Black Warrior River, &c. The work has been under way intermittently for 25 years, the estimated cost being \$8,675,000. Four boats are now completed and within a year 15 boats, it is expected, will be in service, permitting a yearly shipment of 600,000 tons.

Interests allied with the company hold 3,000 acres of coal land on the Black Warrior River 10 miles above Tuscaloosa and are developing same with drift mines, having in July 1913 eight openings, making a total capacity of 100 tons a day, which was rapidly increasing. The Lake Borgne Coal Co. has been organized to handle the entire output. The Transportation Co. has now outstanding \$500,000 com. stock, \$390,000 7% pref. stock, \$1,210,000 1st M. 6s and \$350,000 2d M. 6s. Estimated earnings from tolls for first year under full operation, \$786,000; interest on \$1,210,000 1st 6s, \$72,600; balance, surplus, \$713,400.—V. 96, p. 1230.

Amer. Dist. Telegraph Co. of Bklyn.—New Director. Britton C. Thorn has been elected a director.—V. 93, p. 1023.

American Multigraph Co., Cleveland.—Extra Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of 1% and an extra dividend of ½ of 1% have been declared on the common stock, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 23. This is the second extra dividend of the same amount declared on the common stock this year, making a total disbursement for the year of 5%. In July and October 1912 1% was paid and in October 1908 1½%.—V. 96, p. 921.

American Shipbuilding Co., Cleveland and Chicago.

Status.—Directors H. H. Porter Jr. and H. A. Christy on Nov. 10 gave out the following in Chicago:

The company has no financial troubles and its net quick assets, which it is believed are absolutely good, as of Sept. 30 1913 are in excess of its total liabilities to the extent of more than \$3,500,000. Of these quick assets possibly \$1,000,000, while perfectly good, may be slow, but these accounts bear a good rate of interest and could be liquidated quickly if the company were willing to take a moderate loss on them. The first three months of the fiscal year show a liquidation in notes and accounts receivable of something like \$700,000 and a corresponding increase in cash. It also shows a liquidation of notes and accounts payable of about \$550,000.

As to earnings the shipbuilding business on the Great Lakes must necessarily follow the steel business, which is well known to have large fluctuations. Just at present the business of the Shipbuilding Company is not good, and has not been good for some three years. The present outlook is not very promising, but over a long period of years all authorities agree there must be a continuance of growth in the shipbuilding business on the Great Lakes, and should we have a temporary setback it would seem certain that the growth when it comes would be all the more rapid. The earnings of the company for the 13 years of its existence aggregate \$15,527,683, which, after deducting the full dividend on the pref. stock, will average practically 10% on the common stock. Incidentally, the common stockholders have had something like 160% of the amount of cash they paid in.

["Chicago Economist," Nov. 15 said: "The directors are reported to be contemplating the sale of certain dock property in Canada and at South Chicago which has a market value in excess of \$2,300,000. The board is not unanimous in its desire to sell the holdings, and denials of the report have been made. That the payments on the preferred stock are to cease appears to be hardly probable at present, although the margin over them as shown in the last annual report is small." See V. 97, p. 1285.

American Water Works & Guarantee Co.—New Committeeman.—A. C. Robinson, Vice-President of the Commonwealth Trust Co. of St. Louis, has been made a member of the protective committee for the following bond issues:

Twin Falls Oakley Land & Water Co., Twin Falls Northside Land & Water Co., Twin Falls Salmon River Land & Water Co., and Sacramento Valley Irrigation Co., Mr. Robinson has been named as Vice-Chairman. G. L. Edwards of St. Louis is Chairman.—V. 97, p. 1117, 1026.

Assets Realization Co.—Official Statement.—Pres. Ira M. Cobe on Nov. 21 made substantially this statement:

During 1912 commitments were made by the company obligating it to take on a heavy volume of new business, which at its authorization seemed profitable. The company was thus obliged to take care of these commitments and its obligation to do so, in connection with the fact that it was not able to market its securities as in ordinary times, has resulted in creation of indebtedness in excess of what directors would have thought conservative under normal conditions.

This considerable debt, in conjunction with the general financial stringency and inability of the company to make its normal earnings, has resulted in great depression in the stock, which never has had a broad market, being heretofore considered of investment character. In judgment of the board, the present price of the shares represents far less than liquidating value of the corporate assets after debts are paid. The feeling of directors on this point is best evidenced by the fact that they now own, and for a long time have owned, approximately one-third of the entire stock.

The board will at once proceed to prepare a statement showing in detail the condition of the company and will forward a copy to each shareholder.

[Vice-Pres. John W. McKinnon said: "There is nothing in affairs of the company to warrant the break in its stock. Of course a large part of our assets is invested in real estate and real estate mortgages, which, in the present market, are a little slow. Borrowers are asking time, and making only partial payments. The company's business is still good." It has been rumored that recent sales of the stock, included the holdings of George B. Shaw of Phila., who recently retired from the presidency.—V. 97, p. 1288, 888.

Boston Cold Storage & Terminal Co.—Deposits.—About \$500,000 of the \$620,000 of the 1st M. bonds have been deposited with the American Trust Co., Boston, depository. The time for deposit expires Nov. 22 1913. Committee: Winslow Warren (262 Washington St.) and George H. Poor, Boston, and Oliver Prescott, New Bedford.—V. 97, p. 446.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.—Officers.—General Manager Henry E. Hall has been elected Vice-President to succeed B. F. Spinney, formerly Vice-President, who became President some time ago. J. I. Bennett is Secretary and Henry B. Sprague, Treasurer.—V. 95, p. 1475.

British Columbia Packers' Association.—Dividend.—The regular semi-annual dividends of 3 1/4% on the common and 3 1/2% on the preferred stock have been declared, payable Nov. 21 to holders of record Nov. 9. The remainder of the preferred B shares outstanding was retired in Dec. 1912, leaving the capital \$635,000 preferred shares. A series, and \$1,511,400 common, both on a 7% basis. The pref. A shares are convertible into common. The "Montreal Gazette" says that there have been two rumors as to what will be done after the exchange of the pref. A for common stock, one being that the capital will be doubled and 5 or 6% paid on the new stock; the other that 10% will be paid on the present capitalization.—V. 95, p. 299.

British Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Ltd.—Stock.—The shareholders in London Sept. 26 voted that the capital be reduced from £1,875,000 (divided into 500,000 pref. shares of £3 each and 75,000 ordinary shares of £5 each, all fully-paid) to £1,150,000 (divided into 500,000 pref. shares of £2 each and 75,000 ordinary shares of £2 each), and that such reduction be effected by canceling paid-up capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets, to the extent of £1 per share on each of the preference shares and to the extent of £3 per share on each of the ordinary shares.

Digest of Statement by Sec. Arthur E. Scanes, London, Sept. 18 1913.—The questions between the company and the Underground Electric Railways Co. of London having now reached a final solution, your directors recommend that a reduction in the capital to the extent of £725,000 be made. Of this amount £225,000 would be devoted to writing down patents and good-will to £150,000 and £500,000, together with the balance to credit of profit and loss Dec. 31 1912, to the depreciation of plant and investments, the writing off of the expenses of issuing the prior lien debentures and the loss sustained in connection with the Underground Electric Railways Co. of London, which has been £52,050.

To meet this reduction in capital assets we recommend that the share capital be reduced by writing off £1 per share from the 500,000 pref. shares and £3 per share from the 75,000 ordinary shares. In order to maintain the same relative position of the two classes of shares as it stood at incorporation, it is proposed that the rate of dividend be increased as follows: On the pref. shares from 10% to 15% and on the ordinary shares from 12% to 30%; the division of any surplus profit between the two classes of shareholders remaining as at present, viz., one-fourth thereof among the preference and three-fourths among the ordinary shares. In other words, the 500,000 pref. shares will be entitled as heretofore to participate in each year in the profits up to £150,000 before any distribution is made among the ordinary shareholders. In case of liquidation the rights of the two classes remain as at present, the pref. shares to receive £5 per share before any distribution is made to the ordinary shares. The voting power also will not be affected.

If the reduction is approved, the resumption and maintenance of the payment of dividends will be much facilitated. [Of the capital stock the Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. of Pittsburgh owned on March 31 1913, at book value, \$398,878.]—V. 95, p. 617.

Results—	Profits.	Int. & Sfd. Deprec., &c.	Miscel. Bal.,	Surp.
1912, cal. year	£157,871	£69,654	£43,450	£3,693
1911, cal. year	126,144	69,654	30,863	4,914
—V. 95, p. 617.				20,708

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Union Gas Co.—6-Year Report.—See report of Haskins & Sells under "Annual Reports."

Demand of Minority Shareholders.—Basing their allegations mainly on the aforesaid report, the minority stockholders' committee (consisting of W. Bourke Cochran, N. Y.; Thomas Read, Brooklyn, and L. Napoleon Levy) made at the annual meeting on Nov. 11 a formal demand

that \$5,000,000 be taken from total surplus of \$7,263,000 and transferred to capital stock account through distribution of 50,000 shares to stockholders. The committee says:

(1) The present management is extravagant, as illustrated by their appropriating \$750,000 to buy land and to erect a new office building adjoining the present one, when the latter could have had two additional stories, giving all necessary space for many years to come, for \$26,000.

(2) The charges for depreciation or amortization have been excessive, aggregating now \$7,735,000, as against only \$413,000 in 1906.

(3) There has been an increase of 200 miles of street mains from 1904 to 1912, which equals over \$1,600,000, never capitalized, but taken out of surplus earnings applicable to dividends. The gas mains alone are worth and would cost over \$8,000,000.

(4) The dividends show a decrease from 1904, when they aggregated \$1,680,000 (\$500,000 regular and \$180,000 on bonds converted into stock), to \$1,440,000 in 1912, including \$1,080,000 regular and \$360,000 extra on account of deferred dividends. And this, notwithstanding the population of Brooklyn has increased from 1,335,000 to 1,776,000. Furthermore, most other leading companies throughout the United States in this line show a substantial increase in dividends; the total of such increases in the 8 years named having aggregated \$4,396,000 for the Cons. Gas of N. Y., United Gas Impt. Co., Phila., People's Gas of Chic., Laclede Gas Co. of St. Louis, Cons. Gas of Balt. and Kings Co. El. Lt. Co.

(5) The board should consist of 15 directors, a majority to be residents of Brooklyn. At present only two are residents of the territory served.

(6) We hold individually more stock than any director, save possibly one, and Messrs. Cochran and Read were both holders of the original stock when the company was formed in 1895.—V. 96, p. 1486.

Canadian Cereal & Flour Mills, Ltd.—Bonds.—

The bondholders' committee, consisting of Kennet W. Blackwell, A. F. Riddell and S. A. Heward of Montreal, requests deposits of the 1st M. 6% of Canadian Cereal & Milling Co., Ltd., with Nat. Trust Co., Ltd., Toronto, Investment Trust Co., Ltd., Montreal, or Dominion Bank, 73 Cornhill, London, E. C., on or before Nov. 30. Auth. bond issue \$750,000; outstanding, it is said, \$625,000 (compare V. 97, p. 1205, 1288).—V. 95, p. 1275.

Canadian Cereal & Milling Co.—Bonds, &c.—

See Canadian Cereal & Flour Mills, Ltd., above.—V. 97, p. 1288.

Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Ltd.—

McQuaig Bros. & Co. of Montreal, it is reported, recently offered at par \$350,000 6% bonds with a bonus of 50% com. stock of the mills, which are expected to commence operation by the end of the year, at Sherbrooke, Que.

Chattanooga & Tennessee River Power Co.—In Oper.

On Nov. 13 the company's 56,000 h. p. hydro-electric plant at Hale's Bar, on the Tennessee River, 34 miles below Chattanooga, was formally put in operation, the current being carried to Chattanooga by transmission lines suspended from steel towers. The dam proper is 1,200 ft. long and 62 ft. high, and it makes possible navigation the year round on the Tennessee River. See "Manufacturers' Record" of Baltimore, Nov. 13, also "Engineering News" of N. Y. for same date. Compare V. 90, p. 1365, 1427.—V. 94, p. 914.

Cuban Telephone Co.—Dividends.—

The 1 1/4% dividend due Oct. 16 1913 on the pref. stock was paid promptly but the dividend on the common was temporarily postponed for the reason (as stated at the N. Y. office Oct. 29) that the necessary quorum could not be obtained, the principal director concerned being in the hospital. The company estimates its net earnings for 1913 at \$660,000, against \$500,724 (actual) in 1912.

Lloyds Bank, Ltd., London, as bankers on behalf of the contractors for the stock, offered in London in March last \$1,500,000 6% cum. conv. pref. stock in shares of \$100 each at the price of £19 per share (say, \$92 1/2), being part of the authorized issue of \$2,000,000, of which \$500,000 was reserved for sale in Havana and N. Y. Listed on London Stk. Exch. in May '13.

Capitalization—

Common stock—	Authorized.	Issued.
Preferred 6% cum. (pref. D. & G.) stock	\$10,000,000	\$5,000,000
1st M. 40-year 5% convertible bonds (convertible prior to Jan. 1 1922 at option of holders into common stock at rate of \$125 bonds for \$100 stock)	2,000,000	2,000,000

Of the bonds \$300,000 were offered in London at 89% in Jan. 1911 through Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Trustee, Trust Co. of America, Callable at 105 and int. after 1920. Int. J. & J. in N. Y., London, Paris and Havana. Stk. fd. 1% p. a. Par £200 (\$973 33); francs 5,030, £100 and £20. After £1,050,000 have been issued, further bonds can be put out only when net earnings exceed by 20% interest on the bonds out and then to be issued.

The pref. stock is convertible into common stock at option of holder on basis of 4 shares of common stock for each 5 shares of pref. upon any June 30 or Dec. 31 up to and incl. Dec. 31 1921 upon 30 days' notice in writing. Entire issue (\$2,000,000) redeemable at company's option on three months' notice on or after June 30 1922 at 105% and div. No voting power except in case of default on any accrued dividends, or in case the proposal to be submitted directly affects the rights of the pref. stock. The proceeds of this \$2,000,000 pref. will be used for further extensions and additions.

Digest of Letter to Sperling & Co. from Pres. W. M. Talbott, March 11.

Concession.—Incorporated in Delaware in 1905 and holds a concession confirmed by the Supreme Court of Cuba conferring the right without time limit (a) to install and operate a general and long-distance telephone system extending over 1,000 miles, covering practically the entire island of Cuba, and including the city of Havana and 94 towns and municipalities of the island; (b) similar rights with regard to local telephone service except within the radius of the existing concessions, which relate to about 15 towns and municipalities. Will either acquire these existing concessions or await their expiration. Will thus practically have a monopoly of the telephone system throughout the island of Cuba.

Holdings Pledged to Secure the 1st M. Bonds.—(a) All of the \$2,000,000 stock and \$516,500 1st M. bonds of the Havana Telephone Co. (balance of \$683,500 bonds re-pledged); (b) \$370,000 of the \$500,000 stock of Havana Subway Co., all of its \$500,000 1st M. 5s and \$200,000 5% 2d M. notes.

System.—The old telephone system in Havana was practically superseded by this company's automatic system about Nov. 15 1910, at which date some 4,500 telephones had been installed. On Dec. 31 1912 the company had 11,494 subscribers; ultimate capacity 100,000 subscribers. Population of Havana over 300,000 and growing rapidly; entire island of Cuba over 2,000,000, of which it is estimated that two-thirds are white. The Havana Subway Co. has an exclusive 99-year concession to build subway for wires in Havana and has completed an extensive system of subway conduits. [Total subscribers Sept. 30 1913, 14,890.]

Net Earnings of the System for Calendar Years.

1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
\$99,776	\$163,833	\$195,369	\$214,800	\$321,600	abt. \$460,000	est. \$530,000

Interest on the \$916,620 bonds and dividends on the \$2,000,000 pref. stock call for, \$349,000. [Total bonds on London list 1913, £716,620.]

Directors.—William M. Talbott, Pres.; Samuel M. Jarvis, Chairman; William J. Patterson, V.-Pres.; Felix M. Rivers, 2d V.-Pres.; William Lohman, Treas.; Norman Davis, Edmund G. Vaughan, Henry L. Wardwell and William J. Maloney.

Columbia Gas & Electric Co.—Chart Describing the Company and Its Controlled Properties.—A. B. Leach & Co., N. Y., &c., have issued a chart, graphically and statistically showing the position and relation of the several companies constituting the Columbia Gas & Electric system.

This system embraces over 280,000 acres of natural gas lands in West Virginia and Kentucky, and gas transportation lines to communities in Northern Kentucky and Cincinnati, where companies of the system do the entire gas and electric business.—V. 97, p. 240, 53.

Consumers' Gas Co., Toronto.—\$750,000 New Stock.—

The company will on Dec. 11 sell at auction \$750,000 new stock in shares of \$50 each.—V. 97, p. 1428, 53.

Corning (N. Y.) Gas & Electric Co.—Reorganized Co.

See Corning Light & Power Corporation below.—V. 83, p. 627.

Corning (N. Y.) Light & Power Corp.—New Company.

This company was incorporated in N. Y. State in Oct., 1913 with \$400,000 of capital stock and \$100,000 10-year 6% debenture bonds, dated Oct. 1 1913, to acquire the property and franchise of the Corning Gas & Electric Co. and to make extensions and betterments.

Digest of Statement by Reorganization Committee, Daniel J. Creem, Chairman, Brooklyn, Sept. 24 1913.

The reorganization has been completed, and the P. S. Commission has authorized the new Corning Light & Power Corp. to issue \$400,000 stock to be delivered at the Brooklyn Trust Co. to the holders of the \$363,000 old bonds, \$1,100 in stock for a \$1,000 bond, the additional \$100 covering interest for two years ending Dec. 31 1913.

The P. S. Commission has also authorized an issue of \$100,000 10-year 6% debentures, one-tenth to be paid off each year by lot at 102 1/2, if not tendered at par. This issue will furnish working capital and pay for construction, new and old. The new company, therefore, will start off without floating debt, with about \$36,000 additional to be invested in the property and with about \$18,000 working capital.

The power contracts should in subsequent years be substantially larger. The company cannot sell, mortgage or encumber its property without first paying these debentures, which will be the only liability. The stockholders until Oct. 10 have the first opportunity to purchase these debentures at 90 and int., an amount equal to 25% of their respective holdings of stock. These debentures will be dated Oct. 1 1913 and will be issued in multiples of \$500. [Maturity Oct. 1 1923. Int. A. & O. Brooklyn Trust Co., trustee. Compare V. 83, p. 627.]

Detroit (Mich.) Edison Co., N. Y. City.—\$6,000,000 6% 10-Year Convertible Debenture Bonds, \$3,500,000 to Be Issued Now—Stock Increase for Future Use Only—Earnings.—A circular dated Nov. 20 and signed by Pres. Alex. Dow and James F. Fogarty, says in substance: The business continues to expand and extend in all directions, and with every prospect for a continuance of these favorable conditions.

Earnings for the Twelve Months ending Oct. 31 1913 and 1912. 1911-12. 1911-12. 1911-12. Gross earnings—\$5,351,524 \$4,222,426 Surp. for divs. Net earnings—2,236,582 1,783,847 after int.&dep.\$1,025,084 \$633,363 The board is of the opinion that the company should provide at this time, in addition to the surplus of its income, approximately \$3,500,000 to pay the floating debt contracted for construction work recently completed and for improvements and extensions now in progress or projected. Additional capital will also be required from time to time as the growth of the business may demand further extensions and improvements. The directors, therefore, recommend:

- (1) The issue of \$6,000,000 6% 10-year convertible debenture bonds (of which \$3,500,000 are to be presently issued); and (2) The increase of the authorized capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 (part of such increase to be reserved against the convertible debentures that may be issued, and the balance to be held in the treasury for the future needs and requirements, but no part to be issued at this time. A special meeting of the stockholders will be held Dec. 17 1913 to vote upon the aforesaid recommendations. In the event that the issue of such convertible debenture bonds be authorized, approximately \$3,500,000 thereof will be offered at par as soon as practicable to the stockholders for subscription, pro rata, i. e., to the extent of 25% of their respective holdings of stock.—V. 97, p. 179, 53.

Elk Horn Fuel Co.—Syndicate Dissolves.—The Baltimore "Sun" Nov. 19 said: "Checks were sent out yesterday to the participants in the syndicate which underwrote the \$4,000,000 5% bonds. The syndicate was formed early last spring, with the Fidelity Trust Co. as manager, and its members were not called on for any money nor required to take any of the bonds, which were all placed with investors. See V. 97, p. 731, 598.

Emerson-Brantingham Co.—Change in Fiscal Year.—The company having changed the end of its fiscal year from July 31 to Oct. 31, the forthcoming annual report will cover the 15 months period ending Oct. 31 1913. An official statement says in part: Owing to the fact that two of the largest plants are on July 31 in the midst of their busiest selling and shipping season, the directors deemed it to the best interests to provide a later date for the ending of the fiscal year.

In order that the rights of the pref. stock with reference to sinking fund payment shall be fully protected, the directors have provided that the sinking fund payment due July 31 next shall at that time be increased from \$200,000 to \$260,000 to include the period to Oct. 31 1914. The sales for the first 12 months have been over 20% larger than the combined sales of the constituent companies for the 12 months preceding Aug. 1 1912. The company has earned during the first 12 months about 1 1/2 times the dividend on the outstanding pref. stock, after providing for depreciation on plants and meeting the unusual expenses incurred during the period following the consolidation.—V. 96, p. 1018.

Excelsior Springs (Mo.) Water, Gas & Electric Co.—Bonds, &c.—New York bankers recently offered for sale at par a block of the company's 1st M. 20-year 6% gold bonds, dated June 1 1912 and due June 1 1932, but red. on any int. day at 103 and int. Prin. and int. (J. & D.) payable at William P. Bonbright & Co. Par \$1,000 and \$500 (c*). Total auth., \$500,000; outstanding, \$280,000. Trustees: N. Y. Tr. Co. and St. Louis Un. Tr. Co. The bankers report:

A first lien on entire property; issued for additions and extensions. An additional \$45,000 will be used for future additions, extensions or acquisitions, provided net earnings are twice the interest charges, including the bonds to be issued, and the remaining \$175,000 may be issued for similar purposes, but in an amount not exceeding 80% of the cash cost of additions. Renewal extensions and acquisitions when earnings are as above stated. Renewal and redemption fund: 1913 to 1916, incl., 2% yearly, 1917 to 1921, incl., 3% yearly, 1922 to 1931, incl., 4% yly. of amount of bonds out each Aug. Capital stock authorized and outstanding: 6% cum. pref., \$200,000; common, \$300,000.

Calendar Years—July 31 Years—Earnings—1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1911-12 1912-13 Gross—\$37,034 \$45,317 \$53,367 \$65,530 \$71,514 \$71,678 \$92,687 Net (aft. taxes) \$14,043 \$16,686 \$22,370 \$26,000 \$32,305 \$27,619 \$40,963 July 1913 shows an increase over July 1912: Gross, 37.2%; net, 65.9%. Property.—Organized in Missouri; owns and operates (without competition) the water-works, electric-light and power and gas and steam-heating plants, supplying water, gas and electricity in Excelsior Springs, Mo., famous as a health resort, owing to its numerous mineral springs. Permanent population in 1912, about 5,000; in 1905, about 1,800. At least 160,000 persons visited Excelsior Springs last year, there being about 200 hotels and boarding houses. Franchises: Water, for 20 years from Oct. 1906; gas, 20 years from March 1912; electric-light and power, 20 years from March 1912; steam-heating, 30 years from March 1912. [In Sept. 1913 an extensive conflagration destroyed the electric plant.]

General Motors Co., N. Y.—New Directors, &c.—At the annual meeting Nov. 18 Robert F. Herrick, a director of the First Nat. Bank of Boston, and C. S. Mott, Mayor of Flint, Mich., and a director of local financial institutions, were elected directors to succeed the late A. N. Brady and Andrew Greene, resigned. Emory Clark, Pres. of First Nat. Bank of Detroit, was made a voting trustee in place of Mr. Brady.

N. Y. "Times" Nov. 19 quoted Pres. C. W. Nash as saying: "The business of the company is in a satisfactory condition, and the various manufacturing companies have not yet caught up with the demand for cars. Cash receipts from the sale of cars during the present fiscal year, begun Aug. 1, have exceeded those for last year by \$4,500,000 and the company's cash position is \$2,000,000 stronger than it was a year ago. We are closely watching conditions, and are prepared to cut down production if the demand should let up.—V. 97, p. 957, 949.

General Chemical Co.—5% Extra Cash Dividend.—An extra dividend of 5% has been declared on the \$10,341,000 common stock, payable in cash on Feb. 2 1914 to holders of record Dec. 31.

Previous Dividend Record of Common Stock (Per Cent). 1900 to 1902. 1902. 1906 to 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. Cash divs.— 4 yearly 5 4 yearly 5 6 6 6 In stock — 5 — 10 — 5 5 —V. 97, p. 1118, 301

General Motors Co.—New Directors.—Robert F. Herrick of Boston and C. S. Mott of Flint, Mich., have been elected directors to succeed the late Anthony N. Brady and Andrew H. Green Jr., who resigned. Emory W. Clark of Detroit becomes a voting trustee to succeed the late Anthony N. Brady.—V. 97, p. 959, 949.

Illinois Collieries Co.—Property Sold at Auction.—F. W. Wallace of Pittsburgh has purchased the property at public auction for \$126,000, subject to prior lien. Bonded debt was \$3,000,000. Property includes eight mines with 24,000 acres of coal rights and surface and the adjoining shafts. The statement that the purchase was made for the Pittsburgh Coal Co. is not confirmed, though it is said that the price paid represented the amount of the receiver's certificates held by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. and interest. Compare V. 86, p. 54; V. 81, p. 34.

Internat. Motor Co.—Favorable Decision—Loan.—Justice Garretson in the Supreme Court of Kings Co. in the suit brought by Geo. E. Blakeslee, as holder of 187 shares of preferred stock, has handed down a decision denying the application for the appointment of a receiver and the continuance of a temporary injunction prohibiting the company from borrowing further funds. This is done on condition that the company shall give a \$50,000 security bond to indemnify the plaintiff for whatever loss he may sustain pending the trial and judgment of the action, and shall stipulate that during that time it will not execute a mortgage upon its assets and will not increase its unsecured liabilities by a loan in excess of \$500,000 without leave of the court.

Regarding the proposed loan of \$500,000, President Munroe says: "Plans have been completed under which the existing or future merchandise creditors will have unusual protection for credit extended. With the exception of bills for merchandise, the company will have practically no obligations to meet for the next three years beyond its current requirements. The company is one of the leading manufacturers of motor trucks, having, it is believed, produced and sold more heavy trucks of two-ton capacity and upwards than any other concern in the business. The company's annual business has grown until it now reaches approximately \$4,000,000."—V. 97, p. 179, 120.

Inter-State Electric Corporation.—Earnings, &c.—A. E. Fitkin & Co., N. Y., Bost. & Chic., have issued a circular showing in substance:

The subsidiary, San Angelo (Tex.) Water, Light & Power Co., furnishes without competition the water and electric light service in the city of San Angelo. Its properties include: Modern power plant, capacity all 750 k.w.; 34 miles of pole line; 28 miles of water pipe line, practically all 10-inch; stone and reinforced concrete dam impounding about 120,000,000 gallons of water (capacity can be easily increased); steel stand pipe 100 ft. high by 20 ft. in diameter; concrete reservoir, with modern filtering beds and settling basin. Fifty-year franchise expiring 1957 for both water and light. Favorable water and light contracts with the city; also supplies the local street railway with power. San Angelo has a population of not less than 15,000, is served by two railroads (Atchafalaya and K. C. Mex. & Orient) and has five banks, total deposits over \$2,000,000. Post Office receipts increased from \$9,629 in 1912 to \$28,809 in 1913. Earnings of Inter-State Sub. Co. for August and 8 and 12 Months ended Aug. 31 1912-Aug-1913 1912-8Mos-1913 Inc. 1912-12Mos-1913 Inc. Gross—\$12,843 \$13,771 \$99,825 \$105,049 5.2% \$149,151 \$160,705 7.7% Net— 5,947 6,599 41,944 47,698 13.7 65,428 76,215 16.4 Interest on subsidiary company, bonds not owned.----- \$35,640 Full year's interest on Inter-State Elec. Corp. 6s outstanding. 16,380 Final balance, surplus for the 12 mos. ending Aug. 31 1913 \$24,195 Additional Information Furnished to Chronicle.

Incorporated in Virginia in Feb. 1913. Capital stock authorized and issued, \$1,000,000, all common; par \$100. Bonds authorized, \$2,000,000 (present issue \$350,000) First Lien 6% gold bonds dated Mar. 1 1913, due Mar. 1 1933; denomination \$1,000 and \$500; Int. M. & S. Equitable Trust Co., N. Y., trustee. Subject to call, a whole at 105 and int. on any Int. Co., N. Y., trustee. Subject to call, 1917 to 1920; 1 1/4%, 1921 to 1925; 2%, 1926 to 1929; 3%, 1930 to 1933. It is hoped to have the amalgamation completed in January 1914, so that \$750,000 of the bonds can be sold to a foreign syndicate, the sale to include the \$350,000 now issued and an additional \$400,000 to finance the further acquisitions, take up outstanding obligations, &c.

Properties owned and pledged under mortgage: Gas & electric companies of Trenton, Mo. recently Trenton Gas & Electric Co., capitalization reported as \$50,000 stock and \$150,000 bonds; electric light and city water supply company of San Angelo, Tex. (San Angelo Water, Light & Power Co., V. 96, p. 793); electric light company of Corry, Pa. (recently Corry City El. Lt. Co., stock \$21,000, bonds 6% \$26,000). Additional properties under contract: (a) 5 properties in Iowa and Missouri (2 gas and 3 electric light) awaiting transfer; option money already paid. (b) 5 electric light option but not yet examined, including 2 city water supply, 1 electric light and 2 ice companies. The bankers have in preparation a handsomely illustrated pamphlet describing all the properties, which they intend to bring out with the bonds in January 1914.

Officers and directors.—Pres., S. P. Thompson, V.-Pres., H. F. Weber, both of N. Y.; V.-Pres., F. Harty, Sec. & Treas., W. C. Harty, Boston; James A. Roosevelt, John G. Jackson, A. E. Fitkin, Rudolph Flinsch.

Cancellation of All the 1st 6s of Trenton (Mo.) Gas & El. Co.—The company on Nov. 15 presented to the Colonial Trust Co. of Phila., trustee, for cancellation, the entire issue of \$50,000 1st M. 6s of the Trenton (Mo.) Gas & Electric Co., due July 1942. The mortgage indenture in connection with the same will be forthwith satisfied.—V. 96, p. 1159.

Louisville Gas & Electric Co.—First Dividend.—An initial quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% has been declared on the \$10,787,800 6% cumulative preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1.

The directors have authorized the expenditure of more than \$400,000 for installing two 5,000-kilowatt units in one of the gas plants acquired from the Louisville Heating Co.—V. 97, p. 731, 526.

(A.) Macdonald Co., Ltd.—Official Data Nov. 7.—Arrangements have been completed with Mr. Macdonald and associates regarding the \$691,000 balance due them on account of purchase price. The sum of \$91,000 and interest is to be paid from the issue of preference shares and the remaining sum of \$600,000 is to be converted into \$600,000 of 1, 2 and 3-year notes, of which Mr. Macdonald and associates take \$300,000 while Eastern financial interests take \$300,000.

The whole of the subscribed preference shares have not yet been taken up, the balance being sufficient to retire the entire note issue, and as these shares are taken up from time to time the proceeds will be utilized to redeem the short-term notes, which are redeemable at any time at par and interest. [No common stock dividend was paid in October; the directors on or about Oct. 1 having issued substantially the following: "The purchasers of the pref. shares took delivery as arranged up to July, when they asked for further time to take up the balance of the \$2,100,000 to be issued. This the company agreed to. The remaining payments due to the old company amount to about \$790,000, payable during Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan. and Feb. The balance due from the purchase of the pref. shares will enable us to complete these payments. The \$50,000 due Oct. 1 has been received, and will be paid to the old company on that date. The Auditor's statement of the half-year shows that the earnings have been quite up to expectations, and dividends on the pref. and common shares earned, with a surplus. The directors, however, feel that in view of the general financial conditions, and until the purchasers have taken up the remainder of the pref. shares, no action should be taken on the common dividend." They have, however, declared the regular quarterly dividend on the pref. shares. The business is progressing favorably and sales have shown substantial gains over 1912.

This company was incorporated on 1000 shares, to acquire the wholesale grocery business of A. Macdonald Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, and the Riley, Ramsay Co., Ltd., of Port Arthur. Head office at Winnipeg; branches at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Port Arthur, Kenora (Ont.), Yorkton (Sask.) and [opened in 1912] Lethbridge, Alta., and Battleford, Sask. The pref. stock was offered in Montreal, London, &c., Mar. 1913 at \$95 a sh.]

Capitalization—Authorized, To Be Issued 7% cumulative participating pref. stock----- \$3,000,000 \$2,000,000 Com. stk. (after 8% on com. pref. partic. equally) 4,000,000 3,000,000 Real estate holdings, &c. free from encumbrances, appraised at \$750,000; net liquid assets, \$1,268,000.

Sales and Net Profits as Reported for Years ending March 31.

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	'12-'13 (est.)
Sales	\$2,311,043	\$3,292,358	\$4,530,535	\$5,664,370	\$7,500,000
Net trading profits (aft. int. & deprec.)	203,000	318,000	400,000		

For six months end. Aug. 31 1912, sales, \$3,650,000; net, profit, \$186,000, an increase of \$34,000 over same period of 1911.

Mackay Companies, New York.—Decision.—
See New York Telephone Co. below.—V. 96, p. 556.

Marconi Wireless Teleg. Co. of America.—Injunction.—
See National Electric Signaling Co. below.—V. 97, p. 43, 54.

Milliken Bros. (Inc.), N. Y.—Plan Operative—Cash Payment of \$150 per Bond, Payable by Dec. 1.—

Over two-thirds in amount of the certificates of deposit representing the bonds having assented to the plan dated Sept. 27 (V. 93, p. 953), the committee has declared said plan operative and effective as to holders of bonds and all other creditors who have assented, or who shall assent. Call is made upon the holders of certificates of deposit for the payment of \$150 per bond as provided in said plan on or before Dec. 1 1913, at the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, depository.
The depository will also at the same time receive payment of any interest advanced by the committee in respect of deposited bonds, with interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum; receipting therefor by stamping upon the certificates of deposit upon their presentation for that purpose. See also V. 97, p. 953, 1429.

Montreal Water & Power Co.—New Stock, &c.—

The company is seeking a charter amendment increasing its capital stock from \$1,600,000 to \$4,000,000. It also asks that Section 363, George V., Chap. 24, be repealed, this being the clause in the Montreal bill of 1912 that provides for the expropriation of the company's system as a going concern.—V. 97, p. 1119, 1115.

Morris & Co. (Packers), Chicago.—New Officers.—

Thomas E. Wilson, formerly Vice-President, has been elected President to succeed Edward Morris, deceased. Edward Morris, son of the deceased, becomes Vice-President, Charles M. MacFarlane (formerly Sec.), Treas., L. H. Heyman, Sec., and H. A. Timmins, Asst. Sec. & Treas.—V. 96, p. 281.

National Elec. Signaling Co., Pittsb.—Injunction.—

Judge Rellstab in the U. S. District Court at Trenton, N. J., on Nov. 17 granted a preliminary injunction restraining the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. from further alleged infringement of the Fessenden patents controlled by the National Co. The contracts between the Marconi Co. and the U. S. Govt. are, however, not to be interfered with. The Marconi Co. is required to furnish a bond of \$25,000, which may be increased later to secure the National Co. against loss in the event of a final decision being given against the Marconi Co. The Court's action is based on the theory that the validity of the Fessenden patents was sustained by the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on Oct. 20 last. Compare V. 97, p. 1429.

New York Telephone Co.—Favorable Decision.—

The Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey has dismissed the complaint of the Postal Telegraph Cable Co. charging the company with discrimination in favor of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in regard to tolls on telegrams delivered over the company's lines. It was alleged that the Postal Co. had been refused reductions granted to the Western Union Co. The Telephone Co. expressed its willingness to make a contract with the Western Union, but refused to divide the contract by making it applicable only to the delivery of messages to recipients of telegrams, instead of as in the case of the Western Union Co. obligating the Telephone Co. to pay the telephone tolls on both inward telegrams and those for delivery. The arrangement requested by the Postal Co. would, the Commission states, involve an undue and unjust discrimination, both as against the Western Union Co. and the public generally and amount to a rebate.—V. 97, p. 241.

O'Gara Coal Co.—Trustees Replace Receivers.—

At Chicago on Nov. 11 receivers Edward Weltman, Fred A. Busse and Thomas J. O'Gara were chosen trustees for the company before Sidney C. Eastman, referee in bankruptcy.

Dec. 1 Last Day for Deposit of First Mortgage 5% Bonds.—

Notice is given that Dec. 1 1913 has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of bonds for deposit under the terms of the protective agreement. See advertisement on another page.—V. 97, p. 1359, 1206.

Ohio Oil Co.—\$6 75 (27%) Extra Dividend.—

An extra distribution of \$6 75 per share (27%) has been declared on the \$15,000,000 capital stock, along with the regular quarterly dividend of \$125 (5%), both payable Dec. 20. In September and June last 75 cents and in Mar. \$1 extra was paid. In Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 1912 \$1 25 was also paid, but without any extra. This makes a total of 57% disbursed in 1913, against 20% in 1912.—V. 97, p. 526.

Oil Well Supply Co.—First Mortgage 5s Called.—

Sixty (\$60,000) 1st M. 5% bonds, dated June 1 1905, for payment at par and int. on Dec. 1 at Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, trustee.—V. 82, p. 1044.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago.—New Stock—

New Mortgage.—The stockholders voted Nov. 14: (a) To increase the authorized limit of capital stock from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000; (b) to make a General Refunding Mtge. to secure an issue of 50-year gold bonds (interest rate not to exceed 5%) to provide for retiring underlying securities and for new construction to not exceeding 75% of cost; \$2,500,000, it is said, will be issued before Jan. 1.
The privilege of subscribing for \$3,500,000 of the new stock at par, \$100 per share, until 3 p. m. Dec. 22 1913, is offered to stockholders of record Nov. 29 1913, to the extent of 10% of their respective holdings.

Subscriptions must be filed prior to 3 p. m. Dec. 22 at either Central Trust Co. of New York or at People's Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, and four equal installments—25% Dec. 22 1913, 25% Feb. 25 1914, 25% May 25 1914, 25% Aug. 25 1914. Subscription warrants will be issued soon after Nov. 29 1913. Fractions will not be bought or sold by the company.

The recorded holders of part paid-certificates, in respect to which no forfeiture exists, will have the right, as stockholders, to vote, and will also participate according to their actual payments proportionately with the recorded holders of full-paid stock in dividends declared after the date fixed for the payment of the first installment, and prior to Aug. 25 1914.

Ogden Gas Co.—"Chicago Record Herald" Nov. 15, said:

It was announced by Mr. Insull yesterday that the Ogden Gas and Universal Company matters have been cleaned up. The former, he said, was taken care of "some weeks ago." It involved an outright payment. Mr. Insull declined to divulge the terms upon which the matter was settled other than to say that "at the proper time the full details would be made public and a full statement made." He said that stockholders of the People's Gas could be assured that any benefits which would be derived from the transaction would accrue to them. [Vice-President J. F. Meagher is quoted as saying that directors of the People's Gas Co. will decide later V. 97, p. 1119, 954.]

Port of Havana Docks Co. (of Maine).—Bonds, &c.—

The British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., London, offered for the owners last July, at \$86 3/4%, £200,000 1st 5s. A first lien on the concession owned and on all interest in waters and lands in Harbor of Havana, and on all docks, warehouses, buildings, machinery, rights, &c., now owned or hereafter acquired. Total auth. \$800,000, viz.: £400,000 sold in 1911, £200,000 now offered, £200,000 reserved for future requirements. Dated Feb. 1 1911 and redeemable Feb. 1 1941

by sinking fund of 1 1/2% per annum, beginning in 1915, to be applied half-yearly in purchases at or under par and int. or by annual drawings at that price. Company may also redeem entire issue at any time at 105% and int. on 6 months' notice. Par \$20 and £100 each (c*). Int. payable F. & A. at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. (the mortgage trustee), at \$4 86 2-3 per £, or in London in sterling and in Brussels at frs. 25.20 to the £. Payable (p. & i.) without deduction for any taxes which the company may be compelled to pay or to retain therefrom under any law of the United States of America, or the Republic of Cuba, or any State, Province or municipality therein.

Data from V. Pres. Sir Robert W. Perks, London, July 10 1913.

Incorporated in 1910 under name of Havana Dock & Warehouse Co. [Share capital is \$4,600,000 in \$100 shares, viz.: \$600,000 6% pref. and \$4,000,000 common.] Organized to provide the Harbor of Havana with modern facilities theretofore lacking for the berthing of ships, the landing and taking in of passengers, and the loading, unloading and warehousing of merchandise unexposed to rains. Concession given by decree of President of Republic Nov. 29 1905 and amended Nov. 11 1910, provides for construction of four large piers and of large warehouses on the piers and alongside the quay; also a Custom House for the use of the Port authorities, Concession will expire Nov. 29 1955, when the works become the property of the Government, without payment.

The contractors construct piers Nos. 1 and 2, with all their appliances, warehouses, head houses and Custom House, for a fixed maximum sum which is covered by the proceeds of the sale at 85% of the \$600,000 of bonds now issued. The bonds unissued, (£200,000) are reserved for future requirements. A period of 10 and 15 years respectively is allowed for construction of piers Nos. 3 and 4, but the increasing trade will probably make it advisable to construct them long before the expiration of these respective periods.

Pier No. 1, 670 ft. long, and No. 2, 620 ft., should be completed by Dec. 31. All of the works have been built in steel reinforced concrete and of the most substantial character. Partial operation of Pier No. 1 began in March.

Estimated Earnings Based on Present Trade of Port.
[Assuming company will handle 55% of imports, 45% exports and 25% coastwise trade, at average of 95 cts. per ton.]

Gross from handling of merchandise	2 Piers. \$920,500	4 Piers. \$1,315,000
Storage and other receipts	175,000	250,000
Total	\$1,095,500	\$1,565,000
Oper. expenses, maintenance, &c., say 45%	490,000	(?)
Net earnings	\$605,500	(?)

Interest and sinking fund in respect of the \$600,000 of bonds issued will require \$39,000, leaving a surplus of \$2,100 over and above all fixed chgs.

A contract has been entered into with the N. Y. & Cuba S.S. Co. (the Ward Line) whereby Ward Line mail steamers entering the Port of Havana will discharge cargoes on Pier No. 1.

Total Annual Traffic of the Port of Havana.

	1902-03.	1904-05.	1906-07.	1908-09.	1911-12.
Exports	\$6,992,620	\$8,142,353	\$9,431,430	\$9,563,510	\$10,300,000
Imports	9,141,540	13,321,228	13,824,056	12,418,583	17,841,071

Directors: Sir William C. Van Horne, K. C. M. G. (Montreal), Chairman; Sir Robert W. Perks, London, Vice-Pres.; Eugene Klapp, N. Y., and Havana, Vice-Pres.; W. H. Coade, James B. Reynolds, George H. Whigham and William Barclay Parsons, New York; Louis V. Place, Havana, and Bradley W. Palmer, Boston. N. Y. office, 6 Church St.

Racine (Wis.) Water Co.—Decision.—

See "Racine" in "State & City" Department.—V. 95, p. 1546.

Riker-Hegeman Co. of N. Y. (Drug Stores).—Purchase of Half-Interest—Proposed Holding Co.—

It was announced on Nov. 19 that Geo. J. Whelan and associates, none of whom are officials of United Cigars Stores Co., had arranged to buy a one-half interest in this company. It is understood they will form a holding company to control the company and also the United Cigars Stores Co., in which they are largely interested. An exchange says:

The Riker & Hegeman Co., which now has 93 drug stores, will this year show sales of approximately \$15,000,000. It is expected that with introduction of United Cigar Stores methods, particularly in handling of tobacco goods, sales next year will amount to at least \$20,000,000. Drug company sales this year have increased between 25% and 30% over 1913. Riker & Hegeman Co. is now paying 4% on common stock. Its net this year will be between 12% and 15%. Excess of earnings over dividends has been put back into the property in opening new stores. Average of three new stores every two months have been opened during present year. The company has approximately \$7,000,000 stock outstanding, divided into \$5,000,000 common stock and \$2,000,000 6% pref. [Another account says \$5,764,800 common and \$1,645,500 pref.]

[Vice-Pres. A. H. Cosden, it is understood, will be at the head of the new enterprise under the new control. The capitalization of the new holding company, it is said, may be about \$50,000,000, and consist of shares having a par value of \$5; twenty of these, reports say, to be exchanged for each \$100 of Riker-Hegeman common acquired. The shareholders of the last-named company were to vote Oct. 31 on modifying the articles of incorporation so that the pref. shares should in general have no voting power so long as they receive their 6% per annum quarterly.]—V. 96, p. 366.

Southern California Edison Co., Los Angeles.—New Stock.—

Holders of record as of Oct. 31 of the \$8,400,000 com. stock and \$4,000,000 pref. are offered the right to subscribe at \$85 a share on or before Dec. 1 for \$2,000,000 new common to the extent of 5 shares for each 31 shares held.

Subscriptions must be paid either in full on Dec. 1 or 25% Dec. 1 and 25% every 30 days thereafter, with such interest on deferred payments as will equal the accruing dividends; with option to subscriber to anticipate payment of and pay all installments at any time. Subscriptions must be filed and paid at Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. City; Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, or Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles. Any stockholder desiring to obtain shares in addition to his pro rata allotment should communicate with G. Ulbricht, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. The entire \$2,000,000 has been underwritten. The proceeds will be used for additional working capital made necessary by the growth shown below.

Status.—Pres. John B. Miller on Nov. 15 wrote:

"It is the intention of the company to increase the dividend rate on its capital stock, both com. and pref., for the year 1914 to at least 6%."

The company owns and operates electric and gas properties in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura and Kern counties, where it serves a population of about 825,000—or about 29% of entire population of State; 42% of the earnings are derived from city of Los Angeles proper; 58% from outside territory. Also owns control of the Santa Barbara Gas & Electric Co. (V. 92, p. 1570) and Long Beach Consolidated Gas Co. (V. 95, p. 753). Has some 1,300 stockholders, located in many States, with a very strong local interest; also considerable stocks held abroad. [Dividend rate on common stock is now 5% per annum. See V. 96, p. 1771.]

Earnings Cal. Years 1903 to 1912 and Year ending Sept. 30 1913—Installation

	1903.	1906.	1909.	1912.	1912-13 10yr.	Inc.
Gross earnings	\$855,665	1,731,520	2,895,407	4,337,441	4,660,256	445%
Net earnings	406,293	1,011,523	1,409,254	2,008,355	2,295,924	465%
Interest	171,826	424,221	598,712	708,796	793,358	362%

Supp. for divs. deprec., &c.	234,467	587,299	810,542	1,299,559	1,502,566	541%
Incand. lamps (50 watt equiv.)	287,210	586,105	867,142	1,436,617	1,586,214	452%
Motors, tot. h. p.	5,690	19,662	48,298	97,478	115,832	1928%
Total arc lights	974	2,740	3,193	2,496	2,131	119%

Present total capacity of hydro-electric plants, 42,500 h. p.; of steam auxiliary plants, 77,300 h. p.; total, 119,800 h. p. See also V. 97, p. 600; V. 96, p. 1771.

For Other Investment News, see pages 1514 and 1515.

Reports and Documents.

PUBLISHED AS ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1913.

Office of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company,
Baltimore, Md., October 9 1913.

To the Stockholders of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.—

The President and Directors herewith submit report of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 1913.

PROPERTIES AND MILEAGE.

The statements in this report show the results of the operations of the lines directly operated by The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, embracing:

Miles of Road.....	4,382.69
Trackage Rights.....	73.64
Total Operated Mileage.....	4,456.33

as shown in detail in Table 28.

There has been an increase of 1.27 miles in first main track, due mainly to re-measurement.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR.

The General Income Account of the Company will be found in Table 1. Except where otherwise indicated, the comparisons herein shown are with the figures of the preceding fiscal year.

The total Operating Revenue (including Outside Operations) was \$103,329,992 32, an increase of \$9,289,397 66, or 9.88%.

The total Operating Expense (including Outside Operations) was \$76,427,809 59, an increase of \$9,605,360 22, or 14.37%.

The total Net Railway Operating Revenue (including Outside Operations) was \$26,902,182 73, a decrease of \$315,962 56, or 1.16%.

The Gross Earnings from Rail Operations were \$101,556,131 62, an increase of \$8,961,808 75, or 9.68%.

The earnings from Freight Traffic were \$80,194,489 95, an increase of \$7,728,945 67, or 10.67%.

The tons of freight carried were 72,461,064, an increase of 7,756,994 tons, or 11.99%. The tons of revenue freight carried one mile were 14,313,128,233, an increase of 1,822,709,436, or 14.59%. The average distance each ton was carried was 197.53 miles, as compared with 193.04 miles the previous year. The ton miles per mile of road were 3,211,865, an increase of 408,217, or 14.56%. The revenue from freight per mile of road was \$17,995 64, an increase of \$1,729 74, or 10.63%. The revenue per freight train mile was \$3,4718, an increase of \$.2550, or 7.93%. The average earnings per ton per mile were .560 cents, a decrease of .020 cents. Freight Traffic Statistics are given in Tables 12 and 13.

From the Statement of Commodities Carried, Table 14, it will be seen that, as compared with the previous year, there were marked increases in the commodities grouped as Products of Agriculture, Products of Mines, Products of Forest and Manufactures, with decreases in Products of Animals. There was also a decrease in less than carload shipments, which are classified in the grouping of Merchandise.

The earnings from Passenger Traffic were \$15,537,077 83, an increase of \$782,166 12, or 5.30%.

The number of passengers carried was 22,879,239, an increase of 700,941, or 3.16%. The number of passengers carried one mile was 805,206,527, an increase of 39,036,651, or 5.10%. The average number of miles each passenger was carried was 35.19, an increase of .64 miles, or 1.85%. The number of passengers carried one mile per mile of road was 180,688, an increase of 8,711, or 5.07%. The average earnings from each passenger was \$.6791, an increase of \$.0138, and the average earnings per passenger per mile was \$.01930, an increase of .004 cents. Passenger Traffic Statistics will be found in Tables 10 and 11.

The earnings from Express Traffic were \$1,909,551 96, an increase of \$162,848 77, or 9.32%, and from the Transportation of Mails \$1,205,158 95, an increase of \$84,996 96, or 7.59%.

The Operating Expenses for the year were \$73,779,637 98, an increase of \$9,070,100 39, or 14.02%.

The ratio of Expenses to Earnings increased 2.77%, being 72.65% for the present fiscal year, compared with 69.88% for the preceding fiscal year.

The expenditures for Maintenance of Way and Structures were \$14,019,619 57, an increase of \$2,654,165 28, or 23.35%.

The expenditures for Maintenance of Equipment were \$18,323,210 39, an increase of \$1,671,675 99, or 10.04%.

The total maintenance expenses for the year were \$32,342,829 96, as against \$28,016,988 69 for the preceding year, an increase of \$4,325,841 27, or 15.44%. The total amount expended for maintenance was 31.85% of the Gross Earnings and 43.84% of the total Operating Expenses. These expenses include \$576,241 92 account of directly locatable expenses incident to flood damages, \$794,143 28 incident to the reconstruction and revision of existing facilities and \$2,919,795 69 for the depreciation of equipment. Additional

depreciation to the extent of \$36,895 28 was charged to Outside Operations.

In March 1913 the Middle West was visited by an unprecedented flood, which seriously affected a large section of the Company's lines in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, with lesser difficulties on practically the entire system. Eleven important bridges were destroyed and seven bridges were seriously damaged; one hundred and seventy-nine miles of main track were washed out, four hundred and five miles of line having been under water and more or less seriously damaged. Not only was the line broken in many places, but, owing to the volume of flood water, it was from twenty-four to seventy-two hours before effective work of restoration was possible. The traffic on the major part of the system was suspended for several days, the Southwestern District between Cincinnati, O., and St. Louis, Mo., being broken for thirty days and between Cincinnati, O., and Parkersburg, W. Va., twelve days, and the interruption to business, serious for several weeks, was felt throughout the balance of the year. Schedules were resumed as promptly as possible, but owing to broken lines, both in the system and on connections, relatively little traffic was handled. It is estimated that the Company suffered a loss of traffic of not less than \$1,500,000.

The necessity to place and keep a large number of work-trains on the line, with day and night gangs; the renting of pile drivers and other special equipment, and the purchase of emergency material in competition with the many other lines affected, all tended to enhance the expense of repairs; and the interference of regular train movements, together with bills for detouring via other lines, resulted in greatly increased transportation costs.

The estimate to overcome the physical damage from the flood was placed at approximately \$3,000,000. While the lines were all promptly restored, some of the permanent work, such as replacement of steel structures, remains to be completed, and it is estimated that the charges on this account, extending over several months, may aggregate \$1,500,000.

The total cost of conducting transportation was \$37,274,397 06, an increase of \$4,523,162 71, or 13.81%, over the preceding year. The ratio of Transportation Expenses to Gross Earnings was 36.70%, as compared with 35.37% last year. The increased cost of conducting transportation was brought about partly by the larger volume of traffic handled and partly by the unusual expense above referred to in connection with the March floods, and also by the higher wages and increased cost of fuel and certain other material. The transportation expenses also reflect directly the increased cost of service due to higher standards now demanded, particularly as concerns safety and dispatch. The comparisons shown in Table 7 indicate the general increases in the various accounts of Transportation Expenses.

The Net Revenue—Rail Operations was \$27,776,493 64, a decrease of \$108,291 64, and Outside Operations show a deficit of \$874,310 91, making the Net Railway Operating Revenue \$26,902,182 73; from this amount should be deducted Railway Tax Accruals for the year, \$2,960,905 09, an increase of \$177,710 22, or 6.39%, leaving as Railway Operating Income \$23,941,277 64, a decrease from preceding year of \$493,672 78, or 2.02%.

Other Income amounted to \$5,212,206 03, an increase of \$869,313 58, making the Gross Income for year \$29,153,483 67, an increase of \$375,640 80, as compared with last year.

There was deducted from Gross Income for payment of interest on funded debt, rents, &c., \$15,771,372 29, as set forth in the Income Account, leaving as Net Income \$13,382,111 38, being a decrease of \$558,340 30 under that of the previous year, from which dividends were paid at the rate of 4% on Preferred Stock, \$2,354,891 36, together with some minor appropriations to sinking and reserve funds, leaving a balance to be transferred to Profit and Loss of \$10,979,359 33. With this transfer, and after deductions incident to miscellaneous adjustments and charges for discount on securities sold during the year, the net balance to the credit of Profit and Loss was \$46,531,137 76, out of which dividends were paid at the rate of 6% on your Common Stock, aggregating \$9,120,975 68, leaving a credit to Profit and Loss as of June 30 1913 of \$37,410,162 08.

CHANGES IN CORPORATE RELATIONS.

In furtherance of the plan to simplify the title to the properties under the various System mortgages, and to reduce the number of organizations in the respective States, the following purchases and mergers were effected during the year.

Your Company acquired by purchase the property of the following corporations owning railroads in West Virginia, the operations of which are included in the System as heretofore, viz.:

- Berkeley Springs Railroad Company,
- Cherry Run & Potomac Valley Railroad Company,

Grafton & Belington Railroad Company,
 Huntington & Big Sandy Railroad Company,
 Monongahela River Railroad Company,
 Ohio River Railroad Company,
 Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company,
 Ravenswood Spencer & Glenville Railway Company,
 Ripley & Mill Creek Valley Railroad Company,
 South Branch Railroad Company,
 West Virginia Short Line Railroad Company,
 Fairmont Shinnston & Clarksburg Railroad Company,
 Point Pleasant Buckhannon & Tygarts Valley RR. Co.,
 Patterson Creek & Potomac Railroad Company,
 Paw Paw Railroad Company,
 West Virginia & Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

The purchase price of these properties represented the investment of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in the securities of, and capital advances to, these companies at the time of acquisition.

The following properties located in Pennsylvania, and maintaining separate organizations, the operations of which have heretofore been included in those of the System, viz.:

Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company,
 Berlin Railroad Company,
 Salisbury Railroad Company,
 Mount Pleasant & Broad Ford Railroad Company,
 Ohio & Baltimore Short Line Railroad Company,
 Somerset & Cambria Railroad Company,
 Fayette County Railroad Company,
 Glenwood Railroad Company,

were merged into a new corporation called The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in Pennsylvania. Under the agreement of merger, your Company received bonds of the new corporation in payment for capital advances made up to the time of merger, and surrendered its holdings of stock of the old companies in exchange for stock of the new company.

The investment of your Company has not been increased by reason of purchasing the properties of the West Virginia corporations and of the merger of the Pennsylvania corporations; the only effect being to change the form of the investment, which is reflected in the Balance Sheet groupings of Road and Securities of Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies—Pledged and Unpledged.

ASSETS.

The General Balance Sheet will be found in Table 2.

Property Investment—Road and Equipment—shows a net increase for the year of \$10,386,885 21, arrived at as follows:

Total Expenditures for Road (see Table 6).....	\$10,390,303 75
Miscellaneous Expenditures—Net.....	5,779 77
	\$10,396,083 52
Net Increase in Equipment.....	4,688,637 94
Acquisitions by purchase of West Virginia properties formerly represented by securities in groupings—	
Securities—Pledged.....	\$13,647,537 79
Securities—Unpledged.....	341,310 02
	13,988,847 81
Total.....	\$29,073,569 27
Less: Capital Advances to Pennsylvania properties formerly carried in Road account but now represented by securities.....	18,686,684 06
	\$10,386,885 21

Property Investment—Securities—shows a net increase of \$31,691,895 86, which is occasioned in the following manner:

The grouping of Securities of Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies—Pledged, shows a net increase of... Due to:	\$5,376,527 27
Purchase of additional securities of subsidiary lines.....	\$15,171 00
Securities of the Baltimore & Ohio RR. Co. in Pennsylvania, received in liquidation of capital advances to constituent companies, formerly carried in Road account.....	\$18,686,684 06
and securities Unpledged.....	322,210 00
	19,008,894 06
	\$19,024,065 06
Less: Value of securities of West Virginia corporations, the properties of which have been purchased and transferred to Road account.....	13,647,537 79
	\$5,376,527 27
Securities of Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies—Unpledged, increased.....	26,315,368 59
Occasioned by:	
Bonds heretofore pledged as security for Three-Year Gold Notes, transferred from Other Investments—Miscellaneous.....	\$25,000,000 00
Purchase of additional bonds of the Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal RR. Co.....	1,800,000 00
Purchase of sundry other securities of subsidiary companies.....	209,422 66
	\$27,009,422 66
Less: Value of securities of West Virginia Corporations the properties of which have been purchased and now transferred to Road account.....	\$341,310 02
Value of securities of Pennsylvania properties transferred to Securities Pledged.....	322,210 00
Miscellaneous adjustments.....	30,534 05
	694,054 07
	\$26,315,368 59

Property Investment—Other Investments—indicates a decrease for the year of \$20,445,019 10, accounted for in the following manner:

Increase in Advances to Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies, mainly representing the cost of the Sandy Valley & Elkhorn Railway Co.....	\$4,233,441 26
Increase in Miscellaneous Investments—Physical Property, being principally occasioned by purchases of additional real estate.....	\$119,975 36
Increase in Miscellaneous Investments—Securities Unpledged, by reason of the release of certain collateral securities last year carried in Securities Pledged.....	\$21,673,284 00
Securities Acquired.....	201,564 28
	21,874,848 28
	\$21,994,823 64
Less: Decrease in Securities Pledged, being securities carried in this account last year, now transferred to other groupings.....	46,678,284 00
Net Decrease.....	24,678,460 36
	\$20,445,019 10

Working Assets show a net increase of \$7,366,737 64, due mainly to increases in Cash, Loans and Bills Receivable and Materials and Supplies; a decrease in Securities—Issued—Held in Treasury, and a considerable decrease in Net Balance Due from Agents and Conductors. To the \$3,021,250 First Mortgage Bonds carried in Securities Issued—Held in Treasury, shown in the last report, \$1,000,000 were added during the year under provision of that mortgage, in recoupment of expenditures made for capital purposes, and \$2,000,000 were disposed of for treasury purposes, which transactions, together with sundry adjustments, occasion the decrease of \$913,427 89 in this item. That Material and Supplies show so marked an increase is due to receipt, late in the fiscal year, of large quantities of car and track material, in anticipation of extensive renewal work in balance of the calendar year, and ties held for seasoning and treating at the tie-treating plant.

In the grouping Deferred Debit Items a decrease of \$6,853,827 50 is shown in Special Deposits, being balance of proceeds of Equipment Certificates applied to the purchase of equipment during the year. The other items in this grouping represent sundry adjustments.

LIABILITIES.

The Liability side of the Balance Sheet discloses there has been no increase in total Capital Stock.

Mortgage, Bonded and Secured Debt increased \$21,791,546 39, explained as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds.....	\$1,000,000 00
Issued under provisions of the mortgage in recoupment of construction expenditures.....	
Convertible Debenture Bonds issued March 1 1913.....	63,250,000 00
Issued to retire \$50,000,000 00 Three-Year Gold Notes, and for other purposes.....	
Collateral Notes issued June 30 1913, due Sept. 30 1913.....	6,250,000 00
(These notes were subsequently retired through the issue of One-Year Notes due July 1 1914.).....	
Certificates of Interest, B. & O. Equipment Trust of 1913.....	1,000,000 00
Issued for the purchase of equipment.....	
Real Estate Mortgages and Ground Rent Liens on property acquired, capitalized.....	1,298,046 39
	\$72,798,046 39
Less: Following obligations matured and paid:	
Three-Yr. Gold Notes matured June 1 1913.....	\$50,000,000 00
Certificates of Interest, B. & O. Equipment Trust of February, 1912, Series "A".....	1,000,000 00
Underlying Bonds acquired during year.....	6,500 00
	51,006,500 00
Net increase in Mortgage, Bonded and Secured Debt.....	\$21,791,546 39

As indicated above, there were issued on March 1 1913 \$63,250,000 Twenty-Year 4½% Convertible Gold Bonds, due March 1 1933, convertible at the option of the holder at any time on or prior to Feb. 28 1923 at face value into the Common Capital Stock of the Company at the rate of \$110 per share of \$100 par value; the entire issue outstanding to be redeemable at the option of the Railroad Company on March 1 1923 or any interest day thereafter, on proper notice, at 102½% of the face value thereof. For the purpose of this conversion, your Board at its meeting held Jan. 9 1913 authorized the issuance of 575,000 shares of \$100 each, or \$57,500,000.

Under date of April 1 1913 an equipment trust known as "Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Trust of 1913" was created. This trust amounts to \$10,000,000, payable in annual installments of \$1,000,000 each, and certificates of interest in this trust to the extent of \$1,000,000 were issued during the year; the balance will be disposed of during the ensuing year for the purchase of additional equipment now under contract.

ADDITIONS TO ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

In continuation of the extensive program for improvements followed for the last several years, large expenditures were made during the past year for Additions and Betterments, and also for Equipment.

Following will be found a statement showing the acquisition of new equipment during the year, which consisted of 54 locomotives, 2 passenger cars, 6,977 freight cars and 17 work cars, in addition to which 35 locomotives and 3,442 freight cars were rebuilt. The equipment has been maintained. That the charges for maintenance and depreciation have been liberal will be seen by reference to Table 7, Details of Operating Expenses and to the items Repairs and Depreciation shown therein. Table 27 shows the equipment in service and the various changes during the year.

The capital expenditures for improvements during the year amounted to \$10,390,303 75, and Table 6 shows these expenditures grouped under the more important subdivisions of Additions and Betterments. The reason why this particular item of increase cannot be identified on the General Balance Sheet is due to the acquisition of the properties in West Virginia and the merger of the properties in Pennsylvania, previously referred to and shown above.

ROAD.

At Baltimore, Md., a new transfer bridge, bulkhead and float were installed at Canton terminal for the more expeditious handling of freight between that place and Locust Point, also affording relief to the belt line tunnel.

Additional tracks of 700 cars capacity were laid in the classification yard at Curtis Bay, Md., and the large coal pier at this point was provided with more ample fire protection.

Several additional crossovers were installed at Washington, D. C., with the necessary interlocking to protect the same. The wisdom of this expenditure was made apparent by the facility with which the Company was enabled to handle the vast number of people attending the recent inauguration.

The question of conserving the timber resources and the growing scarcity of ties has been given consideration, to the end that a modern tie and timber-treating plant has been erected at Green Spring, W. Va., and it is anticipated that the prolongation of life of ties and timber resultant from the preserving treatment afforded by this plant will eventually result in substantial economies.

A third track has been completed between Green Spring, W. Va., and Patterson Creek, W. Va., a distance of 6.5 miles, and a fourth track completed between Hancock, W. Va., and Round Top, W. Va., a distance of 3.1 mile.

A new yard for interchange purposes has been constructed jointly with the Cumberland Valley R.R. Co. at Cumbo, W. Va., with all necessary attendant facilities. The average interchange at this point is 30,000 cars per month.

The low-grade line between Rockwood, Pa., and Garrett, Pa., to provide an outlet for the increasing traffic of the Somerset coal fields, mentioned in the report of last year, has been completed.

The work of double-tracking the Chicago Division has progressed as rapidly as circumstances would admit. During the year the second track between the following points was completed, viz.: Hamler, O., and Midway, O.; Mark Centre, O., and The Bend, O.; and also Cromwell, Ind., and Milford Junction, Ind.

The new double-track tunnel 4,000 feet in length, between Sand Patch, Pa., and Manila, Pa., has been completed, affording relief where urgently needed. The completion of this work gives a double track line between Philadelphia, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., with the exception of about 31 miles on the Chicago Division, which will be reduced to 23 miles when track is laid on grading just completed.

The work of converting from narrow to standard gauge the line between Foxburg, Pa., and Mt. Jewett, Pa., about 93 miles, with attendant branches and sidings, has been completed.

New modern passenger and freight stations have been erected at Tunnelton, W. Va., and Salem, W. Va., and the stations at Lexington, Va., Piedmont, W. Va. and Zanesville, O., have been remodeled and enlarged. New freight facilities, embracing houses and tracks, were constructed at Cumberland, Md., and Youngstown, O.

During the year 17 new interlocking plants were built and 13 were reconstructed. Automatic signals were installed on 60.1 miles of double track and 5.4 miles of single track. In addition, line control block system was provided for 23.4 miles of track and a large number of safety devices were installed for protecting switches, grade crossings, &c.

The mileage of first track increased 1.27 miles, due to re-measurement; second track increased 26.52 miles, principally on the Chicago Division; third and fourth tracks increased 11.17 miles and 1.19 miles, respectively, mainly on the Connellsville Division.

The following are some of the larger improvements now under way:

ADDITIONS TO TRACK AND BETTERMENT OF ROAD.

Work is now progressing on a new double-track line and a re-location of parts of the old line between Little Cacapon, W. Va., and Orleans Road, W. Va., known as the Magnolia Cut-off. This improvement will connect the three-track line west from Little Cacapon and the three-track line east from Orleans Road, and when complete will give a continuous three-track road all the way, and four tracks part of the way; between Patterson Creek and Cherry Run, a distance of 57 miles, where the density of traffic has already reached 20,000,000 ton miles per mile of road per annum, and is increasing rapidly. It will also effect a saving of 5.8 miles in distance and 877 degrees of curvature.

ADDITIONS TO TERMINAL FACILITIES.

There is now under construction at 26th Street and North River, New York City, N. Y., an eight-story warehouse, which, when completed, will afford needed freight facilities at that point, and should enable the Company to materially increase its business.

RENEWAL OF BRIDGES AND ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS.

Continued progress has been made in renewing bridges for use of heavier power.

The elimination of grade crossings in the cities of Baltimore, Md., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., has progressed steadily, in accordance with arrangements with these cities, and will, as previously stated in other reports, extend over a period of years.

EQUIPMENT.

Total Book Value of Equipment June 30 1912 was.....\$93,017,989 69
During the year there were added to the equipment the following:

54 Locomotives, 2 Passenger Cars, 6,977 Freight Cars and 17 Work Cars, on which payments were made amounting to..... \$8,008,027.18
And 35 Locomotives and 3,442 Freight Cars were reconstructed at a net cost of..... 884,747 77—8,892,774 95
\$101,910,764 64

During the year the following equipment was put out of service and credited to Property Investment—Equipment: 45 Locomotives, 8 Passenger Cars, 4,967 Freight Cars, 722 Work Cars and 1 piece of Floating Equipment, having a book value of..... 1,915,183 08

Making the Gross Book Value of Equipment.....\$99,995,581 56
From this should be deducted:
Accrued Depreciation on Equipment in Service, as follows:
Amount at credit, June 30 1912.....\$10,812,860 96
Amount charged to Expenses for depreciation, year ended June 30 1913..... 2,956,690 97
\$13,769,551 93
Less: Charges to this account for depreciation accrued on equipment put out of service during the year..... 667,737 04

Balance to Credit of Accrued Depreciation on Equipment in Service, June 30 1913..... 13,101,814 89
Leaving Net Value of Equipment June 30 1913.....\$86,893,766 67

The increased train load which has resulted from the improved road and use of heavier locomotives has rendered necessary the retirement or thorough strengthening of certain classes of freight equipment. Where cars are of suitable capacity and in such condition generally as to justify it, it is deemed economical to strengthen them with steel underframes and bolsters and to apply friction draft gear. During the year 3,442 cars were so reconstructed.

Of the new equipment put in service during the year, 54 locomotives and 5,176 freight cars were acquired under the provisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Trust of February 1912. The equipment contemplated by this trust has now all been delivered and consists of 60 steam locomotives, 2 electric motors, 24 steel passenger cars and 10,300 steel freight cars, costing \$11,119,693 79; 2,000 of the steel freight cars, however, are not included in the equipment account of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company shown above, having been leased to the Sandy Valley & Elkhorn Railway Company by the Trustee of the trust.

There are also included in the above statement 1,792 steel freight cars acquired under the Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Trust of 1913. The following equipment is under contract for this particular trust and will be delivered during the coming fiscal year: 150 steam locomotives, 1 electric motor, 111 steel passenger cars and 2,030 steel freight cars.

REVIEW OF ADDITIONS AND BETTERMENTS.

All the more important work authorized by your Board in the four years since July 1 1909 has been completed and placed in operation, with the exception of the Magnolia Cut-off hereinbefore referred to. In all there have been constructed the following tracks, viz.: 1st main track, 16.54 miles; 2nd main track, 104.16 miles; 3rd main track, 46.83 miles; 4th main track, 10.83 miles; a total of 178.36 miles. There was also 21.19 miles of main tracks reconstructed on new locations. New double-track tunnels were constructed at Kingwood, W. Va., and Sand Patch, Pa., replacing single-track gauntlets at these summits; third tracks were extended on the heavier mountain grades and additional third and fourth tracks were placed on the line between Cumberland, Md., and Cherry Run, W. Va., where the greatest traffic density of the System is experienced. Forty-one new interlocking plants have been placed at various points and 17 plants have been reconstructed; and 193.3 miles of track have been automatically blocked at an average cost per mile of \$2,386 54. Yard, terminal and station facilities have been enlarged and improved and bridge and track conditions generally brought to greater capacity and higher standard.

As a result of this work, the line is now double-track from Philadelphia, Pa., to Chicago, Ill., with the exception of about 31 miles on the Chicago division, which will shortly be reduced to 23 miles and which will be automatically locked and blocked in both directions. The line between Cumberland, Md., and Grafton, W. Va., is double-tracked, and where necessary on the heavier grades has three tracks. The line from Grafton, W. Va., to Parkersburg, W. Va., and thence to St. Louis, Mo., while mostly single track, is provided with ample sidings, principally lap, and so placed as to meet the reasonable requirements of the traffic on this line.

Altogether, the line is believed to be in an efficient condition to care for present traffic, and, with the completion of the work authorized, to provide for considerable additional tonnage.

During the same period, that is, since July 1 1909, 512 locomotives, 150 pieces of passenger equipment and 27,438 freight cars (including 2,000 cars for the Sandy Valley & Elkhorn Railway Co.), with some additional work and floating equipment, have been acquired. In addition to this new equipment, 35 locomotives have been rebuilt and new and heavier frames placed under 149 others. Three thousand nine hundred and forty-four freight cars (3,412 box cars and 532 gondolas) were rebuilt with steel underframes; 6,553 cars equipped with improved draft gear; 5,248 cars were equipped with cast steel truck bolsters and 2,692 cars were equipped with cast-steel body bolsters. The additional safety devices prescribed by the Inter-State Commerce

Commission under Federal laws have been applied as rapidly as the cars pass through the shops.

The relative capacity of engines and freight cars, 1913 over 1909, is shown as follows: Increased number of engines, 311, or 16.32%; total tractive power increased 20,592,299 pounds, or 35.18%; average tractive power increased 4,931 pounds, or 16.22%. Increased number of freight cars (excluding caboose cars), 9,647, or 11.92%; total increased capacity in tons, 809,046, or 27.46%; average capacity increased 5 tons, or 13.89%.

Incident to the acquisition of new cars and the reconstruction of others, the per cent of all-steel, steel underframe and steel centre sill cars to the total revenue freight equipment, at June 30 1913, was 68.43%, compared with 39.14% at June 30 1909, placing the equipment as a whole in very much better condition to meet the present operating requirements.

The total expenditures for the period July 1 1909 to June 30 1913 for Additions and Betterments were \$42,002,908 32, and for Equipment \$41,512,207 33, a total of \$83,515,115 65.

A measure of justification for these large expenditures is reflected in the following tonnage and operating statistics:

In the fiscal year 1909 the Company moved 10,604,575,300 tons of Revenue and Company's freight one mile, with 23,477,078 freight-train miles. In 1913 the tons moved were 15,032,723,403 tons one mile. Had the train-load remained as in 1909, it would have required 33,280,326 freight-train miles, whereas the freight-train miles in 1913 were 23,098,811, a saving of 10,181,515 train miles. This has been accomplished by bringing the average train load, which was 451.70 tons in 1909 up to 650.81 tons in 1913.

That net operating earnings do not reflect more clearly these economies in operation, is due largely to the constantly increasing expense. Compared with 1909, increased rates of pay and changes in working conditions have added a charge of \$4,758,000 per annum; the cost of fuel, ties and other materials has increased; taxes have required an additional amount of \$841,806 79, and other increases have been brought about by legislation, Federal and State, and by requirements for a higher standard of service, in all directions, than ever before.

SUBSIDIARY LINES.

The Income Accounts of the following lines, owned but operated separately, and not included in the Income Account of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, are shown in the following Exhibits, viz.:

"A" The Staten Island Railway Company	12.64 miles
"B" The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company	10.89 "
"C" The Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal RR. Co.	77.13 "
	100.66 "

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

One hundred and seventy-two new industries, manufacturing and commercial, were located on or immediately adjacent to your line, during the year, from which the Company should derive substantial freight revenues. Two hundred side tracks were constructed; one hundred and two to newly located industries, and ten to industries previously located but without side track facilities; the remainder being additions to or extensions of facilities at existing plants.

INSURANCE FUND.

A summary of the operations for the year ended June 30 1913 and a statement of the assets and liabilities are shown in Table 25. The surplus in this Reserve Fund at June 30 1913 was \$1,503,291 50.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Relief Department for the twelve months ended June 30 1913 will be printed, as customary, for dis-

tribution to members. The operations of the department, covering the Relief, Savings and Pension Features, will be found in Table 26 of the pamphlet report.

The President and Directors acknowledge the loyal and efficient services of the officers and employes during the past year, and particularly the energy, fidelity and skill displayed in overcoming the great difficulties incident to the flood of March 1913.

By order of the Board,
DANIEL WILLARD, President.

CONDENSED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR.

	1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Gross Earnings, Rail Operations	\$101,556,131 62	+\$8,961,808 75
Total Expenses, Rail Operations	73,779,637 98	+9,070,100 39
Net Earnings from Operation	\$27,776,493 64	— \$108,291 64
Percentage of Expenses to Earnings	72.65	+2.77
Outside Operations	Def. \$374,310 91	—\$207,670 92
Total Net Revenue	\$26,902,182 73	—\$315,962 56
Railway Tax Accruals	2,960,905 09	+177,710 22
Operating Income	\$23,941,277 64	—\$493,672 78
Other Income	5,212,206 03	+869,313 53
Gross Corporate Income	\$29,153,483 67	+\$375,640 80
Total Deductions from Income: Rents, Hire of Equipment, &c.	15,819,232 98	+939,448 52
Net Corporate Income	\$13,334,250 69	—\$563,807 72
Net Corporate Income		\$13,334,250 69
Dividend payments on Preferred Stock, 4%		2,354,891 36
Income Balance Transferred to Profit and Loss		\$10,979,359 33
Amount to Credit of Profit and Loss, June 30 1912	\$40,754,430 99	
Less Sundry Adjustments—Net Debit Balance	5,202,652 56	
		35,551,778 43
		\$46,531,137 76
Dividend Charges to Surplus, Common Stock, 6%		9,120,975 68
Amount to Credit of Profit and Loss, June 30 1913		\$37,410,162 08

CONDENSED GEN. BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR.

Assets—	1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Total Property Investment	\$346,891,384 24	+\$12,675,839 14
Less: Accrued Depreciation on Equipment in Service	Cr. 13,101,814 89	+Cr. 2,288,953 93
Net Property Investment	\$333,789,569 35	+\$10,386,885 21
Total Securities: Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies	217,171,444 64	+31,691,895 86
Total Other Investments	34,980,324 16	—20,445,019 10
Total Property and Other Investments	\$585,941,338 15	+\$21,633,761 97
Working Assets—Cash, Securities, &c.	54,813,626 40	+7,366,737 64
Deferred Debit Items	4,296,878 64	—6,325,897 73
Grand Total	\$645,051,843 19	+\$22,674,601 88
Liabilities—		
Common Stock	\$152,317,468 00	+\$70,480 24
Preferred Stock	60,000,000 00	+10,753 50
Stock Liability for Conversion of Outstanding Securities		—81,233 74
Total Stock Liability	\$212,317,468 00	
Total Funded Debt	365,674,325 71	+\$21,791,546 39
Total Capital Liabilities	\$577,991,793 71	+\$21,791,546 39
Working Liabilities	14,877,687 72	+2,779,310 62
Accrued Liabilities not Due	8,251,602 12	+765,149 13
Deferred Credit Items	3,789,547 00	+506,535 57
Surplus:		
Additions to Property through Income since June 30 1907	1,227,759 06	
Invested in Other Reserve Funds	1,503,291 50	+176,329 08
Profit and Loss Balance	*37,410,162 08	—3,344,268 91
Grand Total	\$645,051,843 19	+\$22,674,601 88

* Including \$10,965,168 91 Additions to Property Through Income prior to June 30 1907.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 1913.

Richmond, Va., November 18 1913.

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company: The Board of Directors of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company respectfully submits the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30 1913:

Miles owned June 30 1912	4,446.11
Miles not owned but operated under lease and trackage contracts	128.66
Miles owned but not operated by this Company	4,574.77
	7.05
Miles operated June 30 1912	4,567.72
Miles added during fiscal year:	
New line from Union Junction to North Tower, near Savannah, Ga.	1.24
"Y" connection at Sanford, Fla.	0.37
Conway Coast & Western RR	30.56
Florence Villa to Niles, Fla.	5.66
Lines to mills, factories, etc.	12.67
Less: Line from Union Junction to Savannah Junction, Ga., abandoned	0.91
Part of Armistead Branch, in Virginia, abandoned	0.43
	1.34
	49.16
Total miles operated June 30 1913	4,616.88
Average mileage operated during year	4,611.47
Mileage owned June 30 1913	4,495.27
Second track mileage June 30 1913	193.80

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1913.	1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Operating revenues	\$36,123,071 51	\$33,463,557 70	+\$2,659,513 81
Operating expenses & taxes	26,087,008 84	23,940,977 96	+2,146,030 88
Net operating revenues, less taxes	\$10,036,062 67	\$9,522,579 74	+\$513,482 93
Other income	3,721,908 18	3,263,200 81	+458,707 37
Gross income	\$13,757,970 85	\$12,785,780 55	+\$972,190 30
Interest and rentals	5,554,434 43	5,658,936 32	—104,501 89
Miscellaneous deductions from income	\$8,203,536 42	\$7,126,844 23	+\$1,076,692 19
Net income	\$320,333 84	115,962 47	+204,371 37
Net income	\$7,883,202 58	\$7,010,881 76	+\$872,320 82
INTEREST AND RENTALS.			
	1913.	1912.	
Interest on funded debt	\$5,319,935 43	\$5,444,484 40	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	9,378 00	9,378 00	
Interest on equipment trust bonds of March 1 1907	79,420 00	97,341 67	
Interest on equipment trust bonds of December 1 1911	103,125 00	65,156 25	
Interest on Brunswick & Western income bonds	2,300 00	2,300 00	
Rentals	40,276 00	40,276 00	
	\$5,554,434 43	\$5,658,936 32	
Operating revenues increased			7.95%
Operating expenses increased			9.29%
Taxes increased			3.72%
Net operating income, less taxes, increased			5.39%

The ratio of operating expenses and taxes to operating revenues was 72.22 per cent, as compared with 71.54 per cent for the previous year.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends were paid as follows during the year:

To Preferred Stockholders 5 per cent	\$9,925 00
To Common Stockholders 7 per cent	\$4,580,236 50

OPERATING REVENUES.

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	P. C.
Freight	\$24,497,523 25	\$22,452,360 40	\$2,045,162 85	9.11
Passenger	8,931,836 16	8,407,623 64	524,212 52	6.23
Express	1,268,749 86	1,177,926 06	90,823 80	7.71
Mail	620,827 08	590,640 00	30,187 08	5.11
Excess Baggage	110,312 52	108,352 65	1,959 87	1.81
Miscellaneous	693,822 64	726,654 95	*32,832 31	*4.52
Total	\$36,123,071 51	\$33,463,557 70	\$2,659,513 81	7.95

* Decrease.

OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES.

	1913	1912	Increase.	%
Maintenance of way and structures	\$4,667,356 75	\$4,273,544 72	\$393,812 03	9.21
Maintenance of equipment	5,581,307 29	5,038,546 80	542,760 49	10.77
Traffic expenses	618,144 52	566,317 38	51,827 14	9.15
Transportation expenses	12,821,636 13	11,752,552 46	1,069,083 67	9.10
General expenses	947,086 90	910,621 59	36,465 31	4.00
Taxes	\$24,635,531 59	\$22,541,582 95	\$2,093,948 64	9.29
	1,451,477 25	1,309,395 01	52,082 24	3.72
Total	\$26,087,008 84	\$23,940,977 96	\$2,146,030 88	8.96

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

Operating Revenues increased \$2,659,513 81, or 7.95 per cent, over the preceding year. Operating Expenses increased \$2,093,948 64, or 9.29 per cent, over the preceding year. Taxes increased \$52,082 24, or 3.72 per cent.

Operating Income increased \$513,482 93, or 5.39 per cent. The increase in Operating Expenses is attributed largely to increases in wages.

PROPERTY INVESTMENT AND RATE OF RETURN.

The following statement shows, for each year, the amount of investment, the amount of net income applicable to bond interest, dividends, improvement of property and strengthening of credit, and the rate of return which such net income represents on the amount of the investment.

Year Ended June 30.	Property Investment.*	Income Applicable to Bond Interest Div., Improvement of Property & Strengthening of Credit.	Per Cent Income of Property Investment.
1904	\$174,527,224 27	\$9,833,035 77	5.63
1905	177,251,536 25	10,309,883 67	5.82
1906	180,866,539 47	10,542,182 75	5.83
1907	187,519,495 52	9,002,929 34	4.80
1908	188,914,505 22	9,131,634 48	4.83
1909	196,606,199 09	10,979,931 19	5.58
1910	196,632,216 45	12,934,306 80	6.58
1911	201,239,805 66	13,061,766 59	6.49
1912	205,319,088 67	12,727,884 05	6.20
1913	217,284,946 62	13,757,970 85	6.33
Annual Average.	\$192,616,155 72	\$11,228,152 55	5.83

* The Property Investment does not include either Cash or Material and Supplies on hand.

FREIGHT TRAIN MILES AND LOADING.

Freight cars per train mile increased	1.82%
Loaded cars per train mile increased	3.09%
Tons per freight train mile increased	6.51%
Loaded freight car mileage increased	7.98%
Empty freight car mileage increased	3.66%

TRAFFIC.

Freight—	
Tons of freight earning revenue increased	9.66%
Tons carried one mile increased	11.56%
Mileage of revenue freight trains increased	4.81%
Tons per freight train mile increased	6.51%
Passenger—	
Number of passengers carried increased	6.60%
Number of passengers carried one mile increased	5.97%
Mileage of revenue passenger trains increased	2.53%
Passengers per train mile increased	2.27%

INDUSTRIAL.

During the year an agricultural train was operated in the State of North Carolina, under the auspices of the State Agricultural College, in conjunction with your Company's Agricultural and Immigration Department. This demonstration covered a period of fifteen days, and was made at practically all the important points on your line in the State of North Carolina.

During the fall of 1912 a car was equipped with agricultural products and resources of the six States through which your line runs, and was sent to State Fairs in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. This car was accompanied by the Agricultural and Immigration Agents and the exhibits were visited and inspected by a large number of prospective settlers.

During the year 2,844 heads of families located on your line in the six States through which it runs and are engaged in agricultural and industrial pursuits.

189 factories, mills and other manufacturing industries were located at various points on your line during the year.

During the year your Company has constructed 296 industrial side tracks and extensions to reach new plants or the enlargement of same.

A considerable part of the time of the two Agricultural and Immigration Agents was spent at various Conventions, State Fairs, Horticultural and Agricultural Societies, Farm Dem-

onstrations, Drainage and Irrigation Conventions, etc. This has enabled them to come in contact with a large number of our patrons, and has been of material mutual benefit.

SECOND TRACK.

Second track as follows has been completed:

Battleboro to Weldon, N. C.	23.15 miles	Nov., 1912
Mount Holly to Santee River, S. C.	27.94 "	Jan., 1913

Additional second track has been placed under construction and will be completed as follows:

Roanoke River to Pleasant Hill, N. C.	7.6 miles	July, 1913
Falling Creek to James River, Va.	5.9 "	Aug., 1913
Lanes to Santee River Viaduct, S. C.	3.7 "	Dec., 1913
Pleasant Hill to Collier, N. C.	48.3 "	Feb., 1914
	65.5 "	

Masonry is being constructed for a second track from Selma to Parkton, N. C., a distance of 62.0 miles.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Common stock outstanding June 30 1913, \$68,557,200, an increase of \$9,812,000.

\$3,561,500 was issued in exchange for \$4,808,025 Convertible Four Per Cent Debenture Bonds, which were retired, leaving \$4,484,015 of Convertible Four Per Cent Debenture Bonds outstanding June 30 1913.

The balance, \$6,250,500, under authority and direction given by the Stockholders and Board of Directors November 19 1912 was offered at par for cash to the stockholders, and the proceeds used as follows: \$6,120,000 in payment of this Company's subscription to a like amount of the increased capital stock of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. and the balance for the purchase of certain real estate in the City of Richmond, Va.

There were paid during the year \$450,000 of Equipment Trust Four Per Cent Bonds, Series "A," and \$250,000 of Equipment Trust Four and One-Half Per Cent Bonds, Series "B," leaving Equipment Trust Bonds outstanding June 30 1913 as follows:

\$1,798,000	4%	Bonds, Series "A."
2,125,000	4 1/2%	Bonds, Series "B."
\$3,923,000		

There were \$25,209,584 36 Unified Mortgage Four Per Cent Bonds outstanding on June 30 1913, an increase of \$10,200,584 36. Of this increase, \$10,000,584 36 were issued for Additions and Betterments and \$200,000 for the purchase of the Conway Coast & Western Railroad.

There were purchased during the year \$5,000 of Brunswick & Western Railroad Income Bonds, leaving outstanding in the hands of the public June 30 1913 bonds of this issue amounting to \$41,000.

There were no other changes in the bonded debt of your Company.

CHANGES IN HOLDINGS OF COMPANY'S OWN SECURITIES IN ITS TREASURY.

In Company's Treasury June 30 1912:

Unified Mortgage Four Per Cent Gold Bonds	\$8,842,000 00
First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent Gold Bonds	2,438,750 00
	\$11,280,750 00

Unified Mortgage Four Per Cent Gold Bonds issued by Trustee to reimburse this Company for expenditures for Additions and Betterments	\$10,000,584 36
Unified Mortgage Four Per Cent Gold Bonds purchased	200,000 00
	\$10,200,584 36

Less Unified Mortgage Four Per Cent Gold Bonds sold at 82 net and interest	3,500,000 00
	6,700,584 36
	\$17,981,334 36

In Company's Treasury June 30 1913:

Unified Mortgage Four Per Cent Gold Bonds	\$15,542,584 36
First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent Gold Bonds	2,438,750 00
	\$17,981,334 36

RAIL RE-LAYING AND INCREASE IN SIDE TRACKS AND YARD TRACKS.

There were laid during the year 12.67 miles of additional industrial tracks and 62.02 miles of side and yard tracks, a total of 74.69 miles.

There were re-laid 400.20 miles, or 9.0 per cent, of total main and branch line mileage.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

The new line from Dunellon to Wilcox, Fla., referred to in last year's report, should be completed in February 1914.

The new line from Archer to Morriston, Fla., referred to in last year's report, was completed in September and will be put in operation October 15 1913.

GENERAL REMARKS.

An Act passed by Congress, generally known as the "Federal Valuation Act," will involve a material expense to your Company for the next several years. Full and thorough co-operation is being given the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which is charged with the administration of same.

The attack on rates charged by your Company, especially intra-State rates, is assuming alarming proportions, but your officers, trusting in the fairness of the people of the States through which your line is located, express the hope for final action less drastic and destructive than now threatens.

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT ACCOUNTS.

Balance to Credit June 30 1912.....	\$3,787,322 37
Credits During the Year—	
From Operating Expenses:	
Depreciation:	
For locomotives.....	\$249,855 99
For passenger train cars.....	75,061 64
For freight train cars.....	642,239 36
For work equipment cars.....	16,152 57
For floating equipment.....	3,280 92—
986,590 48	
From Operating Expenses:	
Renewals, Equipment Destroyed or Sold:	
For 5 locomotives.....	*\$1,373 75
For 10 passenger train cars.....	2,282 23
For 565 freight train cars.....	28,081 89
For 28 work equipment cars.....	3,694 65
\$32,685 02	
From depreciation accrued prior to June 30 1907.....	147,450 51
From salvage, fire insurance and foreign roads.....	129,937 15—
310,072 68	
Total Credits to Replacement Accounts.....	\$5,083,985 53
Charges to Replacement Accounts—	
For cost value of equipment retired by destruction, sale or transfer to other classes.....	\$414,607 00
Less value at which equipment was transferred to other classes.....	36,076 64
\$378,530 36	
Cost of transferring equipment from one class to another class.....	7,801 67—
386,332 03	
Balance to Credit of Replacement Accounts June 30 1913.....	\$4,697,653 50

*Note.—Depreciation charged against locomotives sold, plus sale prices exceeded original cost by this credit.

The following table shows the equipment owned, or leased under car trusts, on hand at the close of each year:

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Locomotives	467	506	545	641	672	669	663	686	719	777
Passenger train cars	505	523	530	564	606	602	605	603	646	671
Freight train cars	14,439	15,530	18,308	23,009	24,668	24,508	24,581	25,472	27,510	29,210
Work equipment	424	450	499	593	600	657	773	847	946	975

There were purchased or leased and put in service during the year: 63 locomotives, 12 coaches, with steel underframes, 4 combination passenger and baggage cars, with steel underframes, 18 express cars, with steel underframes, 1 officer's car, 1,900 box cars, 338 flat cars, 25 caboose cars, 1 steam shovel, 1 pile driver, 1 house barge and 1 rapid unloader.

In addition to equipment enumerated above, orders were placed during the year for the following: 9 standard yard locomotives, 11 Pacific type freight locomotives, 12 all-steel coaches, 4 all-steel combination passenger and baggage cars, 4 all-steel mail and express cars, 8 all-steel dining cars, 900 box cars, 100 automobile cars, 300 flat cars, 50 Rodgers ballast cars, 25 caboose cars (to be built at Waycross Shops) and 8 logging cars (to be built at Waycross Shops), of which only the 9 standard yard locomotives, the 11 Pacific type freight locomotives and the 50 Rodgers ballast cars have been received.

T. M. EMERSON, *President.*

H. WALTERS, *Chairman.*

COMPARATIVE GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Assets.		June 30 1913.	June 30 1912.	Liabilities.		June 30 1913.	June 30 1912.
Property Investment—				Stock—			
Road and Equipment:				Capital Stock:			
Investment to June 30 1907:				Common Stock.....	\$67,557,200 00	\$57,745,200 00	
Road.....	\$118,942,804 70	\$118,942,804 70		Class "A" Richmond & Petersburg RR. Co. Stock.....	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	
Equipment.....	25,803,719 39	25,803,719 39		Preferred Stock.....	198,500 00	198,500 00	
	\$144,746,524 09	\$144,746,524 09		Premiums realized on Capital Stock.....	\$68,755,700 00	\$58,943,700 00	
Investment since June 30 1907:				Total.....	\$73,225,492 50	\$62,166,860 00	
Road.....	\$14,486,085 43	\$10,632,392 65					
Equipment.....	10,459,434 81	7,635,777 22		Funded Debt—			
General Expenditures.....	259,931 50	259,931 50		Mortgage Bonds—			
	\$25,205,451 74	\$18,528,101 37		Held by Company.....	\$18,706,334 36		
Reserve for Accrued Depreciation—Cr.....	\$169,951,975 83	\$163,274,625 46		Not held by Company.....	87,594,000 00		
	9,292,832 24	8,477,578 85		Collateral Trust Bonds—Not held by Company.....	\$106,800,334 36	\$96,099,750 00	
Total.....	\$160,659,143 59	\$154,797,046 61		Plain Bonds, Debentures and Notes—			
Securities:				Not held by Company.....	4,718,015 00	9,526,040 00	
Securities of Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies—Unpledged:				Income Bonds—Not held by Company.....	41,000 00	46,000 00	
Stocks.....	\$145,440 06	\$145,440 06		Equipment Trust Obligations—Not held by Company.....	3,923,000 00	4,623,000 00	
Other Investments:				Total.....	\$149,982,349 36	\$145,294,790 00	
Miscellaneous Investments:							
Physical Property.....	\$796,910 83	\$706,149 86		Working Liabilities—			
Securities—Pledged, Stock.....	51,674,220 58	45,554,220 58		Traffic and Car Service Balances due to Other Companies.....	\$616,050 70	\$646,091 84	
Securities—Unpledged.....	4,009,231 56	4,116,231 56		Audited Vouchers and Wages Unpaid.....	2,466,747 48	2,034,456 32	
	\$56,480,362 97	\$50,376,602 00		Miscellaneous Accounts Payable.....	348,311 36	293,186 83	
Total.....	\$217,284,946 62	\$205,319,088 67		Matured Interest, Dividends and Rents Unpaid.....	435,914 09	444,980 09	
Working Assets—				Matured Mortgage, Bonded and Secured Debt Unpaid.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Cash.....	\$12,101,272 01	\$12,823,463 59		Other Working Liabilities.....	99,895 12	133,214 92	
Securities Issued or Assumed—Held in Treasury—Funded Debt, Par Value.....	17,981,334 36	11,280,750 00		Total.....	\$3,969,918 75	\$3,554,930 06	
Marketable Securities:							
June 30 1913	June 30 1912			Accrued Liabilities Not Due—			
Stocks.....	\$129,009 79	\$129,009 79		Unmatured Interest, Dividends and Rents Payable.....	\$3,831,968 82	\$3,215,872 99	
Funded Debt.....	3,016,592 38	3,200,692 38		Taxes Accrued.....	725,738 63	699,697 50	
Miscellaneous.....	13,000 00	13,200 00		Total.....	\$4,257,707 45	\$3,915,570 49	
	3,158,602 17	3,342,902 17					
Loans and Bills Receivable.....	43,679 90	18,688 35		Deferred Credit Items—			
Traffic and Car Service Balances due from Other Companies.....	556,235 26	550,436 03		Operating Reserves.....	\$496,191 70	\$431,973 28	
Net Balance Due from Agents and Contractors.....	565,286 20	537,953 61		Other Deferred Credit Items.....	663,290 64	658,573 45	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable.....	957,353 64	752,723 12		Total.....	\$1,159,482 34	\$1,090,546 73	
Materials and Supplies.....	2,549,607 48	2,487,063 59					
Other Working Assets.....	50,199 99	82,705 10		Appropriated Surplus—			
	\$ 37,963,571 01	\$31,875,685 56		Additions to Property since June 30 1907 through Income.....	\$73,820 15	\$73,820 15	
Accrued Income, Not Due—				Reserves from Income or Surplus.....	215,345 73	150,000 00	
Unmatured Interest, Dividends and Rents Receivable.....	\$1,408,751 54	\$1,181,391 68		Total.....	\$289,165 88	\$223,820 15	
Deferred Debit Items—							
Advances:				Profit and Loss—			
Temporary Advances to Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies.....	\$2,317,925 51	\$1,574,352 78		Balance.....	\$27,895,986 91	\$25,228,063 51	
Working Funds.....	15,700 56	9,320 87		Grand Total.....	\$260,780,103 19	\$241,474,580 94	
Other Advances.....	25 00	25 00					
Special Deposits—Bonds.....	\$2,333,651 07	\$1,583,698 65					
Special Deposits—Cash.....	\$591,000 00	\$602,011 18					
	9,511 18						
Cash and Securities in Sinking and Redemption Funds.....	\$600,511 18	\$602,011 18					
Cash and Securities in Insurance and Other Reserve Funds.....	173,833 33	173,833 33					
Other Deferred Debit Items.....	220,367 47	185,904 86					
	794,470 97	552,967 01					
Total.....	\$4,122,834 02	\$3,098,415 03					
Grand Total.....	\$260,780,103 19	\$241,474,580 94					

South Penn Oil Co.—Dividend Increased.—A dividend of 3% and 2% extra have been declared on the \$12,500,000 stock (as increased by the payment of a 300% stock dividend, &c.), payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 13, comparing with 3% on Sept. 30 last. Payments of 10% quarterly were made on the former amount of \$2,500,000 from June 1912 to June 1913, both inclusive.—V. 97, p. 600.

Southern Iron & Steel Co.—Time Extended.—The time for the payment of the first installment of the amounts payable under the plan has been extended until the close of business on Dec. 15. See Gulf States Steel Co. in V. 97, p. 1429, and plan in V. 97, p. 1119.

Spring Valley Water Co., San Francisco.—Note Issue.—The California Commission has authorized the company to issue a \$300,000 promissory note (secured by pledge of \$400,000 of its 4% bonds) to retire \$185,500 mortgage indebtedness on lands and to meet part of the cost of the Calaveras dam in Alameda County. (V. 97, p. 1290, 1219).

Condemnation Suit.—The "San Fran. Chron." Nov. 4 said: The work of preparing for the condemnation suit to be brought by the city against the company has turned out to be longer and more extensive than was anticipated, and City Attorney Long says that there is at present no certainty when the complaint will be filed. Engineer J. H. Dockweiler and a force of about 40 men have for 3 months been compiling an inventory of the company's properties outside of San Francisco and also of its Lake Merced lands, and it is expected that this will be completed this week. The contest in court is to be on the question of valuation, and when all the evidence and data required have been gathered the city will call in experts, who will testify what sum should be paid for the properties to be condemned.—V. 97, p. 1290, 1219.

Standard Cordage Co.—Decision.—Judge Hough in the U. S. District Court recently granted the motion made by counsel for the creditors' committee of the Standard Cordage Co. setting aside the order granted by Judge Hazel in 1911 restraining the re-

edvers from paying out any portion of the assets of the company, amounting approximately to \$700,000. A number of objecting creditors, headed by John Allan, who are not included in the creditors' committee, will, it is stated, take steps to review the decision of Judge Hough and bring about a re-hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings which were started in May 1910. Judge Hough on Sept. 26 denied a petition for re-argument of the application for leave to distribute in dissolution proceedings in the State Supreme Court the assets of the company. The Court says: "Everything in the petition only sets forth more clearly the fact that certain holders of adjustment bonds have been persuaded in bankruptcy proceedings, they dissolved and its property distributed in the Federal bankruptcy court than they would get a larger dividend in the State court. These bondholders have encouraged the proceedings in the State court, and in equity and all good conscience they are not entitled to an injunction restraining such proceedings."—V. 97, p. 449.

Stark-Tuscarawas Breweries Co., Ohio.—Divs. Resumed.
A dividend of 1% has been declared on the \$627,000 6% non-cum. pref. stock, payable Jan. 5, being the first since 1907, when 1% was paid quarterly in January, April, July and October.—V. 90, p. 563.

(T. H.) Symington Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Co.—Notes.
—C. E. Mitchell & Co., New York, have purchased the entire \$300,000 serial mortgage 6% gold notes dated Dec. 1 1913. Interest J. & D. Par \$1,000. The proceeds of these notes are to be used in part payment of an issue of \$350,000 2-year notes dated Dec. 1 1911 and due Dec. 1 1913.—V. 93, p. 1539.

Union Carbide Co.—Stock Increase.
The stockholders on Nov. 20 authorized the increase in stock from \$14,000,000 to \$30,000,000.—V. 97, p. 1360.

United Cigar Stores Co. of Amer.—Proposed Holding Co.
See Riker-Hegeman Company above.
The company has issued a statement in regard to the proposed investigation by Congress embodied in a resolution offered by Representative Reilly of Connecticut.—V. 97, p. 732.

United States Rubber Co., N. Y.—New Stock.—Pres. Samuel P. Colt in circular of Nov. 19 accompanying subscription warrants, says:

In view of inquiries received and in order to avoid misunderstanding, your President thinks it well to state that in his opinion the present offering of \$9,422,000 first pref. stock to our stockholders at par should have no injurious effect upon future dividends upon either the pref. or com. stock, and for the following reasons:

(1) If all stockholders take their pro rata share of the new stock at par, the company will receive the full proceeds thereof, without diminution for commissions or otherwise, namely \$9,422,000. The 8% dividend upon this sum amounts to \$753,760 a year, while the same sum, if borrowed at 6%, would cost the company \$565,320, a difference of \$188,440, which difference is paid pro rata to the stockholders subscribing. As last year, before paying interest and dividends, the net earnings were \$9,509,193, it is manifest that this increase of \$188,440 is relatively immaterial in its bearing upon dividends.

(2) The purposes for which this money will be used should result in an increase of revenue far beyond the 8% dividend thereon. See V. 97, p. 1434, 1360.

Worcester (Mass.) Electric Light Co.—Stock Increase.
The company has applied to the Mass. Gas & Elec. Light Commissioners for authority to issue \$200,000 additional stock. The stock is to be sold at 200 to retire floating debt and for improvements.

Balance Sheet June 30 as Filed in Massachusetts.

1913.		1912.		1911.	
Assets—					
Mach. bldgs. &c.	2,327,113	2,231,814	Capital stock	1,200,000	1,000,000
Merch. & mat'l.	96,648	110,109	Notes & bills pay.	329,257	607,727
Cash & debts rec.	177,304	76,812	Prem's on stock.	690,000	490,000
Money on collat.	3,995	2,802	Miscellaneous	3,995	2,702
Autos. &c.	21,809	12,830	Profit and loss	403,617	333,838

—V. 95, p. 754.

Worcester (Mass.) Gas Light Co.—Stock Increase.
The stockholders on Nov. 5 voted to apply to the Mass. Gas & Electric Light Commissioners for authority to issue 2,000 additional shares of stock, making total outstanding \$1,400,000.

The stock is to be sold at 200. The proceeds will, it is stated, be used to double the capacity of the plant.—V. 87, p. 100.

Yellow Taxicab Co., New York.—Decision.
The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, in suits brought by the company, the New Taxicab & Auto Co., Mason-Seaman Taxicab Co., Universal Taximeter Co. and others, sustained the validity of the new taxicab ordinance. The application for injunctions restraining the city authorities from enforcing the law, which went into effect on Aug. 1, are dismissed.—V. 97, p. 670, 533.

—Harris, Forbes & Co. of this city, corner Pine and William streets, have just issued the second edition of their handbook on the "Income Tax Law—Analysis and History." This booklet contains a history of the developments of income taxation from the Middle Ages down to the present time, together with a carefully prepared analysis of the law, a reprint of the Federal Income Tax Law and all the Treasury Department decisions down to Nov. 12. A copy of this useful income tax guide will be sent on request by the bankers to inquirers if they ask for No. 53.

—The Baltimore Banking firm of Whelan, Duer & Lanahan will, it is stated, be dissolved on Jan. 1. Two new firms will be established by the present partners. William Wallace Lanahan and Henry Clay Duer will organize the new firm of W. W. Lanahan & Co. and Thomas A. Whelan Jr. will establish the other firm with some of his old associates. Mr. Lanahan will continue as a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the Baltimore Stock Exchange. Both Mr. Duer and Mr. Whelan are members of the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

—The management of the Baltimore branch of the New York bond house of Estabrook & Co. has been offered to George H. Miller. Mr. Miller is one of the best known bond men in the city, and for five years was Baltimore manager of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn. Arthur Sinclair, until recently manager of the Baltimore branch of Estabrook & Co., has been made manager of its New York offices.

—George D. Baker has withdrawn from the firm of W. E. Hutton & Co., 60 Broadway, and is now identified with the investment bond house of A. B. Leach & Co., 149 Broadway, this city.

—James L. Cooke, for the past four years senior salesman of the Chicago office of Spencer Trask & Co., has associated himself with the sales department of Emery, Peck & Rockwood of Chicago.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, November 21 1913.

It is becoming increasingly evident that a reaction in trade is in progress. Iron and steel especially are a case in point; the demand is disappointing and prices continue to recede. New ventures in trade generally are less readily undertaken. The demand for money is therefore lighter. This is considered significant. Of late warm weather has checked retail trade to some extent. In wholesale lines business on the whole is more quiet. Conservatism is very apparent. Failures are numerous. Collections are less easy. Trade depression in Canada attracts attention; also evidences of reaction in London and of monetary stringency in Paris. The woolen industry is rather slow awaiting free wool. On the other hand, exports of wheat and flour are large. In some branches holiday business is increasing. Yet as a whole American business is inclined to pursue a cautious course in view of some undeniable drawbacks in the general situation.

LARD has been firmer with a fair demand, although the hog packing for the week amounted to 632,000 at the West, against 400,000 for the same time last year. But a decrease in supply of products and predictions of lighter receipts of hogs in the near future have latterly imparted a firmer tone at times. Prime Western \$11 35; refined for the Continent \$11 75; South America \$12 30; and Brazil in kegs \$13 30. Packers have been buying supposedly to cover shorts and there has been no disposition to sell aggressively. Most of the selling has been simply realizing of profits. To-day prices declined with hogs lower.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
November delivery	10.85	10.80	10.75	10.80	10.85	10.70
January delivery	10.92½	10.92½	10.90	11.02½	10.95	10.90
May delivery	11.12½	11.12½	11.10	11.22½	11.17½	11.07½

PORK higher; mess \$23 25@23 75; clear \$20 25@22; family \$25@27. Beef steady; mess \$18@19; packet \$19@20; family \$20@23; extra India \$28@30. Cut meats easier; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 13@13½c.; bellies clear f. o. b. New York, 14@14½c. Butter, creamery extras, 34@35c. Cheese, State whole milk held colored specials 15½@16½c. Eggs, fresh gathered extras, 44@46c.

OILS.—Linseed steady; City, raw American seed 48@49c.; boiled, 49@50c.; Calcutta 70c. Cottonseed oil stronger; winter 7.70@7.99c.; summer-white 7.50@7.99c. Cochin, 13½@13¾c.; Ceylon 10¼@10¾c.; Chinawood 7½@7¾c.; corn 6.60@6.65c.; cod, domestic 39@40c.; Newfoundland 42@43c.

COFFEE has been quiet on the spot, with No. 7 Rio 9½c. and fair to good Cucuta 12¼@13¼c. Speculation in coffee futures has been on a fair scale at irregular prices. Declines at times have reflected depression in foreign markets, but latterly there has been some recovery. European shorts have been buying to some extent. Santos has reported a somewhat steadier tone, with light receipts. Some of the Havre bears are quoted as having covered and bought for a turn on the bull side. Many, however, are awaiting for the effect of "notices" here on the 26th inst. The trade in general is skeptical as to the stability of present prices. To-day prices declined. The closing prices were as follows:

November	9.20@9.22	March	9.66@9.67	July	10.06@10.07
December	9.26@9.27	April	9.78@9.79	August	10.15@10.16
January	9.39@9.40	May	9.89@9.90	September	10.25@10.26
February	9.52@9.54	June	9.97@9.98	October	10.28@10.30

SUGAR.—Raw higher; centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 3.70c.; muscovado, 89-degrees test, 3.20c.; molasses, 89-degrees test, 2.95c. The visible supply is now 1,870,000 tons. Receipts at Atlantic ports for the week were 12,102 tons, against 6,424 last year and 22,857 two years ago. The meltings were 28,000 tons, against 25,000 last year. The total stock is 114,431 tons, against 92,300 last year and 127,377 two years ago. Granulated was quiet and steady at 4.30c.

PETROLEUM steady; barrels 8.75@9.75c.; bulk 5.25@6.25c.; cases 11.25@12.25c. Pennsylvania dark \$2 50, second sand \$2 50, Tiona \$2.50, Cabell \$2 07, Mercer black \$2, New Castle \$2, Corning \$2, Wooster \$1 91, North Lima \$1 44, Somerset, 32-degrees and above, \$1 35, Illinois \$1 35. Naphtha steady; 73@76-degrees, in 100-gallon drums, 24½c.; drums \$8 50 extra. Gasoline, 86-degrees test, 29½c.; 74 to 76-deg., 25¼c.; 60 to 70 deg., 22¼c.; stove 21c. Spirits turp. 46½@47c. Common to good strained rosin \$4 10.

TOBACCO has been generally quiet but steady. Binder is held with confidence because supplies are anything but large. Filler is also well held. Manufacturers, although they are not buying freely now, are expected to increase their purchases before long, as they are well employed. Wisconsin's crop is already pretty well disposed of. In Northern counties most of it is sold, and in the Southern counties about three-quarters of it. Sumatra and Cuban leaf are in moderate demand and firm.

COPPER has been dull and weaker; lake 15½c.; electrolytic 15¼@15¾c. London prices have also declined. Tin on the spot has risen to 40c., but has latterly shown less steadiness, with little trade. Lead here on the spot 4.30c., and spelter 5.25c., both showing a slight decline. Pig iron has been dull and weaker; No. 2 Eastern foundry \$14 50@14 75; No. 2 Southern, Birmingham, \$10 50. Finished iron and steel have been quiet and prices have shown a downward tendency. Little or no business has been done in foreign iron and steel here, and domestic business shows a tendency to decrease still further.

COTTON.

Friday Night, Nov. 21 1913.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 434,152 bales, against 485,269 bales last week and 524,469 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Sept. 1 1913 4,818,123 bales, against 4,919,275 bales for the same period of 1912, showing a decrease since Sept. 1 1913 of 101,152 bales.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	24,713	17,934	38,435	21,317	24,956	22,792	150,147
Texas City	-----	6,939	6,579	-----	6,415	3,351	23,334
Port Arthur	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,725	-----	3,725
Aransas Pass, &c	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,236	-----	8,236
New Orleans	10,079	10,105	15,456	11,168	10,652	15,273	72,733
Gulfpport	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mobile	1,453	5,422	4,018	1,768	1,162	4,103	17,926
Pensacola	-----	-----	7,425	-----	-----	638	8,063
Jacksonville, &c.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,989	1,989
Savannah	12,207	11,965	11,766	8,058	5,878	10,231	60,105
Brunswick	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,000	11,000
Charleston	2,213	7,036	1,710	2,891	3,046	3,479	20,375
Georgetown	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wilmington	3,109	4,890	4,850	3,002	1,730	1,899	19,480
Norfolk	2,708	7,717	5,402	3,645	2,964	2,880	25,316
N'port News, &c.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,247	3,247
New York	-----	-----	250	-----	-----	-----	250
Boston	55	293	104	436	47	349	1,284
Baltimore	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,942	6,942
Philadelphia	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals this week	56,537	72,351	95,995	52,285	60,575	96,409	434,152

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1 1913, and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to November 21.	1913.		1912.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Sep 1 1913.	This Week.	Since Sep 1 1912.	1913.	1912.
Galveston	150,147	1,560,931	176,542	2,045,424	305,394	443,830
Texas City	23,334	184,589	43,312	364,509	30,115	64,879
Port Arthur	3,725	11,918	6,782	43,208	3,725	-----
Aransas Pass, &c.	8,236	73,734	156	46,407	3,573	9,562
New Orleans	72,733	544,568	92,474	568,639	214,312	228,760
Gulfpport	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mobile	17,926	204,243	12,943	116,276	50,581	44,413
Pensacola	8,063	65,066	10,800	51,940	-----	-----
Jacksonville, &c.	1,989	16,324	1,026	9,630	1,479	1,360
Savannah	60,105	1,106,073	67,515	754,602	192,554	208,665
Brunswick	11,000	188,400	13,500	161,100	22,238	25,259
Charleston	20,375	307,496	17,059	208,914	71,930	57,804
Georgetown	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wilmington	19,480	259,357	17,050	222,702	38,269	12,098
Norfolk	25,316	225,765	34,816	265,614	41,796	73,706
N'port News, &c.	3,247	18,711	6,729	21,735	-----	-----
New York	250	748	609	659	45,326	106,051
Boston	1,284	4,632	2,751	8,104	3,307	4,204
Baltimore	6,942	45,493	4,342	29,316	12,004	11,438
Philadelphia	-----	75	394	496	6,467	2,585
Totals	434,152	4,818,123	508,800	4,919,275	1,042,970	1,294,524

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Galveston	150,147	176,542	138,529	104,069	84,373	164,826
Texas City &c.	35,295	50,250	50,951	18,950	8,894	9,997
New Orleans	72,773	92,474	83,295	92,323	36,701	90,906
Mobile	17,926	12,943	11,925	11,778	8,885	19,565
Savannah	60,105	67,515	87,176	58,326	25,782	49,815
Brunswick	11,000	13,500	10,350	18,000	7,090	10,649
Charleston, &c.	20,375	17,059	21,609	16,752	6,890	8,509
Wilmington	19,480	17,050	25,333	17,986	7,914	20,873
Norfolk	25,316	34,816	35,769	39,426	15,281	29,376
N'port N., &c.	3,247	6,729	-----	149	1,255	168
All others	18,528	19,922	18,769	15,621	8,219	8,849
Total this wk.	434,152	508,800	483,606	393,380	204,284	413,653
Since Sept. 1.	4,818,123	4,919,275	4,846,255	4,083,412	4,078,360	4,368,485

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 334,323 bales, of which 106,142 were to Great Britain, 18,968 to France and 209,213 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1 1913.

Exports from—	Week ending Nov. 21 1913.				From Sept. 1 1913 to Nov. 21 1913.			
	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Total.
Galveston	27,613	-----	42,397	70,010	441,472	171,911	540,478	1,153,861
Texas City	-----	-----	-----	-----	109,677	14,270	30,157	154,104
Port Arthur	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,193	8,193
Ar. Pass, &c.	-----	-----	-----	-----	22,162	-----	4,977	27,139
New Orleans	39,603	12,275	51,878	220,781	56,467	85,322	344,570	
Mobile	-----	9,644	11,959	21,603	40,746	28,499	55,967	124,912
Pensacola	8,063	-----	8,063	25,086	23,994	15,986	67,211	
Savannah	8,851	4,858	59,794	73,503	116,606	162,361	328,244	65,066
Brunswick	-----	3,572	17,193	20,765	40,579	22,954	91,765	155,293
Charleston	13,899	-----	16,100	29,999	81,939	5,030	107,863	194,832
Wilmington	-----	-----	20,324	20,324	30,071	60,243	123,685	213,999
Norfolk	-----	-----	35	35	14,353	-----	20,910	35,263
New York	3,976	196	8,505	12,676	84,181	4,546	83,877	172,604
Boston	3,122	-----	100	3,222	34,334	-----	2,476	36,810
Baltimore	1,015	699	-----	1,714	17,046	4,655	34,955	56,656
Philadelphia	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,882	-----	2,117	13,999
San Fran.	-----	-----	16,332	16,332	-----	-----	74,876	74,876
Pt. Towns'd	-----	-----	4,199	4,199	-----	-----	31,128	31,128
Total	106,142	18,968	209,213	334,323	1,272,915	554,930	1,642,676	3,470,521
Total 1912.	140,186	65,802	191,860	397,848	1,592,343	509,755	1,392,404	3,494,502

Note.—N. Y. exports since Sept. 1 include 8,150 bales Peruvian to Liverpool.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named. We add similar figures for New York.

Nov. 21 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—					Leaving Stock.	
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign.	Coastwise.		
New Orleans	8,254	9,782	14,240	16,895	173	49,344	164,968
Galveston	61,087	5,408	24,123	39,515	6,227	136,360	169,034
Savannah	9,700	3,500	13,100	3,600	700	30,600	161,954
Charleston	2,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,000	66,930
Mobile	10,299	20,765	4,863	-----	418	36,350	14,231
Norfolk	6,000	-----	4,176	-----	-----	18,239	28,415
New York	400	800	700	2,200	-----	4,100	41,226
Other ports	25,000	5,000	28,000	2,000	-----	60,000	61,077
Total 1913.	122,740	45,255	92,207	64,210	25,757	350,169	692,801
Total 1912.	108,544	53,752	124,378	44,218	30,237	361,127	933,397
Total 1911.	108,761	39,054	72,986	58,090	26,026	304,917	840,872

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been on a moderate scale and again at irregular prices. The turn has latterly been downward on the whole. The swing of quotations has been such that the market has been called for the most part a scalping affair, within a range of about 25 to 30 points. A revision of the differences on Wednesday was considered a bullish factor. The discount on low middling, for example, was increased from 80 points to 1.25c. This was taken as discouraging heavy shipments of the lower grades to this market. It is assumed that the effect of the increased discounts on low middling and others of the lower grades will have a tendency to increase the value of the New York contract, particularly as the premiums on the better grades have been increased. Liverpool's spot sales, moreover, have been liberal, ranging much of the time from 10,000 to 15,000 bales a day. Some reported improvement in the financial situation in Europe has impressed cotton people favorably. Whenever the price has recently approached 13 cents, moreover, spinners have shown a disposition to enter the market, and accordingly the price has repeatedly rallied from that point. Bulls adhere to the conviction that the crop is something below 14,000,000 bales, or not much above that at the most, and that it will be in any case inadequate to meet the demand of the world for American cotton. Some of the selling for short account has been very cautious in the fear that the action of the revision committee on Wednesday might have a decidedly bullish effect. It was assumed that a sharp increase would be made in the discounts on the low grades. There is a manifest tendency of public sentiment here in favor of solidifying the position of New York in the world's cotton trade by putting its contract in such shape as to encourage the spinning trade. The revision, however, has less effect than it might otherwise have had, from a fear that the Census Bureau report on Friday would reveal a very large total ginned in the last period from Nov. 1 to Nov. 14. Various estimates were in circulation, some of them as high as 1,565,000 bushels for the period, as against 1,431,000 last year and 1,342,000 in the previous year, with a total this year up to Nov. 14, attributed to the National Ginners' Association, of 10,397,000 bales, against 10,299,646 in the same time last year. The weather was so favorable during the first half of November as to encourage large estimates of the ginning. Other bearish factors were reports of trade depression in Canada and Germany. This, together with the business reaction in Brazil and India, has had a tendency to discourage speculation for a rise. Liverpool has sold here and also some of the spot interests have done likewise against purchases of the actual cotton at the South. New Orleans, Memphis and Wall Street have also sold to some extent. Stop-loss orders were reached on the recessions. The exhibit of spinners' takings has been bullish, but it has had no lasting effect. Some are awaiting the Government crop estimate of December 12th and restricting their transactions for the time being. To-day, the Census Bureau stated the quantity ginned up to November 14th at 10,434,387 bales, against, as we have seen, 10,299,646 bales during the same time last year and 11,313,236 bales the year before. The ginning from November 1st to November 14th was 1,598,474 bales and was the largest on record, comparing with 1,431,000 bales in the same time last year and 1,342,000 bales in the year before. But while the total was unexpectedly large and prices broke early, they rallied sharply and closed a little higher for the day on bull support, covering and some buying by spinners. Spot cotton closed at 13.60c for middling uplands, showing a decline of 30 points for the week.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Nov. 15 to Nov. 21—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling uplands	13.80	13.70	13.70	13.70	13.60	13.60

NEW YORK QUOTATION FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotation for middling upland at New York on Nov. 21 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

1913.c	13.60	1905.c	11.15	1897.c	5.81	1889.c	10.25
1912	12.55	1904	10.00	1896	7.62	1888	10.00
1911	9.45	1903	11.30	1895	8.38	1887	10.38
1910	14.80	1902	8.50	1894	5.81	1886	9.19
1909	14.70	1901	8.00	1893	7.94	1885	9.44
1908	9.55	1900	10.25	1892	9.44	1884	10.50
1907	11.10	1899	7.56	1891	8.12	1883	10.60
1906	11.10	1898	5.44	1890	9.44	1882	10.62

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, Nov. 15.	Monday, Nov. 17.	Tuesday, Nov. 18.	Wed. day, Nov. 19.	Thurs'd'y, Nov. 20.	Friday, Nov. 21.	Week.
Nov.—							
Range	13.25	13.07-20	13.01-05	—	13.24	13.11-21	13.01-25
Closing	13.05-14	13.02-08	13.07-20	13.23-27	13.16-20	13.21-25	
Dec.—							
Range	13.48-56	13.38-58	13.31-47	13.30-41	1.322-42	13.10-30	13.10-58
Closing	13.49-50	13.42-43	13.42-43	13.30-32	13.24-25	13.29-30	
Jan.—							
Range	13.27-36	13.09-34	13.03-19	13.05-17	13.02-16	12.86-08	12.86-36
Closing	13.29-31	13.13-14	13.15-17	13.07-08	13.02-04	13.07-08	
Feb.—							
Range	—	13.12	13.12	13.05-07	13.00-02	12.93	12.93-12
Closing	13.27-29	13.11-12	13.13-15	13.05-07	13.00-02	13.04-06	
March—							
Range	13.37-47	13.18-45	13.10-28	13.13-23	13.03-23	12.88-09	12.88-47
Closing	13.39-40	13.22-23	13.23-25	13.15-16	13.04-05	13.08-09	
April—							
Range	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing	13.31-33	13.14-16	13.15-18	13.08-10	12.98-00	13.02-04	
May—							
Range	13.29-39	13.15-38	13.05-22	13.10-19	13.00-15	12.86-07	12.86-39
Closing	13.33-34	13.16-17	13.18-19	13.11-12	13.01-02	13.06-07	
June—							
Range	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing	13.28-30	13.11-13	13.14-16	13.06-08	12.96-98	13.02-04	
July—							
Range	13.19-27	13.05-26	12.99-13	13.01-10	12.93-05	12.78-99	12.78-27
Closing	13.23-24	13.06-07	13.10-11	13.02-03	12.92-93	12.98-99	
Aug.—							
Range	12.95-01	12.82-98	12.80	12.73-83	12.65-74	12.70-73	12.65-01
Closing	12.97-99	12.82-83	12.84-87	12.75-77	12.66-68	12.72-74	
Sept.—							
Range	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct.—							
Range	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON TO-NIGHT, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as the afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Stock at Liverpool	689,000	821,000	548,000	658,000
Stock at London	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000
Stock at Manchester	58,000	35,000	36,000	38,000
Total Great Britain stock	752,000	861,000	587,000	699,000
Stock at Hamburg	13,000	12,000	9,000	5,000
Stock at Bremen	256,000	333,000	183,000	165,000
Stock at Havre	264,000	256,000	127,000	154,000
Stock at Marseilles	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Stock at Barcelona	11,000	14,000	11,000	8,000
Stock at Genoa	18,000	11,000	26,000	35,000
Stock at Trieste	11,000	7,000	4,000	—
Total Continental stocks	575,000	635,000	362,000	369,000
Total European stocks	1,327,000	1,496,000	949,000	1,068,000
India cotton afloat for Europe	95,000	25,000	9,000	80,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe	1,075,498	1,127,072	1,013,773	737,861
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe	98,000	114,000	81,000	91,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	319,000	277,000	169,000	236,000
Stock in Bombay, India	404,000	283,000	216,000	176,000
Stock in U. S. ports	1,042,970	1,294,524	1,145,789	913,408
Stock in U. S. interior towns	743,397	685,834	827,731	711,879
U. S. exports to-day	67,763	120,949	50,848	61,123
Total visible supply	5,172,628	5,405,379	4,462,341	4,075,271

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

American—	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Liverpool stock	502,000	685,000	458,000	559,000
Manchester stock	29,000	21,000	29,000	26,000
Continental stock	539,000	599,000	330,000	343,000
American afloat for Europe	1,075,498	1,127,072	1,013,773	737,861
U. S. port stocks	1,042,970	1,294,524	1,145,789	913,408
U. S. interior stocks	743,397	685,834	827,731	711,879
U. S. exports to-day	67,763	120,949	50,848	61,123
Total American	3,999,628	4,515,379	3,855,341	3,352,271
East India, Brazil, &c.—				
Liverpool stock	187,000	136,000	90,000	99,000
London stock	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000
Manchester stock	29,000	14,000	7,000	12,000
Continental stock	36,000	36,000	32,000	26,000
India afloat for Europe	95,000	25,000	9,000	80,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat	98,000	114,000	81,000	91,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	319,000	277,000	169,000	236,000
Stock in Bombay, India	404,000	283,000	216,000	176,000
Total East India, &c.	1,173,000	890,000	607,000	723,000
Total American	3,999,628	4,515,379	3,855,341	3,352,271

Total visible supply	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Middling Upland, Liverpool	7.36d.	6.91d.	5.22d.	8.10d.
Middling Upland, New York	13.60c.	12.60c.	9.45c.	15.10c.
Egypt, Good Brown, Liverpool	13.70d.	10.60d.	10d.	11.13-16d.
Peruvian, Rough Good, Liverpool	9.25d.	10.00d.	9.50d.	10.75d.
Broach, Fine, Liverpool	6 15-16d.	6 3/4d.	5 5-16d.	7 3/4d.
Tinnevely, Good, Liverpool	7d.	6 5-16d.	5 5-16d.	7 9-16d.

Continental imports for past week have been 246,000 bales. The above figures for 1913 show an increase over last week of 286,033 bales, a loss of 232,751 bales from 1912, an excess of 710,287 bales over 1911 and a gain of 1,097,357 bales over 1910.

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—Below are the closing quotations of middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week.

Week ending November 21.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Saturday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wed. day,	Thurs'd'y,	Friday,
Galveston	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4
New Orleans	13 5-16	13 5-16	13 5-16	13 3-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Mobile	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Savannah	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4
Charleston	13 9-16	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4
Wilmington	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4
Norfolk	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 5-16	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4
Baltimore	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4
Philadelphia	14 05	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4
Augusta	13 3/4-11 1/2	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4
Memphis	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4
St. Louis	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3-16	13 3-16
Houston	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3-16	13 3-16
Little Rock	13	13	13	13	13	13

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week since Sept. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year—is set out in detail below.

Towns.	Movement to November 21 1913.						Movement to November 22 1912.					
	Receipts.		Ship- ments.	Stocks Nov. 21.	Receipts.		Ship- ments.	Stocks Nov. 22.				
	Week.	Season.			Week.	Season.						
Ala., Eufaula	561	15,849	160	3,524	1,257	14,559	560	4,988				
Montgomery	6,046	107,654	5,278	29,412	8,268	101,858	5,835	29,025				
Selma	6,607	89,247	4,985	15,645	8,000	77,830	6,223	8,607				
Ark., Helena	4,685	31,920	2,470	17,739	3,151	27,360	3,264	14,756				
Little Rock	12,580	80,879	5,468	44,044	11,921	108,684	8,757	43,331				
Ga., Albany	1,200	22,048	600	3,284	1,000	18,292	1,000	2,000				
Athens	2,727	67,490	1,051	17,039	4,147	66,090	3,117	25,490				
Atlanta	7,549	140,422	8,300	24,055	7,707	166,470	6,125	18,965				
Augusta	14,571	214,461	14,141	54,508	17,897	197,651	12,643	88,449				
Columbus	2,110	31,087	1,965	7,523	5,840	36,871	2,008	5,995				
Macon	2,415	30,929	1,876	3,450	3,489	28,931	3,110	10,042				
Rome	3,192	38,678	2,975	29,303	10,379	62,505	8,520	24,159				
La., Shreveport	11,779	95,447	8,186	7,076	2,064	15,246	1,658	5,316				
Miss., Columbi	2,921	21,880	1,756	7,506	3,804	30,058	1,871	16,641				
Greenville	5,022	38,034	3,083	18,536	6,000	58,369	5,000	24,479				
Greenwood	7,000	44,669	1,219	29,632	3,182	28,190	3,237	13,659				
Meridian	1,200	10,178	300	3,000	1,135	13,317	625	5,137				
Natchez	1,951	12,268	668	7,348	1,861	15,473	1,575	6,544				
Vicksburg	3,012	19,762	2,567	11,169	2,004	15,132	601	8,208				
Mo., St. Louis	22,443	113,579	19,584	12,516	27,736	129,009	27,416	13,206				
N.C., Raleigh	677	7,850	650	354	468	5,361	750	286				
O., Cincinnati	9,025	38,836	8,483	11,814	10,397	36,044	7,921	10,499				
Okla., Hugo	3,522	26,432	3,529	4,285	2,270	22,418	2,823	2,627				
S.C., Greenw'd	993	7,463	968	617	1,500	12,200	1,200	4,500				
Tenn., Memphis	78,404	419,446	44,737	159,552	55,545	333,927	47,547	109,223				
Nashville	585	6,105	411	1,185	549	3,438	687	1,173				
Tex., Brenham	609	15,070	549	1,981	838	13,432	820	1,876				
Clarksville	4,033	32,209	2,747	8,150	3,474	26,040	3,618	7,054				
Dallas	5,000	41,719	4,700	7,096	7,000	79,700	7,500	8,500				
Honey Grove	3,668	24,035	4,008	5,539	2,082	33,209	2,291	3,860				
Houston	91,746	1,401,538	85,409	17,601	142,681	1,888,792	123,242	146,025				
Paris	8,833	61,857	7,041	11,859	10,837	91,455	6,910	9,954				
Total, 33 towns	328,491.3											

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our advices by telegraph from the South this evening denote that little or no rain has fallen during the week and that temperature has been favorable for outdoor work. As a consequence the picking of the crop has progressed rapidly. Marketing continues fairly liberal.

Galveston, Tex.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 70, the highest being 74 and the lowest 66.

Abilene, Tex.—There has been no rain the past week. Thermometer has averaged 61, ranging from 56 to 66.

Dallas, Tex.—We have had showers on two days of the week, the rainfall being three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 60 to 70, averaging 65.

Palestine, Tex.—The rainfall has reached two hundredths of an inch on one day of the week. The thermometer has averaged 64, the highest being 68 and the lowest 60.

San Antonio, Tex.—Rain on two days of the week, with rainfall of fifty-two hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 66, highest 70, lowest 62.

Taylor, Tex.—There has been light rain on three days of the week, the precipitation reaching fifty-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 65, the highest being 68 and the lowest 62.

New Orleans, La.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 68.

Little Rock, Ark.—There has been rain on one day during the week, to the extent of nineteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 46 to 77, averaging 61.5.

Memphis, Tenn.—Picking and marketing are progressing rapidly. The week's receipts are the largest on record. Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the rainfall being forty-four hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 62, highest 75, lowest 43.

Mobile, Ala.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 63, ranging from 46 to 80.

Selma, Ala.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching ten hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 37 to 73, averaging 56.

Madison, Fla.—It has rained to an inappreciable extent on one day of the week. Average thermometer 61, highest 75, lowest 47.

Savannah, Ga.—No rain has fallen during the week. The thermometer has averaged 63, the highest being 76 and the lowest 43.

Shreveport, La.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has ranged from 58 to 80.

Vicksburg, Miss.—We have had no rain the past week. Average thermometer 67, highest 79, lowest 57.

Charleston, S. C.—Dry all the week. Minimum thermometer 45, highest 74, average 60.

Charlotte, N. C.—Week's rainfall twenty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 57, the highest being 73 and the lowest 41.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

	Nov. 21 1913.	Nov. 22 1912.
	Feet.	Feet.
New Orleans.....	Above zero of gauge.	5.0
Memphis.....	Above zero of gauge.	6.6
Nashville.....	Above zero of gauge.	7.1
Shreveport.....	Above zero of gauge.	0.5
Vicksburg.....	Above zero of gauge.	6.9

* Below.

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Week ending.	Receipts at Ports.			Stock at Interior Towns.			Receipts from Plantations.		
	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912	1911
Oct. 3	416,299	460,366	444,027	290,756	271,703	359,703	483,286	503,186	530,350
" 10	408,848	421,208	431,129	360,911	350,349	429,139	479,003	499,854	500,565
" 17	485,092	500,942	473,532	440,472	445,118	503,157	564,653	595,711	547,550
" 24	488,622	512,935	487,092	522,301	485,258	583,506	570,451	553,075	567,441
" 31	560,392	529,516	487,955	564,003	554,786	664,364	602,094	599,044	568,813
Nov. 7	524,469	502,894	449,418	605,442	595,397	740,866	565,908	543,505	525,920
" 14	485,269	549,698	438,861	669,860	628,370	782,156	549,687	582,671	480,151
" 21	434,152	508,800	483,606	743,397	685,834	827,931	507,689	566,264	529,381

The above statement shows: 1.—That the total receipts from the plantations since Sept. 1 1913 are 5,447,016 bales; in 1912 were 5,508,073 bales; in 1911 were 5,573,749. 2.—That although the receipts at the putports the past week were 434,152 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 507,689 bales, the balance going to increase stocks at interior towns. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 566,264 bales and for 1911 they were 529,381 bales.

CENSUS BUREAU'S REPORT ON COTTON GINNING.—The Division of Manufactures in the Census Bureau completed and issued on Nov. 21 its report on the amount of cotton ginned up to Nov. 14 the present season, and we give it below, comparison being made with the returns for the like period of the three preceding years.

	Counting Round as Half-Bales			
	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Alabama.....	1,182,747	961,313	1,239,211	895,894
Arkansas.....	603,724	547,644	563,115	479,122
Florida.....	53,219	42,263	56,236	46,847
Georgia.....	1,824,290	1,331,709	2,106,305	1,436,997
Louisiana.....	374,997	300,482	269,548	183,818
Mississippi.....	735,797	644,554	719,638	759,152
North Carolina.....	493,025	627,251	716,200	494,920
Oklahoma.....	666,679	725,006	657,497	727,654
South Carolina.....	995,597	883,535	1,163,984	888,291
Tennessee.....	233,529	158,161	264,777	192,213
Texas.....	3,304,565	4,020,939	3,473,702	2,636,696
All others.....	65,919	56,789	74,023	38,829
United States.....	10,434,387	10,299,646	11,313,236	8,780,433

The statistics in this report include 74,127 round bales for 1913, 62,768 for 1912 and 75,963 for 1911. The number of Sea Island bales included is 52,679 for 1913, 40,389 for 1912 and 71,204 for 1911. The distribution of the Sea Island cotton for 1913 by States is: Florida, 19,544 bales; Georgia, 30,082 bales; and South Carolina, 3,053 bales. This report for 1913 is subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginneries being transmitted by mail. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season prior to Nov. 1 are 8,843,503 bales.

PORTO RICAN COTTON CROP.—The production of cotton (Sea Island) in Porto Rico in 1912-13 showed a moderate decrease, the total exports having been 560 bales, as against 637 bales in 1911-12. As a matter of record, we give below the statistics for the last five seasons as secured from official sources:

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1908-09.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Exported—	560	637	439	317	488
To New York.....	499	506	236	160	280
To Great Britain & Contin't	61	131	203	157	208
Total crop.....	560	637	439	317	488
Total weight, pounds.....	191,027	216,283	155,889	111,710	174,309
Average weight per bale.....	341.12	339.5	355.08	352.40	357.19

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Below we give the exports of cotton yarn, goods, &c., from Great Britain for the month of October and since Jan. 1 1913 and 1912, as compiled by us from the British Board of Trade returns. It will be noticed that we have reduced the movement all to pounds.

000s omitted.	Yarn & Thread.		Cloth.				Total of All.	
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Jan....	Lbs. 20,974	Lbs. 22,674	Yds. 648,913	Yds. 559,693	Lbs. 121,292	Lbs. 104,615	Lbs. 142,266	Lbs. 127,289
Feb....	18,455	22,086	563,606	489,529	105,437	91,501	123,892	113,587
Mar....	19,034	25,817	560,905	622,341	104,842	116,324	123,876	142,141
2d quar.	58,463	70,577	1,773,424	1,671,563	331,671	312,440	390,034	383,017
April....	20,449	20,880	587,553	524,131	109,823	97,968	130,272	118,848
May....	19,586	22,708	606,254	560,800	113,319	104,822	132,905	127,530
June....	18,632	21,663	615,558	519,865	115,058	97,171	133,690	118,834
3d quar.	58,667	65,251	1,809,365	1,604,796	338,200	299,961	396,867	365,212
July....	18,364	22,548	638,971	635,361	119,434	118,756	137,798	141,304
August....	17,639	22,812	579,546	641,782	108,326	119,959	125,965	142,771
Sept....	17,108	20,730	548,973	569,622	102,612	106,471	119,720	127,201
4th quar.	53,111	66,090	1,767,490	1,846,765	330,372	345,186	383,483	411,276
Oct....	21,811	24,703	630,937	666,185	117,932	124,521	139,743	149,224
Stockings and socks.....							899	925
Sundry articles.....							38,201	40,517
Total exports of cotton manufactures.....							1,349,227	1,350,171

The foregoing shows that there had been exported from the United Kingdom during the ten months 1,349,227,000 pounds of manufactured cotton, against 1,350,171,000 pounds last year, or a decrease of 944,000 pounds.

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.
The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	SALES.*		
			Spot.	Contr't	Total.
Saturday....	Quiet, 10 pts. dec.	Steady.....			
Monday....	Quiet, 10 pts. dec.	Steady.....	71	2,300	2,371
Tuesday....	Quiet.....	Steady.....		100	100
Wednesday....	Quiet.....	Barely steady.....			
Thursday....	Quiet, 10 pts. dec.	Barely steady.....		1,300	1,300
Friday....	Quiet.....	Firm.....		3,000	3,000
Total....			71	6,700	6,771

COTTON FREIGHTS.—Cotton freights at New York the past week have been as follows, quotations being in cents per 100 lbs.:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Liverpool.....	30	30	30	30	30	30
Manchester.....	30	30	30	30	30	30
Havre.....	30	30	30	30	30	30
Bremen.....	25	25	25	25	25	25
Hamburg.....	45	45	45	45	45	45
Antwerp.....	25	25	25	25	25	25
Ghent, via Antwerp	31	31	31	31	31	31
Reval.....	40	40	40	40	40	40
Barcelona.....	30	30	30	30	30	30
Genoa.....	30	30	30	30	30	30
Trieste.....	35	35	35	35	35	35
Japan.....	60	60	60	60	60	60
Bombay.....	60	60	60	60	60	60

REVISION OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GRADES AT NEW YORK.—At the meeting of the Revision Committee of the New York Cotton Exchange held Wednesday, Nov. 19, important changes were made in the differences that will determine contracts until next February, as the following table of the new and old rates indicates:

	New Rates. Cents.	Old Rates. Cents.
Fair	1.75 on	1.50 on
Strict middling fair	1.30 " "	1.30 " "
Middling fair	.90 " "	.68 " "
Strict good middling	.78 " "	.57 " "
Fully good middling	.65 " "	.46 " "
Good middling	.48 " "	.35 " "
Barely good middling	.32 " "	.24 " "
Strict middling	.16 " "	.12 " "
Middling		
Barely middling	.25 off	.17 off
Strict low middling	.50 " "	.35 " "
Fully low middling	.85 " "	.55 " "
Low middling	1.25 " "	.80 " "
Strict good ordinary	2.00 " "	1.40 " "
Good ordinary	3.00 " "	2.15 " "
Strict good middling tinged	.45 on	.35 on
Good middling tinged	Value of mid-	Value of mid-
Strict middling tinged	.20 off	.15 off
Middling tinged	.40 " "	.30 " "
Strict low middling tinged	1.25 " "	.85 " "
Low middling tinged	3.00 " "	2.00 " "
Middling stained	1.25 " "	.90 " "

NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILL SITUATION.—Requests for Advance in Wages.—The union operatives at Fall River have requested through the Textile Council an advance of 12½% in wages, to take effect Dec. 8. A vote authorizing this request was passed at a meeting of the Textile Council Wednesday night.

The Industrial Workers of the World have joined with the American Federation of Labor members at Lawrence in demanding a 20% wage increase.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Cotton Takings. Week and Season.	1913.		1912.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply Nov. 14	4,886,595	2,055,351	5,045,538	2,135,485
Visible supply Sept. 1		6,487,013		6,488,081
American in sight to Nov. 21	619,137	334,000	29,000	109,000
Bombay receipts to Nov. 20	4,000	48,000	5,000	56,000
Other India ship's to Nov. 20	44,000	509,000	59,000	466,000
Alexandria receipts to Nov. 19	6,000	75,000	8,000	74,000
Other supply to Nov. 19*				
Total supply	5,620,732	9,508,364	5,831,475	9,328,566
Deduct				
Visible supply to Nov. 21	5,172,628	5,172,628	5,405,379	5,405,379
Total takings to Nov. 21 a	448,104	4,335,736	426,096	3,923,187
Of which American	383,104	3,529,736	386,096	3,338,187
Of which other	65,000	806,000	40,000	585,000

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West India, &c. a This total embraces the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 710,000 bales in 1913 and 664,000 bales in 1912—takings not being available—and aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 3,625,736 bales in 1913 and 3,259,187 bales in 1912 of which 2,819,736 bales and 2,674,187 bales American.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.

November 20. Receipts at—	1913.		1912.		1911.	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bombay	61,000	334,000	29,000	109,000	56,000	158,000

Exports from—	For the Week.				Since September 1.			
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Japan & China.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Japan & China.	Total.
Bombay—								
1913	1,000	11,000	15,000	27,000	4,000	169,000	117,000	290,000
1912	4,000	11,000	15,000	30,000	10,000	54,000	18,000	82,000
1911	1,000	32,000	33,000	66,000	23,000	47,000	70,000	140,000
Calcutta—								
1913	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	7,000	14,000
1912	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	14,000
1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	7,000	14,000
Madras—								
1913	1,000	2,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	29,000	2,000	35,000
1912	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	16,000
1911	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	14,000
All others—								
1913	1,000	2,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	29,000	2,000	35,000
1912	2,000	1,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	36,000	1,000	41,000
1911	2,000	1,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	35,000	1,000	40,000
Total all—								
1913	2,000	14,000	15,000	31,000	9,000	210,000	119,000	338,000
1912	3,000	6,000	11,000	20,000	20,000	99,000	19,000	138,000
1911	1,000	1,000	32,000	34,000	7,000	69,000	48,000	124,000

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPT AND SHIPMENTS.

Alexandria, Egypt, November 19.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Receipts (cantars)—			
This week	330,000	430,000	400,000
Since Sept. 1	3,818,333	3,492,472	2,298,161

Exports (bales)—	This Week.		Since Sept. 1.		This Week.		Since Sept. 1.	
	This Week.	Since Sept. 1.	This Week.	Since Sept. 1.	This Week.	Since Sept. 1.	This Week.	Since Sept. 1.
To Liverpool	11,750	76,590	12,500	67,061	9,500	46,542	10,000	65,676
To Manchester	10,000	65,676	9,250	67,713	9,500	50,578	10,000	65,676
To Continent and India	10,000	95,323	5,905	59,015	8,250	67,452	10,000	95,323
To America	2,000	6,274	5,500	23,118	1,750	5,673	2,000	6,274
Total exports	33,750	243,863	27,250	216,907	29,000	170,248	31,000	233,126

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is quiet for both yarns and shirtings. The demand for both yarn and cloth is improving. We give the prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

	1913.						1912.					
	32s Cop Twist.		8½ lbs. Shirtings, common to finest.		Col'n Mid. Upl's		32s Cop Twist.		8½ lbs. Shirtings, common to finest.		Col'n Mid. Upl's	
	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct 3	10½ @	11½	6 4½ @	11 11	7.87 9½ @	10½	6 1 @	11 1½	6.32			
10	10½ @	11½	6 4 @	11 9	7.52 9½ @	10½	6 1 @	11 1½	6.30			
17	10½-16 @	11½	6 3½ @	11 8	7.64 9½ @	10½	6 0 @	11 2	6.09			
24	10½-16 @	11½	6 4 @	11 9	7.74 9 7-16 @	10½	6 0 @	11 1½	6.16			
31	10½ @	11½	6 3½ @	11 7½	7.63 9½ @	10½	6 1 @	11 2½	6.63			
Nov 7	10½ @	11½	6 4 @	11 8	7.51 9½ @	10½	6 1½ @	11 3	6.79			
14	10½ @	11½	6 4 @	11 8	7.47 9½ @	10½	6 1½ @	11 3	6.78			
21	10½-16 @	11½	6 4 @	11 8	7.36 10½ @	11½	6 2 @	11 4	6.91			

SHIPPING NEWS.—Shipments in detail:

		Total bales.
NEW YORK	To Liverpool—Nov. 14—Caronia, 301	301
	To Bovic, 1,948	1,948
	To Havre—Nov. 15—Rochambeau, 195	195
	To Bremen—Nov. 14—Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, 450	450
	To Antwerp—Nov. 13—Vaderland, 50	50
	To Genoa—Nov. 14—Prinzess Irene, 500	500
	To Genoa—Nov. 18—Re d'Italia, 1,100	1,100
	To Cleveland, 2,171	2,171
	To Naples—Nov. 14—Franconia, 825	825
	To Japan—Nov. 12—St. Theodore, 700	700
GALVESTON	To Liverpool—Nov. 14—Drumlarig, 12,245	12,245
	To Bremen—Nov. 14—Cloutsham, 11,622	11,622
	To Hamburg—Nov. 14—Queenswood, 3,598	3,598
	To Gothenburg—Nov. 19—Noruega, 1,326	1,326
	To Reval—Nov. 18—Howth Head, 2,790	2,790
	To Barcelona—Nov. 13—Federica, 4,024	4,024
	To Trieste—Nov. 18—Federica, 3,315	3,315
	To Mexico—Nov. 17—Atlantis, 1,760	1,760
NEW ORLEANS	To Liverpool—Nov. 15—Median, 13,531	13,531
	To Bremen—Nov. 21—Eitel, 4,150	4,150
	To Rotterdam—Nov. 18—Frankdale, 120	120
	To Antwerp—Nov. 18—Frankdale, 431	431
	To Barcelona—Nov. 14—Catalina, 4,050	4,050
	To Genoa—Nov. 17—Dinnamare, 3,524	3,524
MOBILE	To Havre—Nov. 14—Kerwood, 9,644	9,644
	To Bremen—Nov. 14—Welsh Prince, 11,959	11,959
PENSACOLA	To Liverpool—Nov. 17—E. O. Saltmarsh, 8,063	8,063
SAVANNAH	To Manchester—Nov. 15—Vittoria, 8,851	8,851
	To Havre—Nov. 15—Auchencrag, 4,858	4,858
	To Bremen—Nov. 15—Fallodon, 10,493	10,493
	To Hamburg—Nov. 14—Ulidia, 8,107	8,107
	To Rotterdam—Trojan (additional), 25	25
	To Antwerp—Nov. 15—Auchencrag, 112	112
	To Genoa—Nov. 15—Auchencrag, 3,152	3,152
BRUNSWICK	To Havre—Nov. 19—Roselands, 3,572	3,572
	To Bremen—Nov. 15—Ashmore, 8,925	8,925
CHARLESTON	To Liverpool—Nov. 20—Atlantian, 13,899	13,899
	To Bremen—Nov. 20—Chevington, 13,250	13,250
	To Barcelona—Nov. 15—Franconia, 2,750	2,750
	To Trieste—Nov. 15—Franconia, 100	100
WILMINGTON	To Bremen—Nov. 18—Holtye, 20,324	20,324
NORFOLK	To Hamburg—Nov. 15—Belgia, 35	35
BOSTON	To Liverpool—Nov. 12—Michigan, 789	789
	To Saxonia, 129	129
	To Yarmouth—Nov. 17—Prince Arthur, 100	100
BALTIMORE	To Liverpool—Nov. 17—Dromore, 1,015	1,015
	To Havre—Nov. 15—Lancastria, 699	699
SAN FRANCISCO	To Japan—Nov. 17—Indrawadi, 11,789	11,789
	To Nov. 19—Chiyo Maru, 4,543	4,543
PORT TOWNSEND	To Japan—Nov. 13—Yokohama Maru, 4,199	4,199
Total		334,323

LIVERPOOL.—Sales, stocks, &c., for past week:

	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.
Sales of the week	54,000	66,000	61,000	57,000
Of which speculators took	3,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Of which exporters took	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sales, American	40,000	54,000	45,000	44,000
Actual export	9,000	2,000	8,000	4,000
Forwarded	75,000	131,000	105,000	94,000
Total stock	548,000	582,000	651,000	689,000
Of which American	354,000	398,000	452,000	502,000
Total imports of the week	126,000	168,000	182,000	137,000
Of which American	96,000	144,000	143,000	127,000
Amount afloat	446,000	491,000	470,000	471,000
Of which American	382,000	409,000	402,000	378,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

	Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market, 12.15 P. M.	Quiet.	Fair business doing.	Fair business doing.	Fair business doing.	Fair business doing.	Quiet.	Quiet.
Mid. Upl'ds	7.54	7.50	7.46	7.46	7.41	7.36	
Sales Spec. & exp.	6,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	8,000	7,000	
	500	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,500	
Futures Market opened	Irreg. ½ @ 1½ advance.	Quiet at 2½ @ 3 pts. dec.	Quiet at 6 @ 7 pts. decline.	Quiet at 1 @ 1½ pts. adv.	Quiet at 1 @ 2 pts. decline.	Steady 4 @ 5 pts. decline.	
Market, 4 P. M.	Quiet at 1 @ 2 pts. advance.	Quiet at 1 @ 2 pts. decline.	Barely st-y 6½ @ 9½ pts. dec.	Quiet, unch. to 1 pt. adv.	Quiet at 2 @ 2½ pts. dec.	Steady 4 @ 6 pts. decline.	

The prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below. Prices are on the basis of upland, good ordinary clause, unless otherwise stated.

The prices are given in pence and 100ths. Thus: 7 28 means 7 28-100d.

Nov. 15 to Nov. 21.	Saturday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wed'day.		Thursday.		Friday.	
	12½ p.m.	12½ p.m.	12½ p.m.	4 p.m.	12½ p.m.	4 p.m.	12½ p.m.	4 p.m.	12½ p.m.	4 p.m.	12½ p.m.	4 p.m.
November	7 28	24½	26½	20½	17	20½	18	17	16	12	10	
Nov.-Dec.	7 15	11½	13½	07½	04½	08	05½	04	03	09	07	
Dec.-Jan.	7 12½	09	11	05	02	05½	03	01½	00½	07	04½	
Jan.-Feb.	7											

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday Night, Nov. 21 1913.

Flour as a rule has been quiet, though of late rather more activity has been reported, notably in spring patents. The other day sales here of that grade were stated at about 25,000 barrels, at an average price of \$4 25 in jute, although some holders have still been asking \$4 30 @ 4 35 in ordinary business. Still, whatever may be said, the fact remains that as a rule trading is of a hesitating sort. Now and then there is a spurt and then comes the old dullness and monotony. The undertone seems to be more or less depressed. Certainly that is the impression of the unbiased observer. The production last week at Minneapolis, Duluth and Milwaukee was 469,321 barrels, against 471,965 in the previous week and 510,115 in the same week last year.

Wheat has fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits, now rising and now falling. The net changes for the week under the circumstances have not been very marked. At one time the market showed firmness, partly owing to reports of torrential rains in Northern Argentina, where the harvest is about to begin. It was assumed that these rains would reduce the exportable surplus of the country, seeing that Southern Argentina has been suffering from a protracted drought. These reports of rains were, to all appearances, somewhat exaggerated. At any rate, later dispatches from Argentine reporting clearing weather and the absence of any particular strength in prices at Buenos Ayres caused selling at Chicago. Yet, within a day or two, Liverpool has reported a growing steadiness in prices for new Argentine wheat and a high parity as compared with other wheat which has had a tendency to encourage the believers in higher prices. Certainly Buenos Ayres has latterly been firmer. So have American Northwestern markets and also Winnipeg. The Continent has been a heavy buyer of Russian wheat. This, together with a comparatively light marketing of European wheat, has caused more or less nervousness in Liverpool. The small marketing in Europe has been attributable to wet weather, which has delayed threshing. Also, by the way, it has interrupted the seeding of wheat. Buenos Ayres, to make matters worse, has within a day or two reported that holders on the whole were becoming more reserved, owing to poorer crop prospects. On the other hand, the world's shipments reached a large volume, being 15,056,000 bushels, against 15,200,000 in the previous week and 14,864,000 in the same week last year. Moreover, the world's stock of wheat increased last week 9,527,000 bushels, as against an increase in the same week last year of 8,635,000 bushels. The world's stock is now stated by one authority at 205,144,000 bushels, against 189,099,000 at the same time last year. Early in the week there was a large export trade, exporters taking some 600,000 or 700,000 bushels to arrive, largely Manitoba, but including 200,000 bushels No. 2 hard, partly via Baltimore. But the fact is emphasized that most of the business has been in Manitoba wheat and latterly the trading has fallen off. On the whole it has looked more like a waiting market than anything else. The world is waiting to see, for one thing, what the size of the Argentine shipments will be and also how the European crops will turn out when the weather becomes more favorable for threshing. To-day prices declined with the crop reports from Argentine more favorable. Export sales of hard winter increased, however.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red.....cts.	99	99	99	99	97 1/2	99
December delivery in elevator.....	96 1/4	96 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2
May delivery in elevator.....	99 3/4	99 1/4	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery in elevator.....cts.	86 3/4	86 1/4	85 3/4	86 3/4	86 3/4	86 1/4
May delivery in elevator.....	91 3/4	91 1/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4
July delivery in elevator.....	88 3/4	88 3/4	87 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	87 3/4

Indian corn has been firm, partly owing to fears of a delay in marketing of the new crop, owing to wet weather, and of smaller shipments from Argentine than were at one time looked for. The Danubian markets have also shown a good deal of strength. The interior has latterly been offering but small quantities at Chicago. Large operators are credited with buying there. No. 2 mixed has sold at Chicago at one cent over December. Cash prices at Kansas City and St. Louis have advanced of late, though at one time they receded somewhat. Contract stocks at Chicago decreased 641,000 bushels. Yet, after all, the net changes for the week have not been large. At times the cash markets at the West have shown weakness under increased receipts, though of late, as already intimated, the offerings have decreased. Buenos Ayres has been strong with higher foreign bids. The world's shipments last week amounted to 3,197,000 bushels, against 5,535,000 bushels in the previous week and 6,679,000 in the same week last year. The market has the appearance of awaiting further developments before taking a decisive stand one way or the other. Liverpool advices speak of rumors that several Argentine cargoes were sold last Saturday to America. To-day prices declined about a cent on big selling of May by prominent interests at Chicago. A larger movement of the crop is predicted, although the weather is mild and wet at the West.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Cash corn.....	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery in elevator.....cts.	70 3/4	71 1/4	70 1/2	71	71	70 3/4
May delivery in elevator.....	71 1/2	71 1/4	70 3/4	71	70 3/4	70 1/2
July delivery in elevator.....	70 1/4	70 1/2	69 3/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	69 1/2

Oats have fluctuated within moderate bounds, showing no marked changes for the week. At times there has been a good deal of short selling in the belief that the crop is large and that the outlook is favorable for easier prices. The trading, however, has been on a very small scale, and under the circumstances has been devoid of features of striking interest. It is reasonably certain that until the other grain markets move decisively one way or the other, the oats market will be equally hesitant. The cash trade is only moderate and everybody seems to be awaiting further developments. To-day prices declined with those for corn on general liquidation and more or less selling for short account. It was still a market devoid for the most part of features of striking interest.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Standards.....cts.	45 1/2-46 1/4	46-47	46-47	46-47	46-47	46-47
No. 2 white.....	46 1/2-47	47-47 1/2	47-47 1/2	47-47 1/2	47-47 1/2	47-47 1/2

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery in elevator.....cts.	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38
May delivery in elevator.....	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	41 3/4
July delivery in elevator.....	41 1/4	42 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.

Winter, low grades.....	\$3 10 @ \$3 40	Spring clears.....	\$4 10 @ \$4 25
Winter patents.....	4 80 @ 5 00	Kansas straights, sacks.....	4 15 @ 4 30
Winter straights.....	4 20 @ 4 35	Kansas clears, sacks.....	3 75 @ 4 00
Winter clears.....	3 80 @ 4 15	City patents.....	5 85 @ 6 30
Spring patents.....	4 40 @ 4 50	Rye flour.....	3 40 @ 3 65
Spring straights.....	4 10 @ 4 20	Graham flour.....	3 80 @ 4 50

GRAIN.

Wheat, per bushel—f. o. b.		Corn, per bushel—	
N. Spring, No. 1.....	\$0 96	No. 2.....	elevator Nominal
N. Spring, No. 2.....	94	Steamer.....	elevator Nominal
Red winter, No. 2.....	99	No. 2 yellow.....	82 1/2
Hard winter, No. 2, new.....	98	Rye, per bushel—	
Oats, per bushel, new.....	cts.	No. 2.....	69
Standards.....	46 @ 47	State and Pennsylvania.....	Nominal
No. 2, white.....	47 @ 47 1/2	Barley—Malting.....	67 @ 77
No. 3.....	45 1/2 @ 46		

The statements of the movement of breadstuffs to market indicated below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since August 1 for each of the last three years have been:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbis. 196 lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush. 48 lbs.	bw. 56 lbs.
Chicago.....	186,000	222,000	649,000	582,000	75,000	75,000
Milwaukee.....	193,000	421,000	247,000	813,000	1,761,000	236,000
Duluth.....	.....	.....	.....	33,000	489,000	6,000
Minneapolis.....	.....	183,000	531,000	824,000	143,000	.....
Toledo.....	254,000	64,000	21,000	.....	.....	.....
Detroit.....	7,000	15,000	16,000	43,000	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	21,000	4,000	254,000	72,000	3,000	.....
St. Louis.....	72,000	726,000	250,000	554,000	149,000	3,000
Peoria.....	.....	18,000	316,000	190,000	69,000	19,000
Kansas City.....	.....	564,000	417,000	219,000	.....	.....
Omaha.....	.....	187,000	562,000	251,000	.....	.....
Tot. wk. '13.....	479,000	9,139,000	2,958,000	4,220,000	3,877,000	482,000
Same wk. '12.....	391,867	11,802,190	2,497,481	5,870,331	3,562,019	690,245
Same wk. '11.....	293,610	4,698,582	2,757,607	2,041,888	1,881,539	169,485
Since Aug. 1.....						
1913.....	6,358,000	144,562,000	56,420,000	92,416,000	41,698,000	6,993,000
1912.....	5,819,614	166,745,521	47,921,322	97,483,564	37,273,373	8,287,554
1911.....	5,135,004	104,003,617	49,271,808	57,105,002	35,736,905	4,273,497

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Nov. 15 1913 follow:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbis.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York.....	229,000	989,000	390,000	249,000	64,000	.....
Boston.....	52,000	997,000	1,000	109,000	31,000	.....
Philadelphia.....	39,000	747,000	43,000	182,000	3,000	1,000
Baltimore.....	41,000	513,000	49,000	79,000	.....	18,000
New Orleans*.....	64,000	45,000	40,000	69,000	.....	.....
Galveston.....	.....	50,000	7,000	1,000	.....	.....
Mobile.....	28,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	56,000	700,000	.....	405,000	102,000	.....
Hullfax.....	.....	52,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total week 1913.....	509,000	4,093,000	535,000	1,074,000	200,000	19,000
Same Jan. 1 1913.....	10,756,000	177,738,000	47,280,000	48,540,000	17,909,000	2,808,000
Total week 1912.....	471,493	6,306,523	184,115	3,120,740	731,410	99,236
Since Jan. 1 1912.....	15,898,672	128,952,560	29,876,760	65,905,153	55,444,979	7,971,189

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Nov. 15 are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.
	bush.	bush.	bbis.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York.....	1,259,362	5,511	68,815	36,110	.....	49,375	1,330
Boston.....	224,123	.....	5,028	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	972,000	.....	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	1,261,242	1,000	9,658	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	24,000	10,000	74,000	1,000	.....	.....	4,000
Mobile.....	.....	5,000	28,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	1,071,000	.....	55,000	44,000	.....	80,000	.....
Hullfax.....	52,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total week.....	4,863,727	21,511	262,501	81,110	.....	129,375	5,330
Week 1912.....	3,865,798	53,157	277,051	827,638	.....	310,803	23,366

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1913 is as below:

Exports for week and since July 1 to—	Flour		Wheat		Corn	
	Week	Since July 1	Week	Since July 1	Week	Since July 1
United Kingdom.....	125,016	2,181,606	1,874,466	41,011,609	.....	151,270
Continent.....	55,637	1,181,067	2,970,041	46,504,448	.....	458,044
Sou. & Cent. Amer.....	15,234	406,855	9,820	513,146	1,000	302,302
West Indies.....	55,369	647,501	9,400	34,017	.....	19,140
Brit. Nor. Am. Colonies.....	5,937	55,787	.....	.....	.....	3,221
Other Countries.....	5,308	75,760	.....	20,000	1,371	15,759
Total.....	263,501	4,548,576	4,863,727	88,083,220	21,511	1,591,367
Total 1912.....	277,051	3,724,217	3,865,798	60,195,985	53,157	1,226,854

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Nov. 15 1913 and since July 1 1913 and 1912 are shown in the following:

Exports.	Wheat.			Corn.		
	1913.		1912.	1913.		1912.
	Week Nov. 15.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.	Week Nov. 15.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.
North Amer.	7,344,000	123,826,000	92,658,000	255,000	6,498,000	5,469,000
Russia	4,344,000	64,828,000	56,019,000	417,000	6,413,000	8,479,000
Danube	1,704,000	10,730,000	28,121,000	2,525,000	103,847,000	121,047,000
Argentina	488,000	10,730,000	28,106,000	-----	-----	-----
Australia	736,000	12,656,000	9,448,000	-----	-----	-----
India	224,000	23,096,000	33,560,000	-----	-----	-----
Oth. countr's	216,000	3,690,000	3,390,000	-----	-----	-----
Total	15056000	252,856,000	251,302,000	3,197,000	117,397,000	135,410,000

The quantity of wheat and corn afloat for Europe on dates mentioned was as follows:

	Wheat.			Corn.		
	United Kingdom.		Total.	United Kingdom.		Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Nov. 15 1913	12,424,000	18,528,000	30,952,000	3,364,000	6,919,000	15,283,000
Nov. 8 1913	12,960,000	16,744,000	29,704,000	9,401,000	8,568,000	17,969,000
Nov. 16 1912	21,312,000	18,440,000	39,752,000	13,345,000	20,052,000	33,397,000
Nov. 18 1911	21,576,000	8,968,000	30,544,000	2,372,000	2,176,000	4,548,000

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Nov. 15 1913 was as follows:

In Thousands—	UNITED STATES GRAIN STOCKS.					
	Amer. Bonded Wheat.	Amer. Bonded Wheat.	Amer. Bonded Corn.	Amer. Bonded Oats.	Amer. Bonded Rye.	Amer. Bonded Barley.
New York	1,571	1,156	18	1,222	165	23
Boston	28	1,429	---	15	15	2
Philadelphia	261	1,158	18	67	---	---
Baltimore	231	803	58	451	---	209
New Orleans	197	---	46	147	---	---
Galveston	476	---	94	---	---	---
Buffalo	2,153	1,534	437	1,653	245	82
Toledo	1,316	---	68	749	---	9
Detroit	38	---	163	118	---	41
Chicago	8,551	---	1,479	14,269	---	358
afloat	---	---	130	---	---	---
Milwaukee	249	---	16	389	---	321
Duluth	12,794	242	---	1,100	1,333	383
Minneapolis	15,250	---	---	3,421	---	705
St. Louis	2,344	---	147	1,582	---	42
Kansas City	8,566	---	318	1,306	---	---
Peoria	125	---	14	1,723	---	6
Indianapolis	286	---	200	256	---	---
Omaha	1,457	---	130	2,420	---	64
On Lakes	4,984	---	170	189	---	653
On Canal and River	185	---	---	69	---	50
Total Nov. 15 1913	60,962	6,332	3,519	31,136	1,759	2,235
Total Nov. 8 1913	56,155	7,205	4,920	37,744	1,442	2,193
Total Nov. 16 1912	52,036	3,036	1,863	11,221	141	1,656
Total Nov. 18 1911	67,921	---	1,294	21,221	---	1,362

In Thousands—	CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS.					
	Wheat.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Montreal	1,565	---	7	1,100	---	18
Ft. William & Ft. Arthur	1,084	---	---	3,953	---	---
Other Canadian	6,507	---	---	4,031	---	---
Total Nov. 15 1913	21,156	---	7	9,084	---	18
Total Nov. 8 1913	19,581	---	---	8,207	---	18
Total Nov. 16 1912	16,885	---	6	3,500	---	32
Total Nov. 18 1911	12,427	---	74	4,654	---	61

In Thousands—	SUMMARY.					
	Wheat.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
American	60,962	6,332	3,519	31,136	1,758	2,235
Canadian	21,156	---	7	9,084	---	18
Total Nov. 15 1913	82,118	6,322	3,526	40,220	1,758	2,253
Total Nov. 8 1913	75,736	7,205	4,929	39,331	1,442	2,211
Total Nov. 16 1912	68,921	3,036	1,869	16,083	141	1,698
Total Nov. 18 1911	80,342	---	1,368	25,875	---	1,362

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, Nov. 21 1913.

There is little change to be noted in the dry goods situation; demand continues urgent on all lines for prompt delivery, with spot supplies scarce and prices firm. While a little better inquiry exists concerning business for delivery beyond the turn of the year, it has not yet resulted in any transactions of consequence being placed. The situation at the mills is unchanged. Manufacturers are making up goods only against standing orders and are behind with shipments, many of which are long overdue. On the other hand, jobbers are constantly urging the prompt shipment of all goods due them, as their sales to the retail trade are being restricted by the want of materials. A very discouraging development of the week, and one calculated to further complicate the situation, is the demand on the part of between twenty and thirty thousand mill operatives at Fall River cotton mills for a 12 1/2% increase in salary. Considering the lower tariff duties just enacted, it is not likely that mills will see their way clear to grant this increase. If not, and a strike results, as is threatened, there is no telling what the effect will be upon the market, particularly at a time when all grades of materials are in short supply. In cotton goods trading for near-by delivery is active. All distributors of piece goods are taking all they can get for the remainder of the year, but are holding back on business beyond that time in order to enter the new year with a fresh start. Retail business in cotton goods, particularly napped goods and heavy-weight wear, is reported to be good in most sections of the country. Extremely unseasonable weather has temporarily checked local retail business on winter lines, but sales of novelties and piece goods are very good. Export business continues quiet, with the exception of moderate sales of staples to small ports. There is some call from exporters for goods under order and overdue, but high prices are restricting the placing of further business. In woolens and

worsteds business for next spring continues on a fair basis, but is of little satisfaction to manufacturers, owing to the poor prices obtained. Interest centres in the opening of the new heavy-weight season, a very low range of prices being looked for in anticipation of heavy competition from abroad.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending Nov. 15 were 8,563 packages, valued at \$505,964, their destination being to the points specified in the table below:

New York to November 15—	1913		1912	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain	69	2,083	31	3,643
Other Europe	78	1,155	4	1,704
China	4,981	70,012	605	56,151
India	1,453	15,214	850	25,620
Arabia	---	33,342	50	45,088
Africa	29	23,007	206	25,593
West Indies	641	32,704	1,067	40,305
Mexico	63	2,254	42	3,001
Central America	320	14,396	475	18,253
South America	676	44,386	1,190	64,423
Other countries	253	57,203	932	65,845
Total	8,563	295,756	5,452	349,626

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$22,724,382 in 1913, against \$22,969,215 in 1912.

While conservatism continues so far as future trading is concerned, markets for domestic cottons rule steady, with a fair amount of business passing in several directions. Demand for spot goods is active, and although sales are confined to smaller lots than was the case a week or two ago, the aggregate is of satisfactory proportions. Shipments continue on a fairly liberal scale and many complaints are still received regarding the backwardness of deliveries. The unwillingness of buyers to place orders for future delivery may be explained by the fact that many have a considerable amount of goods due on old orders, as well as by the fact that it is nearing inventory time and there are increasing signs of a quieting down of trade conditions in general. A number of lines of goods, however, are well sold for the next three or four months; this condition of affairs being true as regards denims and other heavy, coarse, colored cottons. Bleached cottons and napped goods, including blankets, are selling well for immediate delivery, while there is also a good demand for staple lines of sheetings. Re-orders for fine fancy cottons are reported as increasing, and are taken to indicate that supplies in retailers' hands are below normal and will have to be replenished when the counter demand becomes active. A good holiday trade is expected. Print cloths have developed a slightly easier undertone, although demand for spot goods is of sufficient volume to maintain prices on an unchanged level. Business for future delivery is quiet. Gray goods, 38 1/2-inch standard, are quoted unchanged at 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c.

WOOLEN GOODS.—A moderate amount of business is passing in markets for men's wear, although the demand has been largely for desirable overcoatings; other departments ruling comparatively quiet. Modest-sized repeat orders, however, have been received for fancy lightweight worsted suitings, as well as fair orders for heavyweight suitings. As regards dress goods, business has been fairly satisfactory.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Activity continues in markets for linens, with prices firm and importations none too large to meet trade requirements. Retailers, in order to provide for holiday trade and January sales, are ordering freely, and as a result napkins, towels, plain linens and dress goods have been selling well. Burlaps have been quiet, with sales for the most part confined to lightweights. Influenced by weaker advices from Calcutta, the local market has ruled easier. Lightweights are quoted at 6c. and heavyweights nominally at 7.50c. to 7.70c.

Importations & Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods.

The importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 15 1913 and since Jan. 1 1913, and for the corresponding periods of last year, were as follows:

Manufactures of—	Week Ending Nov. 15 1913.		Since Jan. 1 1913.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	453	79,569	28,136	6,862,822
Cotton	3,619	999,820	122,555	34,692,550
Silk	2,020	820,047	70,081	30,651,457
Flax	1,534	419,421	74,128	17,068,050
Miscellaneous	2,910	337,843	107,952	11,253,205
Total 1913	10,536	2,656,700	402,852	100,528,084
Total 1912	11,195	3,122,240	463,079	107,103,661
Warehouse Withdrawals Thrown Upon the Market.				
Manufactures of—	1913		1912	
Wool	313	65,293	17,716	4,225,385
Cotton	935	250,968	38,911	11,096,933
Silk	294	115,202	12,881	4,847,260
Flax	611	155,002	34,067	7,259,350
Miscellaneous	4,814	143,971	92,200	5,845,426
Total withdrawals	6,967	730,436	195,375	33,274,354
Entered for consumption	10,536	2,656,700	402,852	100,528,084
Total marketed 1913	17,503	3,387,136	598,227	133,802,438
Total marketed 1912	14,756	3,791,461	668,397	133,003,072
Imports Entered for Warehouse During Same Period.				
Manufactures of—	1913		1912	
Wool	821	191,972	25,989	5,984,472
Cotton	767	213,162	44,490	12,337,616
Silk	247	100,925	12,740	4,968,172
Flax	472	115,322	35,539	7,912,669
Miscellaneous	3,639	153,299	101,744	6,344,825
Total	5,946	774,680	220,502	37,547,754
Entered for consumption	10,536	2,656,700	402,852	100,528,084
Total imports 1913	16,482	3,431,380	623,354	138,075,838
Total imports 1912	16,046	3,948,192	665,923	134,105,237

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

News Items.

Atchison, Atchison County, Kan.—Election on Commission Government.—Local newspapers state that an election will be held Jan. 2 to vote on the question of establishing a commission form of government.

Blair, Washington County, Neb.—Election on Commission Government.—The question of establishing the commission form of government will be submitted to a vote on Nov. 28, it is reported.

Denver, Colo.—State Supreme Court Upholds Commission Form of Government.—The State Supreme Court on Nov. 3, in deciding the suit brought by Marcellus F. Moore, upheld the charter amendment adopted Feb. 14 1913 providing for a commission form of government and preferential system of voting. The majority opinion is written by Justice W. A. Hill and signed by five justices. Justices S. W. White and Garrigues dissented. Parts of the decision follow:

It is claimed that these so-called amendments are invalid, for the reasons following, according to arguments for Moore: That they constitute a new, or revised, charter, which could only be submitted or adopted through the medium of a charter convention; that if they are amendments, that the manner of submission to the electors was such as to afford no opportunity to the voters of lawfully exercising their right of franchise, and that they consequently were not legally adopted; that the call for the election at which they were submitted was not published, as required by the constitution.

It is true that the amendments are in a way a departure from the system heretofore provided for the management of the municipality. In this respect they are different and are new, so far as the number of officials is concerned; but regardless of this they are germane to the subject of municipal government; that is the only proper subject embodied in the charter, and they pertain to and affect this subject, each covering a separate and distinct branch thereof. This brings them practically within all the definitions of the word "amendment" as defined in all the authorities cited. The fact that in a way they present something new or different in the management of municipal affairs in no way militates against their being amendments.

The contention that these amendments under consideration were so submitted as to afford the voters no opportunity of lawfully exercising their right of franchise is not well taken. The claim that the two amendments, by their terms, are made interdependent so that neither may be effective unless both are adopted, is not altogether sustained by the record. The adoption of the commission form of government does not appear to be dependent upon the adoption of the non-partisan election amendment.

It is true, as contended, that the adoption of the first portion of the non-partisan election amendment, viz., that providing for the election of the commissioners, was contingent upon the adoption of the commission form of government amendment, but we do not understand that this makes it void, ab initio.

It is claimed that the form of ballot violates the provisions of section 179 of the charter, which provides that the official ballot shall, by proper words, show the nature of the instrument to be voted on.

We think the substance of this section was complied with in this respect. It is claimed that the language upon the ballot submitting the amendment providing for commission form of government was calculated to mislead the voter. An examination of the ballot when considered with the result of the election shows this contention to be incorrect.

It is claimed that the call for the election at which these amendments were submitted was not published for the time prescribed by section 5 of Article XX of the constitution and that for this reason the election is void.

The constitution not having provided that the call for this election be by ordinance, does the fact that it was included in an ordinance make the call inoperative until the ordinance became effective as an ordinance? We do not think so. The council was not charged with the duty of giving notice of the election; that duty was imposed upon the clerk. It is the act in compliance with the mandate of the constitution, and not the form, which should be looked to in order to ascertain if the constitutional requirement has been complied with.

District Court Enjoins Increase in Assessed Valuation.—The "Denver News" of Nov. 11 says that "Judge George W. Allen of the District Court permanently enjoined Commissioner of Finance Clair J. Pitcher from increasing the assessed valuation of Denver \$101,000,000, as ordered by the Colorado Tax Commission and State Board of Equalization, when the petition of the Bi-Metallic Investment Co. came up before him yesterday on a demurrer by Attorney-General Fred Farrah." Continuing, the "Denver News" says:

Judge Allen found that the Tax Commission and Board of Equalization both ordered a 40% increase in Denver arbitrarily, without any effort to inquire into the facts of the assessment here, as admitted in the pleadings of the Attorney-General in the records. He found that the State boards had exceeded the authority conferred upon them by the constitution and the statutes, and had ordered a horizontal raise without giving taxpayers notice or hearings as required by statute. No respectable court, said Judge Allen, would uphold the State officials in this course.

Judge Allen intimated so strongly that it amounted to a charge, that the State officials were actuated in the order for an increase in assessment by the sole desire to raise a greater revenue for the State. He also held that while the boards have power to equalize assessments of the State or counties, they have no power to raise or lower the aggregate assessments of the State or counties.

When Judge Allen handed down his decision unexpectedly at 5 o'clock, Assistant Attorney-General Norton Montgomery, who conducted the case for the State, asked for the usual time to make a transcript and appeal, but said that he did not know whether he would appeal or not. The decision was an unexpected blow for the State, coming so early in the proceedings.

Judge Allen said: "In my opinion, the State Legislature did not intend to give the Tax Commission or State Board of Equalization the power to value the estate of any person in such an irregular manner. To equalize means to compare one piece of property with another of the same class. The order of the State boards is not an equalization—it is an arbitrary increase, and violates the constitution and the statutes."

"It is true that the Commission is given a supervisory power over assessors, but there is nothing in the statutes that substitutes the Commission for the assessors, either by real or amendment."

Engineer's Report as to Cost of Moffat Tunnel.—See Denver & Salt Lake RR. in our "Investment News" department on a preceding page.

Marietta, Cobb County, Ga.—Commission Form of Government Defeated.—The question of establishing the commission form of government was defeated, reports stated, at an election held Nov. 12. The vote was 245 "for" and 329 "against."

Miami, Dade County, Fla.—Bonds Declared Invalid.—The State Supreme Court on Nov. 8 affirmed the lower Court in deciding that the election held May 13 which resulted in favor of issuing bonds aggregating \$170,000 (V. 96, p. 1511) is void because of defects in the notice. The Court also holds, it is stated, that the bonds validating notice was not properly published.

Connecticut.—List of Legal Investments for Savings Banks.—Complying with Section 38 of Chapter 127 of the Public Acts of 1913, the Bank Commissioners on Nov. 1 issued a list of bonds and obligations which, they find upon investigation, are legal investments for savings banks under the provisions of Chapter 127. This list, it is announced, will be revised each six months hereafter during the first week of May and November. The Commissioners also call attention to the wording of the law which discriminates against the "Special Assessment" or "Improvement" bonds, or other bonds or obligations which are not the direct obligation of the city issuing the same and for which the faith and credit of the issuing city are not pledged.

The following table shows the State and municipal bonds which are considered legal investments:

Table listing legal investments for savings banks, categorized by State and type of bond. Includes entries for United States Bonds, State Bonds, and Municipal Bonds across various states like California, New York, and Ohio.

Railroad bonds which the Bank Commissioners find to be legal investments are shown below:

Table listing railroad bonds from various companies such as Boston & Albany RR, Boston & Lowell RR, and others, including denominations and interest rates.

Meriden South & Com. Ry. Co. 1st 5s, '28
Middletown Horse Ry. 1st 5s, 1914
Montville Street Ry. 1st 5s, 1920
Naugatuck R.R. 1st 4s, 1954

Old Colony R.R. deb. 4s, 1938
" " " " 4s, 1924
" " " " 4s, 1925
" " " " 3 1/2s, 1932

Pennsylvania System.
Consolidated Mortgage 5s, 1919
" " " " 4s, 1943
" " " " 4s, 1948

Sunbury & Lewiston Ry. 1st 4s, 1936
Sunb. Haz. & Wilkes-B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928
Southwest Pennsylvania Ry. 1st 7s, 1917
Un. N. J. R.R. & Canal Co. gen. 4s, 1948

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie System.
Pitts. & Lake Erie R.R. 1st 6s, 1928
Pitts. McK. & Young R.R. 1st 6s, 1932

Reading System.
Philadelphia & Reading R.R. 5s, 1933

Southern Pacific System.
Northern Ry. 1st 5s, 1938
Northern California Ry. 1st 5s, 1929
Southern Pacific Branch Ry. 1st 6s, 1937
Southern Pacific R.R. cons. 5s, 1937

Union Pacific Railroad.
First Mortgage 4s, 1947
Refunding Mortgage 4s, 2008

Vandalia Railroad.
Consolidated A 4s, 1955
Consolidated B 4s, 1957
Terre Haute & Ind. R.R. cons. 5s, 1925

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe System.
General mortgage 4s, 1995
Chicago & St. Louis Ry. 1st 6s, 1915

Delaw. Lackawanna & Western Syst.
Bangor & Portland Ry. 1st 6s, 1930
Morris & Essex R.R. (guar.) ref. 3 1/2s, 2000

Del. Riv. & Bridge Co. (guar.) 1st 4s, '36
Junction R.R. gen. 3 1/2s, 1930
N. Y. Bay R.R. (guar.) 1st 4s, 1948

Union Pacific Railroad.
First Mortgage 4s, 1947
Refunding Mortgage 4s, 2008

Vandalia Railroad.
Consolidated A 4s, 1955
Consolidated B 4s, 1957
Terre Haute & Ind. R.R. cons. 5s, 1925

Railroad bonds which are at present not legal under the
general provisions of the law but which are legal investments
under Section 36 (given below) are given as follows:

Sec. 36. The provisions of this Act shall not render illegal the investment in,
nor the investment hereafter in, any bonds or interest-bearing obligations issued or
assumed by a railroad corporation, which were a legal investment at the time of the
passage of this Act, so long as such bonds or interest-bearing obligations continue
to comply with the laws in force prior to the passage of this Act, but no such bond
or interest-bearing obligation that fails subsequent to the passage of this Act, to
comply with said laws shall again be a legal investment unless such bonds or interest-
bearing obligations comply with the provisions of this Act.

Atlantic Coast Line System.
First consolidated 4s, 1952
Alabama Midland Ry. 1st 5s, 1928

Great Northern System.
First and Refunding 4 1/2s, 1961
East. RR. of Minn. No. Div. 1st 4s, 1948

Pitts. C. C. & St. L. cons. 4 1/2s, 1940
" " " " 4 1/2s, 1963
" " " " 4 1/2s, 1942

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to comply with the laws in force prior to the passage of this Act, but no such bond
or interest-bearing obligation that fails subsequent to the passage of this Act, to
comply with said laws shall again be a legal investment unless such bonds or interest-
bearing obligations comply with the provisions of this Act.

Florida Southern R.R. 1st 4s, 1945
Northeastern R.R. cons. 6s, 1933
Norfolk & Carolina R.R. 1st 5s, 1939

Illinois Central System.
Collateral Trust 3 1/2s, 1950
Cairo Bridge 4s, 1950
Chic. St. L. & N. O. R.R. cons. 3 1/2s, 1951

Railroad bonds which are at present not legal under the
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to comply with the laws in force prior to the passage of this Act, but no such bond
or interest-bearing obligation that fails subsequent to the passage of this Act, to
comply with said laws shall again be a legal investment unless such bonds or interest-
bearing obligations comply with the provisions of this Act.

Baltimore & Ohio System.
Balt. & Ohio R.R. extended 4s, 1935
" " " " 1st 4s, 1948

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry.
General Mortgage 3 1/2s, 1997
Kalamazoo & Wh. Pigeon R.R. 1st 5s, '40

Illinois Central System.
Chic. St. L. & New Or. cons. 5s, 1951

Louisville & Nashville.
Atlanta Knoxville & Clin. Div. 1st 4s, 1955

Central Pacific Railway.
Refunding 4s, 1949
Short Line 4s, 1954

Lehigh Valley System.
Annuity Perpetual Consolidated 4 1/2s & 6s
Consolidated 4 1/2s & 6s, 1923

Buffalo Rochester & Pittsb. System.
Allegheny & Western Ry. 1st 4s, 1998
Buff. Roch. & Pitts. Ry. gen. 5s, 1937

Lake Shore & Mich. South. System.
Kalam. Allegan & G. R. R.R. 1st 5s, 1938

Central Railway of New Jersey.
General mortgage 5s, 1937
Amer. Dock & Imp. Co. (guar.) 1st 5s, '21

Louisville & Nashville System.
First Mortgage 1st 5s, 1937
General Mortgage 6s, 1930
Unified Mortgage 4s, 1940

Clearfield & Mahoning Ry. 1st 5s, 1943
Lincoln Pk. & Charlotte R.R. 1st 5s, 1939

Mobile & Ohio 1st ext. 6s, 1927
Narragansett Pier R.R. 1st 4s, 1916

Chicago Burlington & Quincy System.
General mortgage 4s, 1958
Burl. & Missouri River cons. 6s, 1918

Michigan Central System.
Bay City & B. Cr. R.R. (guar.) 1st 3s, 1989
Detroit & Bay City 1st 5s, 1931

Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co.
First Refunding 4 1/2s, 1951

New York Central System.
N. Y. & Harlem R.R. ref. 3 1/2s, 2000

Chicago & North Western System.
General mortgage 3 1/2s & 4s, 1987
Boyer Valley R.R. 1st 3 1/2s, 1923

New York Central System.
First Mortgage 3 1/2s, 1997
Beech Creek R.R. (guar.) 1st 4s, 1936

Chicago Rock Island & Pac. System.
Chic. Rock Isl. & Pac. Ry. ref. 4s, 1934
Burl. Ced. Rap. & Nor. Ry. cons. 5s, 1934

Northern Pacific System.
St. Paul & Duluth Division 4s, 1996

Chic. St. Paul Minn. & Omaha System.
Consolidated 6s & 3 1/2s, 1930
Chic. St. Paul & Minn. Ry. 1st 6s, 1918

Norfolk & Western System.
Consolidated Mortgage 4s, 1996
General Mortgage 6s, 1931

Delaware & Hudson System.
Delaware & Saratoga R.R. 1st 7s, 1921
Ticonderoga R.R. 1st 6s, 1921

Pennsylvania System.
Belvidere Delaware R.R. cons. 4s, 1933
Camden & Burl. Co. R.R. 1st 4s, 1927

Chic. Rock Island & Pacific System.
Chic. R. I. & P. R.R. 1st M. 6s, 1917
Chic. R. I. & P. Ry. gen. 4s, 1988

Norfolk & Western System.
Consolidated Mortgage 4s, 1996
General Mortgage 6s, 1931

Delaware & Hudson System.
Delaware & Saratoga R.R. 1st 7s, 1921
Ticonderoga R.R. 1st 6s, 1921

Reading Belt R.R. 1st 4s, 1950
Sham. Sunb. & Lewiston R.R. 1st 5s, 1912

Delaware & Hudson System.
Adirondack Ry. 1st 4 1/2s, 1942
Albany & Susq. R.R. (guar.) conv. 3 1/2s, '46

Norfolk & Western System.
Consolidated Mortgage 4s, 1996
General Mortgage 6s, 1931

Delaware & Hudson System.
Delaware & Saratoga R.R. 1st 7s, 1921
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Other securities in which banks may invest are classified as follows:

Bonds of Street Railways in Conn. (Savings banks may invest not exceeding two per centum of their deposits and surplus therein.)
Bristol & Plainville Tram. Co. 1st 4½s, 1945
(For other street railway bonds assumed by the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co. see Railroad List.)

New Haven Water Co. deb. 4s, 1915
" " " " 4½s, 1962
Bonds of Telephone Cos. in Connecticut. (Savings banks may invest not exceeding two per centum of their deposits and surplus therein.)
So. New Eng. Telep. Co. 1st 6s, 1948

Bonds of Water Cos. in Connecticut. (Savings banks may invest not exceeding two per centum of their deposits and surplus therein.)
Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. 1st 5s, 1925

Bonds of Telep. Cos. outside of Conn. (Savings banks may invest not exceeding two per centum of their deposits and surplus therein.)
Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co. coll. trust 4s, 1929

Detroit, Mich.—New Charter.—According to the "Detroit Free Press," the city's revised charter was formally filed with City Clerk Lindsay on Nov. 5, ordered transmitted to Governor Ferris for his signature, and the date for the special charter election fixed for Feb. 10 1914. Among the important features of the new instrument to which the Commissioners call particular attention, are the following:

Municipal Ownership.—The new charter will also be the vehicle for the provision for the municipal ownership of street railways. The municipal ownership charter amendment adopted by the people last spring has been adopted in its entirety as part of the proposed charter, excepting some minor changes intended to clear away ambiguities and to fortify against attacks in the courts, and, excepting, further, that the Street Railway Commissioners are made more directly responsible to the Mayor, and are paid salaries so as to justly make available the services of valuable men, who are not necessarily wealthy.

The Public Lighting Commission has been authorized to engage in municipal commercial lighting. The Municipal Street Railway Commission has been authorized for the purpose of economy to utilize its by-products.

Concentration of Responsibility.—With the Mayor powerless to remove commissioners, with departmental terms of office overlapping that of the Mayor, and with the Board of Estimates and the Council dividing, and therefore evading, the tax-levying responsibility, the people are unable to lay their hands upon the responsible person, but if they could do so, they are helpless, for they do not now have the power to discharge him. Such is the present condition. The new charter gives the Mayor a four-year term, gives him power to veto the estimates and power to appoint his own department heads, and to discharge them. The public finger can then reach the responsible man.

To place such power in the hands of an elected official, without retaining the power to recall, would be fatal. The new charter, complying with the mandate of the voters, provides for the initiative, referendum and recall. If the people do not like their servants, they can remove them. If the Common Council does not enact a generally desired ordinance, the people can, by a 5% petition, initiate, refer and enact the ordinance by ballot themselves. They can repeal an obnoxious ordinance or amend this charter in the same way.

Efficiency, economy and concentration of responsibility called also for the abolition of the Board of Estimates, and for the reduction of the number of Aldermen from 2 to 1 from each ward. The undivided responsibility of the Aldermen will, under the proposed charter, include the tax-raising power. The Mayor, too, will have closer authority over the city assessors, so that no administration can blame some other part of the administration or some hold-over officials for misdeeds or bad judgment.

Public Utilities.—The necessary charter machinery has been constructed to make possible the building of a municipal hospital, telephone, garbage incinerators and gas plant, at any time in the future. The power will lie available in the charter, whether it will be used or not, the better to strengthen the city's position in meeting its problems.

Bonds of Small Denominations Permitted.—Heretofore the smallest denomination in which municipal bonds were issued was \$500. The proposed charter places no restriction on the minimum denomination. The city may thus sell \$100 bonds, or less, to our own citizens, the better to insure a ready market, economy in marketing bonds, and local interest in the city's credit.

Louisiana.—Arrangements for Refunding Debt.—The Louisiana constitutional convention, now in session at Baton Rouge, has agreed upon an amendment to the constitution, providing for the refunding of the \$11,000,000 bonds maturing Jan. 1 1914. The bond article adopted by the convention will not be effective until the constitution is completed and adopted, which will probably be on Monday Nov. 24. This article authorizes the Board of Liquidation at its discretion to issue 1 to 50-year serial gold 4½% bonds on public advertisement, or temporary 5% bonds running not over 5 years, to be sold with or without advertisement. It contains no limitation upon the price at which the bonds are to be sold. The Board of Liquidation will meet early next week and is expected to authorize an advertisement for sealed bids for serial bonds averaging about 35 years, bids to be received about Dec. 5, the State requiring unconditional bids, and agreeing to furnish the legal opinion of Caldwell, Masslich & Reed of New York City.

The new constitutional provision contains a self-executing clause requiring levy of special annual taxes sufficient to meet the maturing bonds and interest, with a provision for an immediate automatic increase of the tax whenever required by a possible decrease in the assessment or otherwise.

The proposed bonds are to be redeemable in the inverse order of their maturities at 104 and interest, and are to be registerable either as to principal only or as to principal and interest.

We are informed the Board of Liquidation feels satisfied the bonds will be sold and that the outstanding consols will be retired on Jan. 1.

Otsego, N. Y.—Sale of Railroad Stock.—The town's holdings of 2,000 shares (par value, \$200,000) of the Coopers-town & Susquehanna R. R. Co., offered at public auction Thursday (Nov. 19), were sold to the Delaware & Hudson Co. the only bidder, for \$7,500.

Owosso, Shiawassee County, Mich.—Commission Form of Government Adopted.—The question of establishing a commission form of government carried, reports state, at the election recently held by a vote of 821 to 284.

Pennsylvania.—Provision in Commission Government Bill for Special Election on City Charters Declared Unconstitutional.—That part of the Third-Class City Enabling Act of July 7 1913 (known as the "commission government bill") which permits a borough to vote in special election on accepting a third-class city charter is declared unconstitutional in an opinion filed Nov. 17 by Presiding Judge Aaron S. Swartz of the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas. His

opinion overruled a demurrer filed by Attorney-General Bell to compel the Town Council of the Borough of Norristown to submit to a vote of the people the question of a city charter. At a meeting of the Town Council, held on Aug. 5 1913, a petition signed by more than 800 citizens was presented asking that the question of city charter be submitted to a vote. The Act referred to above makes it mandatory upon the Council to act in the affirmative if the petition is signed by 100 citizens, and says that the election shall be held 15 days after the adoption of the resolution. The Council disregarded the petition and decided to submit the city charter question to a vote at the general election on Nov. 4, when it was defeated by nearly 500 votes. Mandamus proceedings, in which the Attorney-General joined, were brought. The borough made answer that the Act provided an alternative but not an exclusive method of submitting this particular question to the voters.

The Court, in concluding the opinion, says:

Article XV, Section 1, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, declares cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least 10,000 shall vote at any general election in favor of the same. Clearly, this is a prohibition against the Legislature enacting a law whereby cities may be chartered by a majority vote of the electors at a special election. Where the constitution of the State fixes a time for holding an election, a different time cannot be fixed by the Legislature.

But it needs no authority to support this self-evident legal proposition that the Legislature cannot order a special election when the constitution fixes a general election as a time for the submission of the question. The Legislature is bound by the limitations fixed in the constitution. When the constitution provided that the question of city charter should be submitted to electors at any general election, it referred to "general elections" defined in Article VIII, Section 2; that is the annual election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November.

Whether the amendments to the constitution confine the term "general election" to the biennial election to be held in November of even-numbered years, we need not decide. It is sufficient to say that a special election does not meet the requirements of the constitution, even if we have a general election within the meaning of Article XV, Section 1, of the constitution, in November of each year.

Phillipsburg, N. J.—Commission Form of Government Adopted.—An election held Nov. 18 resulted in favor of the commission plan of government. The vote is reported as 877 "for" to 852 "against," a total vote of 1,709, which compares with 2,015 cast Nov. 4.

Racine, Wis.—Injunction Restraining Purchase of Water Plant Dissolved.—The State Supreme Court recently dissolved an injunction which had been obtained by a citizen of Racine restraining the city from continuing proceedings commenced some time ago for the purchase of the plant of the Racine Water Co. A demurrer to the proceedings which was interposed by the water company was previously overruled. Preparations are now being made, we are informed, for a hearing before the State Railroad Commission on valuation and other terms and conditions of sale (V. 94, p. 1201).

Saginaw, Mich.—Commission Government Adopted.—Reports state that the question of establishing the commission form of government carried at the election held Nov. 15 (V. 97, p. 1444) by a vote of 4,412 to 3,212.

West Point, Troup County, Ga.—Commission Government Defeated.—At the election held Nov. 5, the question of establishing a commission form of government was defeated, reports state.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

ABERDEEN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Aberdeen), Chehalis County, Wash.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Reports state that this district is considering the issuance of about \$60,000 or \$70,000 school-bldg. bonds.

ABINGTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Abington), Montgomery County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 20 the \$25,000 5% gold tax-free impt. bonds (V. 97, p. 1444) were awarded, it is reported, to Reilly, Brock & Co. of Philadelphia.

ALACHUA COUNTY (P. O. Gainesville), Fla.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN.—We are advised that no action has yet been taken looking towards the calling of the election to submit to a vote the question of issuing the \$1,000,000 road bonds (V. 97, p. 1151).

ALTOONA, Eau Claire County, Wis.—PRICE PAID FOR BONDS.—The price paid for the \$4,500 (not \$45,000, as first reported) 6% bridge and grading bonds awarded on Oct. 22 to local people (V. 97, p. 1444), was par. Denom. \$50. Date Oct. 22 1913. Int. annually on Jan. 15. Due \$2,000 1917 and \$2,500 1919.

APPALACHICOLA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Appalichicola), Franklin County, Fla.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Local newspaper reports state that this district is contemplating the issuance of school-building bds.

ASOTIN COUNTY (P. O. Asotin), Wash.—BONDS VOTED.—Reports that the questions of issuing the bonds for \$40,000 to purchase the Washington end of the Lewiston-Clarkston bridge and \$35,000 road-impt. carried at the election held Nov. 10 (V. 97, p. 903).

ATCHISON, Atchison County, Kan.—BOND SALE.—The remaining \$66,950 of the \$266,950 5% 5-20-year (opt.) refunding bonds (V. 97, p. 1228) have been sold to sundry parties at par and int. Denom. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Date July 1 1913. Int. J. & J.

ATLANTA, Ga.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—It is stated that a report will be made to the City Council on Nov. 27 asking that a bond election be held to construct a high school.

BALLVILLE TOWNSHIP, Sandusky County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Nov. 28 by F. O. Snyder, Twp. Clerk (P. O. R. F. D. No. 1, Fremont), for \$2,000 5% coupon flood-emergency bonds. Denom. \$250. Date Nov. 1 1913. Int. M. & N. at office of Twp. Treas. Due \$250 each 6 mos. from May 1 1915 to Nov. 1 1918, inclusive. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

BALTIMORE, Md.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 1 at the Mayor's office for \$1,800,000 4% registered new sewerage-improvement loan stock. Int. F. & A. Due Aug. 1 1961. A certified check on a clearing-house bank or a certificate of deposit of a clearing-house bank, so endorsed, or cash, for 2% of the amount of stock bid for, payable to the Mayor and City Council, required. Richard Gwin City Register.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

BANCROFT, Cumming County, Neb.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale was made of the \$17,500 5% 5-20-yr. (opt.) sewer bonds offered on Nov. 17 (V. 97, p. 1305). Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1913. Int. J. & J.

BANKS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Banks), Washington County, Ore.—BOND ELECTION.—Reports state that an election will be held

Nov. 29 to vote on converting \$1,800 school warrants into bonds and pass on an additional issue of \$600 to pay off building expenses.

BATTLE CREEK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Battle Creek), Ida. County, Iowa.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$6,000 5% building bonds awarded on Nov. 12 to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport (V. 97, p. 1445) are in the denom. of \$500 and dated Dec. 1 1913. Int. J. & D. Due Dec. 1 1923.

BEAUFORT COUNTY (P. O. Washington), No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Dec. 1 of the \$50,000 5% 30-yr. gold bridge bonds (V. 97, p. 1445). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by Gilbert Rumley, Clerk Bd. of Comms. Denom. not to exceed \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1913. Int. J. & D. Cert. check for \$1,000 required.

BELFAST (T. UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Belfast), Allegany County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 7 p. m. Dec. 4 by Allen Ford, Pres. Board of Education, for \$33,500 5% coupon (with privilege of registration as to principal) building bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. J. & D. in N. Y. funds at par. Certified check for 2% of amount offered required.

BELOIT, Rock County, Wis.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 14 the \$2,500 street-impt. and \$22,500 refunding 4 1/4% coupon bonds were awarded to A. B. Leach & Co. of Chicago at par and int. Bids were also received from the Second Nat. Bank of Beloit, Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, N. W. Halsey & Co. and McCoy & Co. of Chicago. Denom. \$1,000 and \$2,000. Date Aug. 1 1913. Int. F. & A. at City Treasurer's office. Due \$2,000 yearly for 12 years and \$1,000 payable the last year. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$69,500. Assessed valuation 1913, \$13,422,607; actual value (estimated), \$14,000,000.

BEXAR COUNTY (P. O. San Antonio), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—Reports state that a favorable vote was cast at the election held Nov. 12 on the propositions to issue the \$550,000 street and grading, \$50,000 poor-house, \$75,000 court-house, \$125,000 hospital and \$200,000 bridge bonds (V. 97, p. 1395).

BIG COLD WATER DRAINAGE DISTRICT, Cabarrus County, No. Caro.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Nov. 10 for the \$18,325 6% 3-12-yr. (ser.) gold land purchase bonds offered on that day (V. 97, p. 1229).

BLAIR, Washington County, Neb.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Nov. 28, reports state, to vote on the questions of issuing \$35,000 electric-light-constr. and \$20,000 water-plant-ext. bonds.

BLUEFIELD, Mercer County, W. Va.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 3:30 p. m. Dec. 19 by the Board of Affairs, J. T. Akers, City Aud., for the \$125,000 5% 30-yr. coup. street, sewer and fire bonds voted Nov. 6 (V. 97, p. 1445). Cert. check for \$500, payable to "City of Bluefield," required.

BOISE CITY, Ada County, Idaho.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—An ordinance was passed Nov. 11 providing for the issuance of \$36,476 20 6% 10-20-yr. (opt.) coup. funding bonds. Denom. (36) \$1,000, (1) \$476 20. Date Jan. 1 1914. Int. J. & J. at City Treas. office or at Chase Nat. Bank, New York City.

BUCYRUS, Crawford County, Ohio.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—Reports state that this city will shortly offer for sale the \$180,000 municipal water plant voted May 15 (V. 97, p. 129) and \$150,000 sewage-disposal-plant bonds.

BUSHNELL, Sumter County, Fla.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing the \$30,000 6% 20-year civic improvement bonds (V. 97, p. 1305) carried at the election held Nov. 11 by a vote of 45 to 7. These bonds will be offered for sale at an early date.

BUTLER COUNTY (P. O. Hamilton), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. Dec. 1 by W. W. Crawford, Co. Aud., for the following 5% flood emergency bonds: \$50,000 bonds. Due on June 1 as follows: \$10,000 in 1920, 1922, 1923, 1925 and 1926. 25,000 bonds. Due \$10,000 on June 1 1927 and 1928 and \$5,000 June 1 1929.

Denom. \$1,000. Date Nov. 1 1913. Int. semi-ann. at office of Co. Treas. Cert. check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to Co. Treas., required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

CALDWELL, Noble County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 15 the \$8,000 6% 20 1/2-yr. (av.) electric and water-works-repair bonds (V. 97, p. 1229) were awarded to Spitzer, Rorick & Co. of Toledo, it is stated, for \$8,507 50 (106.343) and int.

CARBOLL, Carroll County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.—According to reports, the question of issuing city-hall bonds carried at the election held Nov. 7 by a vote of 276 to 25. An issue of \$15,000 city-hall bonds was voted on April 4 (V. 96, p. 1110), but owing to some technicality in the publication of election notice, the bonds were declared illegal.

CHARLOTTE, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 6 the Independence Trust Co. of Charlotte was awarded, it is stated, from \$50,000 to \$60,000 street-improvement assessment bonds at 103.

CHICAGO, Ill.—BOND SALES OVER COUNTER.—Of the \$1,880,000 4% gold general corporate bonds being offered at par "over the counter," about \$90,000 had been sold up to Nov. 20. See V. 97, p. 1368.

CHICO GRAMMAR SCHOOL DISTRICT, Butte County, Cal.—BOND SALE.—The \$50,000 5% 1-25-yr. (ser.) school-bldg. bonds, for which bids were received on Oct. 10 but were later rejected (V. 97, p. 1229), have been awarded, it is stated, to the Denver Bonding Co. of Colorado.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 19 by Ira D. Washburn, City Aud., for the following 4 1/2% bonds: \$600,000 Hillcreek trunk and sewer impt. bonds. Date Oct. 1 1913. Due in 40 yrs. 41,500 street-impt. (city's portion) bonds. Date Oct. 15 1913. Due in 20 yrs. 20,000 street-impt. (city's portion) bonds. Date Oct. 15 1913. Due in 20 yrs.

Denom. \$500. Int. A. & O. Cert. check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to City Aud., required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest and all bids must be made on forms furnished by the City Auditor.

BOND SALE.—On Nov. 14 \$200,000 4 1/4% 40-year park bonds were awarded, it is stated, to Breed, Elliott & Harrison of Cincinnati and Estabrook & Co. of New York at 103.23.

CLAIBORNE PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Homer), La.—BOND SALE.—Cutler, May & Co. of Chicago purchased during April \$15,000 5% bldg. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1913. Int. M. & N. Due \$500 yrly. May 1 from 1918 to 1947 incl.

CLAY COUNTY (P. O. West Point), Miss.—BOND SALE.—C. C. Lundy & Son of Mayhew, Miss., were awarded on Oct. 7 at par the remaining \$6,500 of the three issues of 6% bonds aggregating \$26,500 (V. 97, p. 1060). Date Nov. 1 1913. Denom. \$500. Int. annually on Nov. 1. Due Nov. 1 1933.

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 23 by H. H. Canfield, Village Clerk (309 Beckman Bldg., Cleveland), for the following 5% coupon (assess.) bonds:

\$14,240 Noble road sidewalk-constr. bonds. Denom. (1) \$240, (14) \$1,000. Due \$1,240 Oct. 1 1914, \$1,000 Oct. 1 1915, 1917, 1918, 1920 and 1922, and \$2,000 on Oct. 1 1916, 1919, 1921 and 1923.

2,012 Euclid Heights Boulevard water-main-constr. bonds. Denom. (1) \$12, (4) \$500. Due \$12 Oct. 1 1914 and \$500 Oct. 1 1916, 1919, 1921 and 1923.

2,763 Euclid Heights Boulevard sewer-constr. bonds. Denom. (1) \$263, (6) \$500. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$263 1914 and \$500 in 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922 and 1923.

6,754 Scarborough road sanitary-sewer-constr. bonds. Denom. (1) \$254, (13) \$500. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$254 in 1914, \$1,000 in 1915, 1918, 1921 and 1923 and \$500 in 1916, 1917, 1919, 1920 and 1922.

7,058 Ashton road paving bonds. Denom. (1) \$58, (14) \$500. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$58 in 1914, \$1,000 in 1915, 1918, 1921 and 1923 and \$500 in 1916, 1917, 1919, 1920 and 1922.

14,157 Middlehurst road impt. bonds. Denom. (1) \$157, (14) \$1,000. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$157 in 1914, \$1,000 in 1915, 1917, 1918, 1920 and 1922 and \$2,000 in 1916, 1919, 1921 and 1923.

1,629 Middlehurst road sewer-constr. bonds. Denom. (1) \$129, (3) \$500. Due \$129 Oct. 1 1914, and \$500 on Oct. 1 1917, 1920 and 1923.

1,333 Middlehurst road water-main-constr. bonds. Denom. (1) \$333, (2) \$500. Due \$333 Oct. 1 1916 and \$500 on Oct. 1 1920 and 1923.

8,257 Radnor road impt. bonds. Denom. (1) \$257, (16) \$500. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$757 in 1914, \$500 in 1915, 1918 and 1921 and \$1,000 in 1916, 1917, 1919, 1920, 1922 and 1923.

10,742 Oak Road impt. bonds. Denom. (1) \$242, (21) \$500. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$742 in 1914, \$1,000 in 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922, and \$1,500 in 1917 and 1923.

10,182 Lee road impt. bonds. Denom. (1) \$82, (10) \$1,000. Due \$82 Oct. 1 1914, \$1,000 yrly. on Oct. 1 from 1915 to 1922 incl. and \$2,000 Oct. 1 1923.

1,558 Edgehill road water-mains-constr. bonds. Denom. (1) \$58, (3) \$500. Due \$58 Oct. 1 1914 and \$500 on Oct. 1 1917, 1920 and 1923.

2,342 Edgehill road sewer-constr. bonds. Denom. (1) \$342, (4) \$500. Due \$342 Oct. 1 1915 and \$500 on Oct. 1 1917, 1919, 1921 and 1923.

12,750 Edgehill road impt. bonds. Denom. (1) \$250, (25) \$500. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,250 in 1914, \$1,000 in 1915, 1917, 1919 and 1921 and \$1,500 in 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922 and 1923.

2,957 Elmwood road water-main-constr. bonds. Denom. (1) \$457, (5) \$500. Due \$457 on Oct. 1 1915 and \$500 on Oct. 1 1917, 1918, 1920, 1922 and 1923.

1,852 Pomona road water-mains-constr. bonds. Denom. (1) \$352, (3) \$500. Due \$352 on Oct. 1 1915 and \$500 on Oct. 1 1918, 1921 and 1923.

Date "day of sale." Int. A. & O. at office of Village Treasurer. Certified check on a bank, other than the one making the bid, for 10% of bonds bid for, payable to Vill. Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

COLUMBUS, Stillwater County, Mont.—BONDS VOTED.—An election held Oct. 31 resulted in a vote of 53 to 15 in favor of the proposition to issue \$30,000 20-year water bonds at not exceeding 6% interest.

CONRAD, Grundy County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport were awarded on Oct. 31 the \$5,000 5 1/4% water-works-extension and improvement bonds (V. 97, p. 1060). Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1913. Int. M. & N. Due serially from 1913 to 1929.

COSHOCOTON COUNTY (P. O. Coshocton), Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—According to reports, the County Commissioners have authorized the issuance of \$100,000 5% flood-emergency bonds.

CRENSHAW COUNTY (P. O. Luverne), Ala.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 1 by F. M. T. Tankersley, Judge of Probate, for \$75,000 of an issue of \$125,000 5% 40-year coupon tax-free road and bridge bonds voted Sept. 22 (V. 97, p. 904). Denom. \$1,000. Date "day of sale." Int. semi-ann. at Hanover Nat. Bank, N. Y. Cert. check for \$1,000, payable to above, required. These bonds were offered without success on Nov. 3 (V. 97, p. 1445).

CRYSTAL CITY, Zavala County, Texas.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale has yet been made of the \$14,500 water-works and \$6,500 street 6% 10-40-year (opt.) bonds, for which proposals were asked at any time (V. 97, p. 1060). Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 15 1913.

DAVISS COUNTY (P. O. Washington), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 15 the five issues of 4 1/4% gravel-road bonds, aggregating \$43,120 (V. 97, p. 1445) were awarded, reports state, to E. M. Campbell & Sons Co. of Indianapolis for \$43,268 40—equal to 100.344.

DECATUR, Macon County, Ill.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$135,000 5% water-works-system-impt. bonds recently purchased by the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago (V. 97, p. 1368) are in the denom. of \$1,000 and bear date of Oct. 1 1913. Int. A. & O. at the City Treasurer's office. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$70,000 1923, \$6,000 yearly from 1924 to 1928, inclusive, and \$7,000 yearly from 1929 to 1933, inclusive. Total debt, including this issue, \$374,000. Assessed valuation 1912, \$7,268,676.

DECATUR SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Decatur), Macon County, Ill.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago advises us that the \$100,000 5% coupon (with privilege of registration as to principal) school-building-site bonds recently purchased by them are in the denom. of \$1,000 and dated Nov. 1 1913. Int. M. & N. at their office. Due Nov. 1 1933. Total debt, including this issue, \$307,900. Assessed valuation 1912, \$24,650,700.

DETROIT, Mich.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the \$346,000 4% sewer and school bonds being offered over the counter at par (V. 97, p. 1060), \$127,000 has been sold to date.

DORCHESTER, Saline County, Neb.—BONDS TO BE REGISTERED.—According to reports \$5,000 electric-light and \$15,000 water bonds recently issued by this village have been sent to the State Auditor's office for registration.

DOUGLASS CITY, Butler County, Kan.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—We are advised by C. A. Ogg, City Clerk, that he will receive proposals some time in December for an issue of \$20,000 5% coupon tax-free water-works bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 1 1913. Int. J. & J. in Topeka. Due \$1,000 yearly from 1919 to 1933, inclusive. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$26,000. Assessed valuation 1913, \$611,000.

DOVER (P. O. Canal Dover), Tuscarawas County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. Dec. 10 by E. F. Wible, City Aud., for \$17,500 5% sanitary sewer district No. 4 (assess.) bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 1 1913. Int. A. & O. at office of Sinking Fund Trustees. Due \$1,500 Oct. 1 1917 and \$2,500 each six months thereafter. Cert. check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to Alfred Nydeger, City Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award.

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH (P. O. Baton Rouge), La.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 12 the \$15,000 5% 20-year Good Road Dist. No. 1 bonds voted Sept. 6 were awarded, it is stated, to W. F. Connell, John A. Doherty and Selby Keen at 92.50.

EAST LONGMEADOW, Hampden County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 15 the \$34,500 4 1/4% 12-year (average) coupon tax-free water-loan bonds of 1913 (V. 97, p. 1368) were awarded to E. M. Farnsworth & Co. of Boston at 106.39 and interest. Other bids were: Adams & Co., Boston, 105.673; Lee, Higginson & Co., Bos., 104.75; Parkinson & Burr, Boston, 105.434; Merrill, Oldham & Co., Bos., 104.679; Old Colony Trust Co., Bos., 105.19; Blake Bros. & Co., Boston, 104.55; Estabrook & Co., Boston, 105.18; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston, 104.237; N. W. Harris & Co., Inc., Bos., 105.052; Perry, Coffin & Burr, Bos., 104.

EAST ST. LOUIS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 189 (P. O. East St. Louis), St. Clair County, Ill.—BONDS NOT TO BE RE-OFFERED AT PRESENT.—We are advised that the \$60,000 4 1/4% building bonds offered without success on June 2 (V. 97, p. 543) will not be re-offered at present.

EDWARDS COUNTY (P. O. Rock Springs), Tex.—BONDS PROPOSED.—An issue of \$100,000 road bonds is being considered by the county.

ELIZABETH CITY, Pasquotank County, No. Caro.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—Reports state that a committee composed of the Mayor, the Clerk and Aldermen C. H. Robinson has been instructed to dispose of \$20,000 5% market-house-erection bonds.

ELLS COUNTY (P. O. Waxahachie), Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Dec. 20 to submit to a vote the question of issuing \$30,000 road bonds in Midlothian District.

EVERETT, Middlesex County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 18 the \$16,000 4 1/4% coupon tax-free street bonds were awarded to Paine, Webber & Co. of Boston at 102.749 and interest. Other bids were: F. S. Moseley & Co., Boston, 102.631; Jackson & Curtis, Boston, 102.335; Adams & Co., Boston, 102.47; Lee, Higginson & Co., Bos., 102.27; Perry, Coffin & Burr, Bos., 102.46; Blodget & Co., Boston, 102.125; Parkinson & Burr, Boston, 102.414; Merrill, Oldham & Co., Bos., 102.079; H. W. Wood & Co., 102.390; N. W. Harris & Co., Inc., Bos., 102.02; E. H. Rollins & Sons Co., Bos., 102.388; Charlestown 5 Cts. Sav. Bk., 102.02; Old Colony Trust Co., Bos., 102.38; Estabrook & Co., Boston, 101.79; Curtis & Sanger, Boston, 102.38; Blake Bros. & Co., Boston, 101.55. Date Oct. 1 1913. Int. A. & O. at the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston. Due \$3,000 1914, \$2,000 yearly from 1915 to 1918, inclusive, and \$1,000 yearly from 1919 to 1923, inclusive.

FILLMORE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 20 (P. O. Exeter), Neb.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—We are advised by the Secy. Board of Education that up to Nov. 15 no sale had been made of the \$40,000 5% 5-20-year (opt.) coupon building bonds (V. 97, p. 1061). He further states that the bonds will probably not be sold before next January.

FONTANELLE, Adair County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The \$8,000 5% 20-year water-works-extension bonds voted Oct. 2 (V. 97, p. 1061) have been awarded to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport at par less \$216. Denom. \$1,000. Date Nov. 1 1913. Interest semi-annual.

FOREST GROVE, Washington County, Ore.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 11 the paving improvement bonds, aggregating over \$17,000, were awarded to the Linden-Kibbe Constr. Co. at par and int., it is stated.

FORD CITY (P. O. Detroit), Wayne County, Mich.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—A resolution was passed on Nov. 13, it is stated, providing for the issuance of about \$20,000 bonds for sewers, water and light.

FORT STOCKTON, Pecos County, Texas.—BONDS PROPOSED.—This place is contemplating the issuance of \$50,000 sewer and water-works bonds.

FREESTON COUNTY (P. O. Fairfield), Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held in the following precincts to vote on the propositions to issue \$150,000 road-impt. bonds: Teague Precinct, \$100,000, and Road District No. 2, \$50,000.

GALVESTON COUNTY (P. O. Galveston), Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. Dec. 10 by John M. Murch, County Auditor, for the \$250,000 5% 20-40-year (opt.) special road bonds of 1913 voted Sept. 26 (V. 97, p. 968). Date Oct. 10 1913. Int. payable in New York and Galveston. The option period may be changed, if desired, to suit purchaser, with the approval of Commissioners' Court. These bonds have been approved by the State Attorney-General. Certified check for \$5,000 required.

GARFIELD, Bergen County, N. J.—BONDS DEFEATED.—Reports state that the proposition to issue \$115,000 school-bldg. bonds was defeated at the election held Oct. 18.

GENEVA, Ontario County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 19 \$15,000 5% city-hall and fire-house bonds were awarded, reports state, to the Geneva Savings Bank of Geneva, at 103.05. These bonds are the remaining portion of an issue of \$80,000, of which \$65,000 was sold on Aug. 4 (V. 97, p. 391).

GERING, Scotts Bluff County, Neb.—BONDS PROPOSED.—We are advised that this village intends issuing \$19,500 6% 5-20-year coupon water-works bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 1 1913. Int. A. & O. at the State Treasurer's office, Lincoln. Bonded debt, \$1,000.

GLOUCESTER, Essex County, Mass.—BIDS.—The other bids received for the \$30,000 4% municipal expenditure bonds awarded on Nov. 12 to Loring, Tolman & Tupper of Boston for \$30,325, equal to 101.083 (V. 97, p. 1446), were:

E. H. Rollins & Sons, Bos.	100.959	Cape Ann Nat. Bank, Glouc.	100.479
Parkinson & Burr, Boston	100.81	Adams & Co., Boston	100.471
Paine, Webber & Co., Bos.	100.798	E. M. Barnsworth & Co., Bos.	100.47
Spencer Trask & Co., Bos.	100.79	Estabrook & Co., Boston	100.45
Merrill, Oldham & Co., Bos.	100.639	F. S. Moseley & Co., Boston	100.436
Old Colony Trust Co., Bos.	100.637	Curtis & Sanger, Boston	100.43
Perry, Coffin & Burr, Bos.	100.61	Blodgett & Co., Boston	100.40
N. W. Harris & Co., Inc., Bos.	100.53	R. L. Day & Co., Boston	100.169
Lee, Higginson & Co., Bos.	100.51	Blake Bros. & Co., Boston	100.10
Jackson & Curtis, Boston	100.48	Geo. A. Fernald & Co., Bos.	100.03

Denom. \$1,000. Int. M. & N. Date Nov. 1 1913. Due \$3,000 yearly Nov. 1 from 1914 to 1923, inclusive.

GORDON COUNTY (P. O. Calhoun), Ga.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The proposition to issue good road bonds failed to carry, reports state, at an election held Nov. 15.

GRANDVIEW HEIGHTS, Franklin County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 15 by V. W. Jones, Vill. Clerk (P. O. R.F.D. No. 5, Station A, Columbus), for the following 5% coupon bonds:

\$8,000 storm sewers constr. (village's portion) bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 yrly. on Dec. 16 from 1926 to 1933 incl.
 1,750 sanitary sewer (assess.) bonds. Denom. (1) \$1,000, (1) \$750. Due \$1,000 Dec. 16 1922 and \$750 Dec. 16 1923.
 200 sanitary sewer (village's portion) bonds. Denom. \$200. Due Dec. 16 1923.
 2,250 water mains laying (assess.) bonds. Denom. (2) \$1,000, (1) \$250. Due one bond yrly. on Dec. 16 from 1921 to 1923 incl.
 100 water mains laying (village's portion) bonds. Due Dec. 16 1923. Date Dec. 16 1913. Int. J. & D. Cert. check for 1% of bonds bid for, payable to Vill. Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

GREENE COUNTY (P. O. Leakesville), Miss.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale has been made of the \$3,500 bonds offered on Oct. 6.

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Chattanooga), Tenn.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—According to reports, this county will shortly offer for sale \$25,000 Main St. (North Chattanooga) improvement bonds. A similar issue of bonds was offered without success on June 9.

HARDWICK, Caledonia County, Vt.—BOND OFFERING.—This village is now offering for sale \$56,000 4% coupon tax-exempt electric-light bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1913. Int. J. & J. Due Jan. 1 1933, subject to call after 5 years. These bonds are part of an issue of \$61,000, of which \$5,000 was sold on July 21 to the "La Societe des Artisans Canadiens Francals of Montreal" at 97 and int. See V. 97, p. 1061.

HARRIS BAYOU DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Clarksdale), Coahoma County, Miss.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 6 \$126,000 drainage bonds were awarded, reports state, at par as follows: \$63,000 to the Bank of Clarksdale and \$63,000 to the Planters Bank of Clarksdale.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 14 an issue of \$110,000 4% general impt. bonds was awarded to the Harrisburg Water Dept. at par. Denom. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1913. Int. M. & S. Due \$22,000 yrly. from 1930 to 1934, incl.

HARRISBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Harrisburg), Dauphin County, Pa.—BONDS DEFEATED.—At the election held Nov. 4 the proposition to issue \$450,000 bldg. bonds was defeated by a vote of 3,200 "for" to 4,000 "against."

HARRISON COUNTY (P. O. Marshall), Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held to-day (Nov. 22), it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$500,000 road bonds.

HARRISON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Howard County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 15 the \$6,000 4½% 3½-yr. (av.) school-bldg. bonds (V. 97, p. 1368) were awarded to E. M. Campbell & Sons Co. of Indianapolis at par.

HARTSELLS, Morgan County, Ala.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The question of issuing \$25,000 city-hall bonds failed to carry at a recent election.

HEBER SPRINGS, Cleburne County, Ark.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—According to reports, this town will shortly offer for sale an issue of \$90,000 30-year bonds.

HEMPSTEAD (Town) UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Freeport), Nassau County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 4:30 p. m. Dec. 9 by Francis C. Morse, Clerk of Bd. of Ed., for the following school bonds voted Sept. 26 (V. 97, p. 968): \$70,000 bonds. Due \$2,000 Jan. 1 1929 and \$4,000 yrly. thereafter. 12,000 bonds. Due \$2,000 yrly. on Jan. 1 from 1924 to 1929 incl. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1913. Int. (rate to be named in bid) J. & J. at First Nat. Bank of Freeport in N. Y. exchange. Cert. check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to "Board of Education," required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for at 12 m. Dec. 29 at above bank.

HOUSTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Houston), Washington County, Ohio.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The proposition to issue \$25,000 building bonds was defeated at the election held Nov. 4.

HUNT COUNTY (P. O. Greenville), Texas.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The question of issuing the \$100,000 hospital bonds (V. 97, p. 905) was defeated at the election held Nov. 15 by a vote of 1,050 (approximate) "for" to 1,570 "against."

HUNTER, Garfield County, Okla.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Nov. 25 to vote on the question of issuing \$5,000 6% town-hall bonds. Int. semi-annual. Due Jan. 1 1930.

HURON, Erie County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 23 by F. R. Toomey, Village Clerk for \$5,000 5½% coupon Main St. paving (village's portion) bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. semi-annual. Due \$500 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1914 to 1923, inclusive. Certified check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to Village Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 5 p. m. Dec. 23 by the Board of School Commissioners, John E. Cleland, Bus. Director, for \$75,000 4% coup. school real estate and impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 2 1913. Int. J. & D. at Indiana Trust Co., Indianapolis. Due

\$25,000 Dec. 1 1943 and \$50,000 Dec. 1 1944. Cert. check on an Indianapolis bank or trust company for 3% of bonds bid for, payable to "Board of School Commissioners," required. Bids must be made on blank forms furnished by the district.

IRONWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ironwood), Gogebic County, Mich.—BONDS NOT TO BE ISSUED THIS YEAR.—The District Secretary advises us, under date of Nov. 12, that the \$21,000 4½% building bonds recently authorized (V. 97, p. 1061) will not be issued until some time after the first of the year, as the money will not be needed until then. He further states, although the bonds have been authorized by the District, they cannot be issued before submitted to a vote of the people.

JACKSON, Madison County, Tenn.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that an election will be held in the near future to submit to a vote the questions of issuing \$25,000 street-improvement, \$25,000 water-works-improvement and \$50,000 city-hall-construction bonds.

JEFFERSON CITY, Cole County, Mo.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—An election will be held in the near future, it is stated, to vote on the proposition to issue \$150,000 municipal electric-light-plant bonds.

JEFFERSON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Jefferson City), Cole County, Mo.—BOND ELECTION.—According to local newspaper reports, an election will be held Nov. 29 to vote on the question of issuing \$100,000 high-school-improvement bonds.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Beaumont), Tex.—BONDS DEFEATED.—Reports state that the question of issuing \$140,000 hospital bonds failed to carry at the election held Nov. 15.

JENNINGS COUNTY (P. O. Vernon), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 18 the \$8,000 4½% N. W. Palmer et al. road bonds (V. 97, p. 1446) were awarded to the First National Bank of Vernon for \$8,020 25, equal to 100.253.

JOURDANTOWN, Atascosa County, Tex.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The proposition to issue \$25,000 water-works bonds failed to carry at a recent election.

KANSAS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kansas City), Mo.—BOND SALE.—Despatches state that the \$100,000 4½% 20-year gold coup. bonds offered over the counter at par (V. 97, p. 1154) have been disposed of to local investors.

KENYON, Goodhue County, Minn.—BONDS PROPOSED.—This village is contemplating the issuance of \$6,000 4% refunding bonds, it is stated.

KERN COUNTY (P. O. Bakersfield), Cal.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 10 the \$500,000 5% coup. tax-free highway-impt. bonds (V. 97, p. 1369) were awarded Harris Trust & Sav. Bank of Chicago at 100.341 and interest. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1913. Int. M. & S. Due \$25,000 yrly. Sept. 1 from 1919 to 1938 incl.

KNOX COUNTY (P. O. Vincennes), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Nov. 24 (and from day to day thereafter until sold) by W. E. Ruble, County Treasurer, for the following 4½% highway-improvement bonds:
 \$4,800 C. G. Shake et al highway bonds. Denom. \$240.
 6,560 Walter Smith et al highway bonds. Denom. \$328.
 2,780 Ora Cooper et al highway bonds. Denom. \$139.
 Date Nov. 4 1913. Int. M. & N. Due part each six months.

LACOSTE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lacoste), Medina County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing \$10,000 5% 5-40-yr. school bonds carried at a recent election by a vote of 54 to 12.

LA GRANDE, Union County, Ore.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 5 an issue of \$17,832 03 6% 1-10-year (opt.) street-improvement bonds was awarded to the Warren Construction Co. at par and int. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 17 1913. Int. M. & S.

BONDS PROPOSED.—This city is contemplating the issuance of \$100,000 5% bonds.

LAKEWOOD, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 15 by B. M. Cook, City Auditor, for the following 5% bonds:

\$2,475 Maile Ave. and Owego Court sewer-main construction (assessment) bonds. Denom. \$247 50. Date "day of sale." Due \$247 50 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1915 to 1924, inclusive.
 1,315 Maile Ave. and Owego Court water-mains construction (assessment) bonds. Denom. \$131 50. Date "day of sale." Due \$131 50 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1915 to 1924, inclusive.
 35,000 refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1913. Due Oct. 1 1923.

14,000 public improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date "day of sale." Due \$1,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1916 to 1929, inclusive.

Interest semi-annually at Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland. Certified check for 5% of bonds bid for required.

LAMAR COUNTY (P. O. Purvis), Miss.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Reports state that the Board of Supervisors has passed an order to issue \$15,000 bonds to be used in rebuilding the girls' dormitory at the agricultural school at Purvis.

LAMAR COUNTY (P. O. Paris), Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received at once by S. L. Bedford, County Auditor, for \$100,000 5% 10-40-year (opt.) coupon additional Precinct No. 1 road-bonds. Date June 10 1913. Int. J. & D. at the County Depository at Paris. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$259,000. Assessed valuation 1913, \$26,815,985.

LAWRENCE, Essex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—Reports state that a loan of \$200,000, maturing May 4 1914, issued in anticipation of taxes, was negotiated with the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston at 3.86% discount plus 35 cents.

LAWRENCE COUNTY (P. O. Bedford), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale was made on Nov. 15 of the \$9,500 4½% Elza Knight et al. road bonds offered on that day (V. 97, p. 1446).

LEAVENWORTH, Leavenworth County, Kan.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—This city will offer for sale in the near future \$5,065 43 special improvement and \$835 90 general improvement 5% bonds. Date Nov. 1 1913. Int. F. & A. Due one-tenth yearly in August.

LEXINGTON, Fayette County, Ky.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The propositions to issue the \$30,000 park, \$300,000 municipal bldg. and \$200,000 municipal-light-plant bonds (V. 97, p. 1155) were defeated at the election held Nov. 4.

LEXINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lexington), Fayette County, Ky.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The question of issuing the \$100,000 school bonds (V. 97, p. 905) was defeated at the election held Nov. 4 by a vote of 2,405 "for" to 1,779 "against." A two-thirds majority was necessary to authorize.

LIGHT HOUSE DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Paragould), Greene County, Ark.—BONDS PROPOSED.—We are advised that this district is contemplating the issuance of \$20,000 to \$25,000 bonds.

LIMA, Allen County, Ohio.—NO BOND ELECTION.—The City Auditor advises us that no election was held Nov. 4 to vote on the proposition to issue the \$26,000 park bonds (V. 97, p. 1155).

LONDON VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. London), Madison County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 16 by L. H. Williams, Clerk Board of Education, for \$9,000 5% coupon building bonds. Denom. \$500. Date "day of sale." Int. M. & S. at office of Treasurer of School District. Due \$500 each six months from Mar. 1 1915 to Sept. 1 1923, inclusive. Certified check for 5% of bonds bid for required.

LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT, Fresno County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 8 the \$12,000 6% site-purchase and building bonds were awarded, it is stated, to the Anglo & London-Paris Nat. Bank of San Francisco for \$12,315—equal to 102.625. Denom. \$1,000. Date Nov. 3 1913. Int. ann. on Nov. 3. Due \$1,000 yearly Nov. 3 from 1914 to 1925 incl. Assessed valuation \$525,180.

LONG BEACH, Los Angeles County, Cal.—BONDS AWARD DEFERRED.—The following bids received for the \$340,000 5% sewer-system bonds offered on Nov. 4 (V. 97, p. 1230) have been taken under advisement:

E. H. Rollins & Sons of San Fran. bid 100.08 and int. for \$100,000, providing they were given a 90-day option on the remaining \$240,000. Farson, Son & Co. of Chicago bid par and int., less \$10,200 for legal expenses and blank bonds.

LONSDALE (P. O. Station No. 7, Knoxville), Knox County, Tenn.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—The proposition to issue bonds will be submitted to a vote in the near future, it is stated.

LORAIN, Lorain County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 11 by E. P. Keating, City Auditor, for the following 5 1/2% coupon city's portion bonds:

\$14,000 general sewer bonds. Denom. \$500. Due \$1,500 yearly on Sept. 15 from 1915 to 1922, inclusive, and \$2,000 on Sept. 15 1923.

11,000 general paving bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 yearly on Sept. 15 from 1915 to 1925, inclusive.

Date Nov. 15 1913. Int. M. & S. at office of Sinking Fund Trustees. Certified check on a Lorain bank or any national bank for \$1,000, payable to City Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 15 the \$5,600 4 1/2% 6 1/2-year (av.) D. T. Hutcherson et al. road bonds (V. 97, p. 1447) were awarded to James D. Daly of Anderson at 100.25 and int.

MALDEN, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Nov. 17 the \$300,000 loan issued in anticipation of taxes (V. 97, p. 1447) was negotiated with Estabrook & Co. of Boston at 3.95% discount.

MALDEN, Whitman County, Wash.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing the \$7,000 city-hall-constr. bonds carried, it is reported, at the election held Nov. 10 by a vote of 110 to 55.

MANITOWOC, Manitowoc County, Wis.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Reports state that the City Council recently passed an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$150,000 bonds to purchase the electric-light plant.

MARCELLUS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Marcellus), Cass County, Mich.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The proposition to issue \$10,000 bldg. bonds failed to carry at the election held Nov. 4.

MARION, Marion County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—An ordinance was passed Nov. 10 providing for the issuance of \$66,414 5% coup. refunding bonds. Denom. (132) \$500. (1) \$414. Date not later than Mar. 1 1914. Int. M. & S. Due \$5,000 Sept. 1 1914, \$4,500 each six months from Mar. 1 1915 to Sept. 1 1918 incl., \$3,000 on Mar. and Sept. 1 1919, \$2,000 on Mar. 1 and \$2,500 on Sept. 1 from Mar. 1 1920 to Sept. 1 1923 incl. and \$1,414 Mar. 1 1924.

MARION COUNTY (P. O. Hamilton), Ala.—BONDS VOTED.—The election held Nov. 1 resulted in favor of the proposition to issue the \$100,000 30-year road-construction bonds at not exceeding 5% int. (V. 97, p. 1369). The vote was 845 to 774.

MARION COUNTY (P. O. Fairmont), W. Va.—BOND SALE.—According to reports, Otis & Co. and Hayden, Miller & Co. of Cleveland and the Fifth-Third Nat. Bank of Cin. have purchased the following 5% 20-30-year (opt.) road bonds:

\$400,000 Fairmont Dist. bonds offered without success on July 19 (V. 97, p. 757).

300,000 Manington Dist. bonds offered without success on Aug. 2 (V. 97, p. 393).

MARSHALLVILLE, Macon County, Ga.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 7 p. m. Dec. 15, reports state, by E. A. Sammons, Secy. Water & Light Comm., for \$20,000 5% 30-year electric-light bonds.

MARTIN COUNTY (P. O. Shoals), Ind.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that an issue of \$3,800 gravel-road bonds was recently awarded to the Citizens' Bank of Martinsburg at 100.16 and int.

MEADVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Meadville), Crawford County, Pa.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Local newspaper reports state that this district is contemplating the issuance of \$100,000 high-school-construction bonds.

MELROSE, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Nov. 17 this city awarded the temporary loan of \$40,000, maturing \$20,000 May 4 1914 and \$20,000 July 7 1914 (V. 97, p. 1447) to the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston at 3.82% discount.

MERCER COUNTY (P. O. Trenton), N. J.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 17 the \$14,500 4 1/2% 30-year coupon or registered tax-free road-impt. bonds (V. 97, p. 1369) were awarded to R. M. Grant & Co. of N. Y. at 100.67 and int. Graham & Co. of Phila. bid \$14,515.

MERIDIAN, Lauderdale County, Miss.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that the \$50,000 Meridian & Memphis RR. aid bonds voted Sept. 30 (V. 97, p. 969) have been awarded to the Merchants' & Farmers' Bank of Meridian at 100.6 and interest.

MIDDLETOWN, Butler County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 18 by Walter Gibbins, City Aud., for \$8,571 90 5% 1-10-yr. (ser.) sidewalk, curb and gutter (assess.) bonds. Denom. \$857.19. Date Oct. 1 1913. Int. A. & O. at Nat. Park Bank, N. Y. City. Cert. check for \$500 required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award.

MILLERSBURG, Holmes County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The three issues of street impt. (assess.) bonds offered without success on June 2 as 4 1/2% (V. 96, p. 1646) have been awarded to the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Millersburg at par and int. for \$5.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. Nov. 26 by the Commissioners of Public Debt, Louis M. Kotecki, City Compt. and ex-officio Sec. of Commrs., for the following 4 1/2% coupon tax-free bonds:

\$150,000 market bonds. Due \$7,500 yearly.

100,000 docking and dredging bonds. Due \$5,000 yearly.

40,000 fire-dept. bonds. Due \$2,000 yearly.

Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1913. Int. J. & J. at office of City Treas. or at agency of the City of Milwaukee in N. Y. City. Cert. check on a Milwaukee depository or any national bank for 1% of bonds bid for required. The validity of these bonds has been favorably passed upon by Wood & Oakley of Chicago.

MINEOLA, Wood County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—On Nov. 8 the question of issuing \$25,000 water-system bonds carried, it is stated, by a vote of 117 to 33.

MINIDOKA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5, Idaho.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 8 an issue of \$2,000 6% 10-20-year (opt.) school bonds was awarded to the State of Idaho at par. Denom. \$200. Date Nov. 1 1913. Interest semi-annual.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are hand relative to the offering on Nov. 26 of the \$200,000 high-school, \$50,000 park, \$25,000 Bassett's Creek, \$125,000 grade-school, \$25,000 hospital \$25,000 fire-dept., \$150,000 main-sewer, \$15,000 municipal bath, \$50,000 permanent improvement funds and \$650,000 bridge 4% coup. bonds (V. 97, p. 1447). Sealed proposals and popular subscriptions will be received until 2 p. m. on that day by Dan C. Brown, City Comptroller. Denom. \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, as the purchaser thereof may desire. Date Nov. 1 1913. Int. M. & N. at the fiscal agency of the City of Minneapolis in N. Y. Due not less than 5 years nor more than 30 years, at option of purchaser. These bonds are tax-exempt in Minnesota, and may be registered in same or larger denominations upon surrender thereof to the City Comptroller. No proposal will be entertained for any of the above bonds for a sum less than 95% of the par value thereof and accrued int. on same to date of delivery. Certified check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treas., required. The city has never defaulted the payment of principal or interest on its bonds.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

MITCHELLVILLE, Polk County, Iowa.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received beginning Nov. 28 by R. Baillie, Clerk, for the \$15,500 (not \$15,000 as first reported) water-works bonds at not exceeding 6% int. (V. 97, p. 1231). Denom. \$100 to \$1,000. Int. in Mitchellville. No bonded or floating debt. Assess. val. abt. \$700,000.

MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Aberdeen), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Dec. 1 of the \$125,000 5 1/2% 25-yr. coup. Supervisors' Dist. No. 4 bonds (V. 97, p. 1447). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 2 p. m. on that day by G. G. Ray, Clerk Bd. of Sups. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1911. Int. M. & N. at office of Co. Treas. or at the Seaboard Nat. Bank, N. Y. C. Cert. check on a commercial bank or trust company for \$5,000, payable to above Clerk, required.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY ROAD DISTRICTS, Tex.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—It is stated that an election will shortly be held in the Willis and Montgomery districts to vote on the question of issuing road bds.

MT. VERNON, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Dec. 2 of the \$35,000 4 1/2% reg. sewerage loan bonds (V. 97, p. 1447). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 8 p. m. on that day by the Mayor and Council—Edwin W. Fiske, Mayor. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1913. Int. J. & D. at office of City Treasurer. Due Dec. 1 1940. Notice is given that "bids" will be considered at 5% if no valid bids are received at 4 1/2% as called for.

Certified check for \$700, payable to "City of Mt. Vernon," required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for at office of U. S. Mtge. & Tr. Co., N. Y. City at 11 a. m. Dec. 15. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bids must be made on blank forms furnished by the city. These bonds will be certified as to genuineness by the above trust company and their legality approved by Caldwell, Masslich & Reed of New York City, whose opinion will be furnished purchaser.

BOND SALE.—On Nov. 17 the \$21,100 4 1/2% reg. school-loan bonds (V. 97, p. 1447) were awarded to A. B. Leach & Co., N. Y., at 102.7. Other bidders were:

Table listing bond bidders and amounts: Lee, Higginson & Co., \$21,506 10; Farson, Son & Co., N. Y., \$21,260 00; New York, \$21,506 10; Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y., 21,192 85; Rhoades & Co., N. Y., 21,482 55; First Nat. Bk., Mt. Vern., 21,166 04; Adams & Co., N. Y., 21,426 30; James R. Magoffin, N. Y., 21,153 00; Dominick & Dominick, N. Y., 21,397 60.

NARRAGANSETT (P. O. Narragansett Pier), Washington County, R. I.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. to-day (Nov. 22) by E. P. Coggeshall, Town Treas., for \$40,000 4 1/2% coup. highway construction and repair bonds. Date Nov. 1 1913. Int. M. & N. at the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston. Due \$5,000 yrly. Nov. 1 from 1916 to 1923 incl. These bonds will be certified as to their genuineness by the above-mentioned trust company, which will further certify that in the opinion of Ropes, Gray & Gorham this issue is a valid obligation.

NASSAU COUNTY (P. O. Ferdinandina), Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Dec. 16 by the Bd. of Co. Commrs., Edwin R. Williams, Clerk, for \$180,000 5% 30-yr. road bonds. Denom. to suit purchaser. Int. J. & J. at office of Co. Treas. Cert. check for \$1,000, payable to J. J. Kelly, Co. Treas., required. These bonds were offered without success on Oct. 14 (V. 97, p. 1231).

NEW BEDFORD, Bristol County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 19 Estabrook & Co. of Boston were awarded, it is stated, at 100.51, the following 4% reg. tax-free bonds:

\$25,000 Coggeshall St. bridge bonds. Due \$5,000 yearly Nov. 1 from 1914 to 1918 inclusive.

30,000 municipal loan of 1913 bonds. Due \$3,000 yearly Nov. 1 from 1914 to 1923 inclusive.

Denom. \$1,000 or multiple thereof. Date Nov. 1 1913. Int. M. & N.

NEWBERRY, Alachua County, Fla.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$30,000 6% bonds was awarded during October to the J. B. McCrary Co. of Atlanta at par and int. Date July 1 1913. Denom. \$1,000. Int. J. & J. Due \$10,000 July 1 1923, 1933 and 1943.

NEW BOSTON VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New Boston), Scioto County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received, it is stated, for an issue of \$45,000 5% building bonds offered on Nov. 15.

NEWPORT, R. I.—BIDS.—The other bids received for the \$70,000 4 1/2% 7 1/2-year (av.) police-station bonds awarded on Nov. 13 to Estabrook & Co. of Boston at 101.35 (V. 97, p. 1447) were:

Table listing bond bidders and amounts: Blake Bros. & Co., Boston, 101.26; Merrill, Oldham & Co., Boston, 100.809; Adams & Co., Boston, 101.093; R. L. Day & Co., Boston, 100.69; Blodgett & Co., Boston, 101.03; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston, 100.688; Curtis & Sanger, Boston, 101.02; Perry Coffin & Burr, Boston, 100.543; A. B. Leach & Co., Boston, 101.02; Parkinson & Burr, Boston, 100.54; N. W. Harris & Co., Inc., Boston, 100.53.

Denom. \$1,000. Interest M. & N.

NEW ROCHELLE, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Nov. 25 by Jere. Milleman, City Comptroller, for the following 4 1/2% reg. bonds:

\$34,020 00 Third Ward culvert-construction bonds. Due \$4,500 yearly on May 1 from 1916 to 1922 incl. and \$2,520 May 1 1923.

12,000 00 library-building-improvement bonds. Due \$1,500 yearly on May 1 from 1915 to 1923 incl.

9,800 00 redemption of construction certificates, series "B," of 1913. Due \$1,000 yearly on May 1 from 1923 to 1931 incl. and \$800 May 1 1932.

1,757 50 redemption of construction certificates, series "C," of 1913. Due \$1,000 May 1 1916 and \$757 50 May 1 1917.

500 00 for acquisition of real property. Due \$250 on May 1 1916 and 1917.

Denom. as purchaser may desire. Date Nov. 1 1913. Int. M. & N. at office of City Treas., and will, at the request of the registered holder, be remitted by mail in N. Y. exchange. Bonds will be certified as to genuineness by the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. of N. Y. Legality of bonds will be approved by Caldwell, Masslich & Reed, N. Y., whose opinion will be furnished to the purchaser. Cert. check (or cash) on a national bank or N. Y. State bank for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to "City of New Rochelle," required. Bonds to be delivered at office of City Treasurer on Dec. 17 at 11 a. m. Bids to be made on printed forms furnished by the Comptroller. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

NOBLES COUNTY (P. O. Worthington), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Dec. 8 by Gus Swanberg, County Auditor, for \$7,650 county ditch No. 11 bonds. Bids are requested at 5 1/2% and 6%. Denom. \$850. Date Jan. 1 1914. Int. ann. in Minneapolis, St. Paul or Worthington. Due \$850 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1915 to 1923 incl. Cert. check on a national or state bank for \$500, payable to County Treasurer, required. Assess. val., \$10,677.555.

NORRISTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Norristown), Montgomery County, Pa.—LOAN VOTED.—Reports state that a favorable vote was cast at a recent election on the loan of \$100,000 for school purposes.

NORTHAMPTON, Hampshire County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 18 the \$35,000 4% 4-year (av.) coup. tax-free bridge-construction bonds (V. 97, p. 1447) were awarded to Paine, Webber & Co. of Boston at 100.728 and interest. Other bids were:

Table listing bond bidders and amounts: N. W. Harris & Co., 100.427; R. L. Day & Co., 100.599; Estabrook & Co., 100.42; Perry, Coffin & Burr, 100.61; Tucker, Hayes & Co., 100.13; Parkinson & Burr, 100.45; Wor. North Star, Inst., 100.51; Lee, Higginson & Burr, 100.39; Geo. A. Fernald & Co., 100.40; Adams & Co., 100.52; E. H. Rollins & Sons, 100.588; Jackson & Curtis, 100.49; Curtis & Sanger, 100.64; Blodgett & Co., 100.42; Blake Bros. & Co., 100.27; Merrill, Oldham & Co., 100.577.

*Of Fitchburg; all other bidders of Boston.

NORTH CAROLINA.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—We are advised by the State Treasurer, under date of Nov. 19, that \$620,000 of the \$1,142,500 4% 40-year permanent improvement bonds have been disposed of at par and int. This makes a total of \$262,000 sold since our last report. See V. 97, p. 132.

NORTH DAKOTA.—BONDS PURCHASED BY STATE.—During the month of October the following fourteen issues of bonds, aggregating \$54,500, were purchased by the State at par:

Table with columns: Amount, Rate, Place, Purpose, Date, Due. Lists various school district bonds and their terms.

* Sale of these bonds was previously reported in the "Chronicle."

NORTH TARRYTOWN, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The \$8,000 8 5/8-yr. (av.) fire-dept. bonds offered without success on July 17 (V. 97, p. 192) were awarded on Aug. 14 to A. H. Bickmore & Co. for \$8,000 25 as \$5.

NORTH TONAWANDA, Niagara County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Dec. 2 by Norman N. Oille, City Clerk, for the following 4½% street-improvement bonds: \$17,000 street bonds. Denom. \$1,700. Due \$1,700 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1915 to 1924 incl. 16,500 street bonds. Denom. \$1,650. Due \$1,650 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1915 to 1924 incl. Interest semi-annually at State Nat. Bank, North Tonawanda. Certified check for \$500, payable to City Treasurer, required.

NORWICH, New London County, Conn.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$125,000 4½% 25-year refunding bonds was awarded to Merrill, Oldham & Co. of Boston on Oct. 1 at 102.069. Denom. \$1,000. Date from Oct. 1 1913.

OAK CREEK, Routt County, Colo.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that this place issued on Sept. 1 \$12,000 sewer bonds.

OAKWOOD, Leon County, Tex.—BONDS PROPOSED.—This place is considering the issuance of \$20,000 school and \$30,000 general-impt. bonds.

OGEMAW COUNTY (P. O. West Branch), Mich.—BOND ELECTION.—According to local newspaper reports, the question of issuing \$75,000 good-roads bonds will be submitted to a vote on Nov. 25.

OLIVET SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sonoma County, Cal.—BOND SALE.—The \$3,000 6% building bonds offered without success on Oct. 7 (V. 97, p. 1156) have been awarded, it is stated, to the Santa Rosa Nat. Bank of Santa Rosa at 101.

ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Orlando), Fla.—BONDS VOTED.—According to reports, the proposition to issue the \$600,000 30-year road and bridge bonds at not exceeding 5½% int. (V. 97, p. 1156), carried at the election held Nov. 11.

ORLAND UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Glenn County, Cal.—NO BOND ELECTION.—We are advised by the Clerk of the District Board that the election held Oct. 25 was not to vote on the issuance of \$50,000 building bonds, as reported in V. 97, p. 1231, but for the purpose of changing the high-school site.

PASCO COUNTY (P. O. Dade City), Fla.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that the \$150,000 5% 30-year road and bridge Dist. No. 1 bonds offered at private sale on Oct. 4 (V. 97, p. 832) have been disposed of.

PASCAGOULA, Jackson County, Miss.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that on Nov. 4 the \$25,000 6% 20-year dock-constr. bonds authorized on Oct. 9 (V. 97, p. 1156) were awarded to Ulen & Co. of Chicago at 101.672 and cost of printing bonds.

PERRY COUNTY (P. O. Hazard), Ky.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be opened at 1 p. m. Dec. 11 at the Perry County State Bank of Hazard for the \$30,000 5% bonds recently voted (V. 97, p. 1448). Due \$5,000 yearly from 1924 to 1929 incl. L. F. Brashear is Commissioner.

PERRY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Perry), Dallas County, Iowa.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$70,000 10-yr. school-bldg. bonds awarded on Mar. 20 to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport at 101 for 6s (V. 97, p. 1448) are in denom. of \$1,000 and dated Apr. 1 1913. Int. A. & O.

PHILLIPSTOWN (P. O. Cold Spring), Putnam County, N. Y.—BONDS VOTED.—The Supervisor advises us that this town has voted in favor of the issuance of \$5,000 bridge bonds. Up to Nov. 18 no date had been set for the sale of these bonds.

PIPESTONE, Pipestone County, Minn.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 14 the \$5,000 5% coup. tax-free sewage-disposal-plant-impt. bonds (V. 97, p. 1369) were awarded to local citizens at par and int. Bids were also received from C. A. Kalman & Co. of St. Paul, Wells & Dickey Co. of Minneapolis and H. C. Speer & Sons Co. of Chicago.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY (P. O. Plymouth), Mass.—NOTE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Dec. 2 by Horace T. Fogg, County Treasurer, for the following 4% tax-free notes: \$15,000 notes. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1913. Int. J. & D. Due \$1,000 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1914 to 1928, inclusive. 5,000 note maturing June 1 1914 to be discounted.

PORTLAND, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Dec. 1 by A. L. Barbur, City Aud., for \$250,000 gold 4% water bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1913. Int. J. & D. at the City Treas. office or the fiscal agency of Portland in N. Y. Due Dec. 1 1938. Cert. check on some responsible bank in Portland for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the Mayor, required. Bids must be unconditional except as to the legality of the bonds.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

Proposals will also be received until 2 p. m. Dec. 1, reports state, by the City Auditor, for \$900,000 4½% dock and \$35,000 4% public auditorium 30-year bonds. Int. semi-annual. Certified check for 5% required.

BOND ELECTION.—In addition to the \$200,000 park-impt. and \$25,000 public-markets bonds to be voted upon Dec. 9 (V. 97, p. 1231), an issue of \$50,000 municipal-paving-plant bonds will also be submitted to a vote.

PORTSMOUTH, Scioto County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 16 by Wm. N. Gableman, City Aud., for \$5,000 5% 7-yr. coup. sewer-const. (city's share) bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1913. Int. M. & N. at office of City Treas. Cert. check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to City Aud., required. Bids must be unconditional.

PROTECTION, Comanche County, Kans.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 7 p. m. Dec. 10, it is stated, by W. H. Griffith, City Clerk, for \$30,000 5% 10-20-year (opt.) electric-light and water bonds. Cert. check for 2% required.

PUEBLO, Colo.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 1,139 to 280 the proposition to issue bonds to take up floating warrant indebtedness carried at the election held Nov. 4. Under the law the bonds must be offered in exchange for warrants before they can be put on the market. The issue will not exceed \$380,000, the exact amount to depend, of course, on the number of warrants that are exchanged for bonds.

PULLMAN, Whitman County, Wash.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Local papers state that this city will issue \$16,876 Dist. No. 10, \$36,169 90 Dist. No. 11 and \$15,558 90 Dist. No. 13 6% paving bonds.

RACINE, Racine County, Wis.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 18 the \$35,000 4½% 11½-year (average) school-building bonds (V. 97, p. 1448) were awarded to N. W. Halsey & Co. of Chicago at \$120 discount. Other bids were:

Discount.	Discount.
A. B. Leach & Co., Chicago. \$123	R. M. Grant & Co., Chicago. \$250
Harris Trust & Sav. Bank, Chic. 170	McCoy & Co., Chicago. 375
Wm. R. Compton Co., Chicago. 200	Cont. & Comm. Tr. & S.B., Chic. 523

REDWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Napa County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Nov. 26, it is stated, to vote on the proposition to issue \$2,000 school bonds.

REIDSVILLE, Rockingham County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that the \$50,000 water and sewerage bonds (V. 97, p. 1448) have been sold.

REVERE, Suffolk County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 19 \$15,000 4½% water bonds were awarded to the County Sav. Bank of Chelsea at 103.40. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1913. Int. J. & D. Due \$1,000 yearly from 1914 to 1928, inclusive.

Other bids were:
Paine, Webber & Co., Bos. 102.904 | Blodgett & Co., Boston. 101.75
N. W. Harris & Co., Inc., Bos. 102.395 | E. H. Rollins & Sons, Bos. 101.637
Adams & Co., Boston. 102.03 | Merrill, Oldham & Co., Bos. 101.109

RHODE ISLAND.—BOND SALE.—It is reported that the \$250,000 4% 50-year tax-free coupon or registered harbor-impt. loan bonds, for which subscriptions were received at par beginning Nov. 20 (V. 97, p. 1448), were oversubscribed five to six times, the sale closing at 3 p. m. the same day.

RICHLAND COUNTY (P. O. Olney), Ill.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Dec. 9, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$85,000 court-house-constr. bonds.

ROBERTSON COUNTY (P. O. Franklin), Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—On Nov. 15 the \$50,000 5% 10-40-year (opt.) Justice Precinct No. 5 bonds offered without success on April 14 (V. 96, p. 1788) were registered by the State Comptroller.

ROCK ISLAND, Rock Island County, Ill.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Nov. 28 by M. T. Rudgren, Commissioner of Accounts and Finance, for \$5,000 Milan bridge-repair, \$16,000 fire-station, \$10,000 police-automatic-alarm-system, \$22,000 elevated-tank and \$17,000 water-works-extension 5% bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 2 1914. Int. J. & J. Due \$3,000 yearly from 1915 to 1920 incl., \$8,000 in 1922, \$7,000 in 1920 and 1921, \$3,000 in 1923 and \$5,000 in 1924. Certified check for \$500, payable to "City of Rock Island," required. These bonds were voted on Sept. 11.

ROUNDUP, Musselshell County, Mont.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that an election will be held in the near future to vote on the question of issuing \$60,000 bonds to purchase the plant of the Roundup Water Co.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY (P. O. Sacramento), Calif.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that a petition was recently presented to the Board of Supervisors asking for an election to be held in the near future to vote on the question of issuing \$1,800,000 good-roads bonds.

SACRAMENTO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sacramento), Sacramento County, Calif.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED OVER THE COUNTER.—Reports state that the County Treasurer will offer for sale over the counter the \$500,000 4½% school bonds offered without success on July 7 (V. 97, p. 1308).

ST. PAUL, Minn.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 19 \$1,451 10 Saratoga Ave. and \$1,027 97 Fairmount Ave. 6% 3-year grading bonds were awarded to Mrs. Chas. Lucius. Interest M. & N. Date Nov. 1 1913.

SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY (P. O. San Augustine), Tex.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The question of issuing the \$90,000 court-house bonds (V. 97, p. 516) was defeated at the election held Nov. 8.

SAN BERNARDINO, San Bernardino County, Cal.—BOND ELECTION.—The election to vote on the question of issuing the \$200,000 polytechnic-high-school bonds (V. 97, p. 1448) will be held, it is stated, Dec. 17.

BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that an election will be held in the near future to vote on the question of issuing about \$150,000 city-hall and park bonds.

SANFORD, Lee County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 18 the \$10,000 6% 30-yr. coup. water-works and street-impt. bonds (V. 97, p. 1370) were awarded to Hoehler & Cummings of Toledo at 102.675, int. and blank bonds. Other bids were:
Mayer, Deppe & Walter, Cin. \$10,327 | John J. Hart, Albany. \$10,101
F. L. Fuller & Co., Cleve. 10,305 | C. H. Coffin, Chicago. 10,101
R. M. Grant & Co., Chicago. *10,231 | Banking Loan & Tr. Co., San. *10,100
Spitzer & Braun, Toledo. *10,191 | Bank of Sanford, Sanford. 10,100
Spitzer, Roric & Co., Tol. 10,157 | Otis & Co., Cleveland. 10,010
Hanchett B and Co., Chic. *10,127 | First Nat. Bank, Cleveland. *10,007
Ulen & Co., Chicago. *10,107 | Sidney Spitzer & Co., Tol. *10,000
C. N. Malone & Co., Ashev. *10,107 | Farson, Son & Co., N. Y. *10,225
*And furnish bonds. a Less \$250.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—BOND SALE.—Local papers dated Nov. 14 state that since Aug. 19 this city has disposed of \$3,045,000 5% bonds. All, with the exception of \$13,000, were sold over the counter at par.

SANGER, Fresno County, Cal.—BOND ELECTION.—The propositions to issue \$32,000 water-system and \$30,000 sewer-system bonds will, reports state, be submitted to a vote on Dec. 9.

SANTA CRUZ SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Cruz), Santa Cruz County, Calif.—BONDS PROPOSED.—According to reports, this district is considering the issuance of about \$125,000 high-school-bldg. bonds.

SHAMROCK, Wheeler County, Texas.—BONDS REGISTERED.—On Nov. 15 the State Comptroller registered an issue of \$15,000 5% 10-40-year (opt.) water-works bonds.

SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Seattle), Wash.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that an election will be held in the near future to submit to a vote the question of issuing \$684,000 school bonds.

SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Lima), Allen County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—Reports state that an election will be held Dec. 11 to submit to a vote the question of issuing \$50,000 central school building bonds.

SHELBY COUNTY (P. O. Shelbyville), Ind.—PRICE PAID FOR BONDS.—The price paid for the two issues of 4½% gravel-road bonds awarded on Nov. 1 to C. C. Shipp & Co. of Indianapolis (V. 97, p. 1370) was as follows:

\$5,260 Meltzer road bonds for \$5,266, equal to 100.114.
1,260 McMullen road bonds for \$1,261, equal to 100.078.
Due one bond of each issue each six months for 10 yrs., beginning May 15 1915.

BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Dec. 1, it is reported, by W. A. McDonald, County Treas., for \$1,540 4½% 10-year highway-impt. bonds.

SHILOH, Richland County, Ohio.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—The Village Clerk under date of Nov. 18 advises us that the electric-light-system bonds voted Nov. 4 (V. 97, p. 1448) will shortly be offered for sale.

SIDNEY, Cheyenne County, Neb.—BONDS NOT TO BE OFFERED THIS YEAR.—The Vill. Clerk advises us that the \$22,500 6% electric-light and steam-heating-system bonds offered without success on Oct. 1 (V. 97, p. 1063) may not be put on the market again until next spring.

SIDNEY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sidney), Shelby County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 15 the \$14,000 5% 21¼-year (aver.) coup. bldg. bonds (V. 97, p. 1232) were awarded to Davies-Bertram Co. of Cincinnati for \$14,296, equal to 102.114.

Other bids were:
A. E. Aub & Co., Cin. \$14,287 00 | Braed, Elliott & Harrison,
Mayer, Deppe & Walter, Cin. 14,239 40 | Cincinnati. \$14,162 40
Weil, Roth & Co., Cin. 14,213 00 | Sidney Spitzer & Co., Tol. 14,110 00
Hoehler & Cummings, Tol. 14,194 75 | Citizens' Nat. Bk., Sidney 14,000 00
Prov. S. B. & Tr. Co., Cin. 14,166 60 | Spitzer, Roric & Co., Tol. 13,865 00

SOUTH ORANGE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DIST. (P. O. So. Orange), Essex County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Nov. 24 by the Finance Committee, Arthur F. Elmendorf, Chairman, for \$113,000 5% school bonds. Denom. (112) \$1,000, (2) \$500. Int. J. & D. Due \$20,000 in 24, 25, 26 and 28 years. \$20,500 in 27 years and \$12,500 in 29 years from date. Cert. check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to "Board of Education," required. Purchaser to pay accrued int. These bonds will be certified as to genuineness by the U. S. Mtge. & Tr. Co. of N. Y. C. Bids must be made on forms furnished by the school district.

SPOKANE, Wash.—NO BOND ELECTION.—The City Aud. advises us that the reports stating that the question of issuing \$200,000 municipal cemetery and crematorium bonds would be submitted to a vote on Nov. 4 (V. 97, p. 970) are erroneous.

STATESVILLE, Iredell County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 7 p. m. Dec. 5 by C. D. Moore, City Treasurer, for the following bonds:

\$8,000 5% Electric-light refunding bonds. Date Oct. 1 1913. Due Oct. 1 1938.
10,000 5½% street-impt. bonds. Date Nov. 1 1913. Due 1 to 10 years, serially.

15,000 5% street-impt. bonds. Date Nov. 1 1913. Due in 30 years. Interest semi-ann. in Statesville. This city, according to the official advertisement, has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest of any of its obligations and there is no litigation pending or threatened regarding these issues.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

STEBEN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sonoma County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that the Santa Rosa Nat. Bank of Santa Rosa has been awarded the \$2,500 6% building bonds offered without success on Oct. 7 (V. 97, p. 1157) at 100.8.

SUGARCREEK AND SHANESVILLE VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sugarcreek), Tuscarawas County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 11 by E. W. Fisher, Clerk Board of Education, for \$23,000 5½% site-purchase and construction bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 11 1913. Int. J. & D. Due \$500

yearly on March 1 from 1915 to 1930, inclusive, and \$500 each six months from Sept. 1 1930 to March 1 1945, inclusive. Certified check on an Ohio bank for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to Treasurer of Board of Education, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest and furnish bonds.

SUMMERVILLE, Chätanooga County, Ga.—BOND OFFERING.—We are advised that the \$18,000 school-building bonds, which were to be sold on July 10, but the sale of which was postponed indefinitely (V. 97, p. 315), are now being offered.

SUNNYVALE, Santa Clara County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION.—The proposition to issue \$95,000 bonds for a water system and other improvements will be submitted to a vote, it is reported, on Dec. 9.

SUPPLY, Woodward County, Okla.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Nov. 26 by John A. Ryel, Town Clerk, for the \$19,000 6% 25-yr. coup. water and light bonds recently voted (V. 97, p. 1063). Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 26 1913. Int. A. and O. in Supply. Cert. check for 2% of bid, payable to Town Clerk, required. No bonded or floating debt. Assess. val. 1912, \$145,000.

TACOMA, Wash.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Jan. 3 1914, it is stated, to submit to a vote the question of issuing \$100,000 bonds to build a street-car line across the new Lincoln bridge on the tide lands.

TEXAS.—BONDS REGISTERED.—The following 5% bonds were registered by the State Comptroller during the week ending Nov. 1:

Amount.	Place.	Purpose.	Due.	Option.
\$2,000.	Lamar Co. C. S. D. No. 9.	School-house	20 yrs.	10 yrs.
2,000.	Kaufman Co. C. S. D. No. 6.	School-house	10 yrs.	5 yrs.
1,200.	Wise Co. C. S. D. No. 50.	School-house	15 yrs.	None
4,000.	Trinity & Houston Co. C. S. D. No. 30.	School-house	20 yrs.	10 yrs.
2,000.	Cherokee Co. C. S. D. No. 60.	School-house	20 yrs.	10 yrs.
1,800.	Paige I. S. D.	School-house	20 yrs.	5 yrs.
50,000.	Robertson Co. Comms. Prec. No. 1.	Road Bonds	40 yrs.	10 yrs.
150,000.	Robertson Co. Comms. Prec. No. 2.	Road Bonds	40 yrs.	10 yrs.
20,000.	Cameron Co. C. S. D. No. 1.	School-house	30 yrs.	10 yrs.
2,000.	Freestone Co. C. S. D. No. 30.	School-house	20 yrs.	10 yrs.

The following 5% bonds were registered by the State Comptroller during the week ending Nov. 8:

Amount.	Place.	Purpose.	Due.	Option.
\$40,000	Polk County Road District No. 2.	School-house	40 yrs.	10 yrs.
800	Smith County C. S. D. No. 50.	School-house	20 "	"
1,200	Pecan Gap Independent S. D.	"	40 "	20 "
3,000	Anderson County C. S. D. No. 29.	"	20 "	10 "
10,000	Hutchings Independent S. D.	"	40 "	5 "
7,500	Tarrant County C. S. D. No. 52.	"	40 "	20 "
700	Tom Green Co. C. S. D. No. 28.	"	\$200 each year	"
13,000	Cameron Co. C. S. D. No. 7.	"	40 yrs.	10 yrs.
1,000	Bell County C. S. D. No. 17.	"	40 "	15 "
500	Bell County C. S. D. No. 102.	"	10 "	None
2,000	Coryell County C. S. D. No. 74.	"	20 "	10 yrs.
7,400	Tarrant Co. C. S. D. No. 18.	"	40 "	20 "
1,250	Smith County	Bridge-repair	5 "	None
1,250	Smith County	Bridge-repair	5 "	"
300,000	Smith County Road District No. 2.	"	40 "	(*)

\$800,000	City of Houston	Street-paving	\$20,000 Nov. 1 1914 to 1918	
			\$40,000 Nov. 1 1919 to 1923	
			50,000 Nov. 1 1924 to 1933	
400,000	City of Houston	Bridge	\$10,000 Nov. 1 1914 to 1933	
			20,000 Nov. 1 1934 to 1943	

* \$2,000 every year.

TANGIPAHOA PARISH (P. O. Amite), La.—BONDS VOTED.—The proposition to issue the \$75,000 Hammond Road District bonds (V. 97, p. 1063) carried, it is stated, at the election held Nov. 8 by a vote of 152 to 38.

TEXARKANA, Miller County, Ark.—BONDS PROPOSED.—This city, according to newspaper reports, is contemplating the issuance of \$256,000 20-year street-improvement bonds.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY (P. O. Lafayette), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 14 the \$2,100 4½% tax-free gravel-road bonds (V. 97, p. 1308) were awarded to D. G. Cluerman for \$2,122.45, equal to 101.069. Denom. 105. Date Oct. 8 1913. Int. M. & N. Due one-tenth yearly.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 19 the \$200,000 4½% 15-yr. coupon fire-dept.-impt. bonds (V. 97, p. 1232) were awarded to R. L. Day & Co. of Boston at 101.349 and int.

The other bids were:
C. E. Denison & Co., Cle. \$201,693.60 | Stacy & Braun, Toledo \$200,680.00
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cle. 201,600.00

TONAWANDA, Erie County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Dec. 3 by Charles F. Wolf, City Treas., for \$65,000 14½% (aver.) water bonds. Certified check for \$1,000 required.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Wyandot County, Ohio.—VOTE.—The vote cast at the election held Nov. 12, which resulted in favor of the question of issuing the \$25,000 municipal-light-plant-constr. bonds (V. 97, p. 1449) was 630 to 150.

VALLEJO, Solano County, Cal.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that an election will be held in December to vote on the question of issuing from \$40,000 to \$100,000 harbor-improvement bonds.

VALLEYFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Valleyford), Spokane County, Wash.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 48 to 12, the proposition to issue \$4,400 site-purchase bonds carried, it is stated, at the election held Nov. 8.

VALLEY JUNCTION, Polk County, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—According to local newspaper reports, an election will be held in the near future to submit to a vote the question of issuing approximately \$40,000 water-works-system-improvement bonds.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY (P. O. Evansville), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 15 the \$35,400 4½% gravel-road bonds (V. 97, p. 1157) were awarded to E. M. Campbell & Sons Co. of Indianapolis at 100.25. Date Nov. 15 1913. Int. M. & N. Due part each six months.

VERMILION COUNTY (P. O. Newport), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Nov. 28 by A. J. Huxford, Co. Treas., it is stated, for \$3,540, \$3,480, \$4,660, \$4,540, \$2,380 and \$3,380 4½% 10-year highway-impt. bonds.

WABASH, Wabash County, Ind.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Reports state that the City Attorney has been instructed to prepare an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$20,000 4½% refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 yearly July 1 from 1916 to 1935 incl.

WABASH COUNTY (P. O. Wabash), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 17 the \$4,000 4½% coup. gravel-road bonds (V. 97, p. 1449) were awarded to J. F. Wild & Co. of Indianapolis at 100.225. Clarence Knee bid par. Denom. \$200.

WALKER, Livingston Parish, La.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—New Orleans papers dated Nov. 10 state that this village will offer for sale in about 30 days an issue of drainage-canal bonds authorized by the Council on Nov. 8.

NEW LOANS.

\$1,800,000
BALTIMORE CITY, MD.,
Registered 4% Stock
Exempt from the Income Tax

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's office, City Hall, Baltimore, Md., until 12 o'clock noon, **MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1913**, for \$1,800,000 New Sewerage Improvement Loan, redeemable August 1st, 1961, bearing interest at the rate of 4% per annum, without deduction, payable semi-annually February 1st and August 1st.

Circulars have been prepared, showing authority for the issue of the Loan, together with the purpose for which the proceeds of the sale will be applied, which circulars can be obtained from the City Register upon application.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. No proposals containing conditions inconsistent with those herein set forth will be entertained.
2. All proposals must name a price for each \$100, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1ST to date of settlement. The date of delivery shall be December 4, 1913, unless deferred under the provision of Paragraph 4.
3. Every bid must be accompanied by a certified check on a clearing-house bank, drawn to the order of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or a certificate of deposit of a clearing-house bank so endorsed, or cash, for two per cent of the amount of stock for which bid is made. But no deposit by any one party need be for more than two per cent of the entire amount offered for sale.
4. The successful bidder may at any time prior to December 4th, 1913, defer the time for delivery of not more than 50% of the stock allotted to him until December 29th, 1913, by placing in the hands of the City Register an additional deposit similar to the first of 1% of the amount deferred; but if he shall have failed to pay in full for the amount of the stock allotted to him after December 29th, 1913, the deposit or deposits made therefore shall be forfeited to and retained by the City as Liquidated Damages for such refusal and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City as redemption for the funded debt.
5. Upon the payment to the City Register on the day of delivery by the persons whose bids are accepted of the amounts due for the stock awarded to them, respectively, as named above, certificates thereof will be issued to them in sums of \$100 or multiples thereof, as they may desire.
6. Checks, certificates or deposit or cash accompanying bids not accepted will be returned to the bidders immediately after the allotment is made. Deposits of successful bidders will be applied as partial payment for the stock allotted to them. Should there be more than one proposal at the same price, a pro rata allotment may be made.
7. Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the amount offered, and bids will also be received for all of any part or none. Unless bids specify "all or none" of the amount bid for, a portion of the amount may be allotted.
8. The proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the "Commissioners of Finance of Baltimore City," and endorsed outside "Proposals for Four Per Cent Registered Stock of the City of Baltimore," and sent to the Mayor's office.
9. Each bid must bear the address of the bidder and notification of acceptance of any bid will be considered accomplished when mailed in the Baltimore Post Office to such address. Bids must be received at the Mayor's office not later than 12 o'clock noon, December 1st, 1913, and the Commissioners of Finance reserve to themselves the absolute right in their discretion to reject any or all proposals.

RICHARD GWINN, City Register.

NEW LOANS.

\$250,000
CITY OF PORTLAND, ORE.,
4% WATER BONDS

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock p. m. on **MONDAY THE 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER 1913** for the whole or any part of \$250,000.00 of water bonds of the City of Portland in denominations of \$1,000 each, payable twenty-five years after date and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, principal and interest payable in United States gold coin at the office of the Treasurer of the City of Portland or in the City of New York, said bonds to be dated December 1, 1913.

All bidders are requested to submit separate or alternate proposals based upon the place of payment.

The above-described bonds are issued for the construction of an additional pipe line or conduit from the head works on the Bull Run River to the City of Portland, for the purchase of land for and the construction of reservoirs necessary in connection therewith, and for laying water mains, including laterals, distributing mains and mains for reinforcement, and for the purchase of water meters and for the installation of a meter system in the supply of water in the City of Portland. The authority for the issue of said bonds is granted by an amendment to the Charter of the City of Portland adopted November 8, 1910. The bidders will be required to submit unconditional bids, except as to the legality of the bonds, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check on some responsible bank in the City of Portland, Oregon, for an amount equal to 5 per cent of the face value of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Mayor of the City of Portland, to be forfeited as liquidated damages in case the bidder shall withdraw his bid or shall fail or neglect to take and pay for said bonds, should the same be awarded to him.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved. All proposals should be marked "Proposals for Water Bonds," and addressed to A. L. Barbur, Auditor of the City of Portland, Oregon.

By order of the Council of the City of Portland, Oregon.

A. L. BARBUR,
Auditor of the City of Portland.

ACCOUNTANTS.

PARK, POTTER & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and London, England
Watertown, N. Y., C. E. Scoville.

AUDITORS FOR FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND MINING CORPORATIONS.

Investigations, Financial Statements, Periodical Audits and Accounting.

WALKER COUNTY (P. O. Huntsville), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing the \$150,000 road bonds (V. 97, p. 971) carried, it is stated, at the election held Nov. 14 by a vote of 477 to 182.

WAPAKONETA, Auglaize County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 10 the \$14,000 5% 7 1/2-yr. (av.) coup. sewer bonds (V. 97, p. 1370) were awarded to Well, Roth & Co. of Cincinnati for \$14,038 (100.271) and int. Other bidders were: Mayer, Deppe & Walter, Chn \$14,037; Hoehler & Cummings, Tol. \$14,007; Sidney Spitzer & Co., Toledo 14,017.

WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Williamsport), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. Dec. 4 by A. H. Hahn, County Treas., it is stated, for \$3,100, \$1,360 and \$8,300 4 1/4% gravel road bonds.

WARRENSBURG, Johnson County, Mo.—NO BOND ELECTION.—Using newspaper reports, we stated that an election would be held Dec. 16 to vote on the question of issuing \$30,000 street bonds (V. 97, p. 1449). We are now advised that no date for the election has been set.

WARSAW, Kosciusko County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 1:30 p. m. Dec. 3 by Frank T. Webb, City Clerk, for \$10,000 4% st.-paving (city's portion) bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 1 1913. Int. semi-ann. Due in 8 and 9 yrs. from Jan. 1 1914. Cert. check for \$500 required.

WARSAW (T.) UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Warsaw), Wyoming County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 1 by E. E. Charles, Sec. Bd. of Ed., for \$59,000 4 1/2% coup. or reg. school-house-constr. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1913. Int. ann. on Oct. 1 at the Wyoming County Nat. Bank at Warsaw to the holder thereof in N. Y. exchange. Due \$2,000 yrly. Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1929 incl. and \$3,000 yrly. Oct. 1 from 1930 to 1942 incl. A deposit in cash, certified check or bank draft for 3% of bonds bid for required. No debt at present. Assess. val., \$1,846,230.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Weiser), Idaho.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—According to local newspaper reports, an election will be held in the near future to submit to a vote the questions of issuing road and court-house bonds.

WAYNE COUNTY (P. O. Waynesboro), Miss.—BOND SALE.—The \$100,000 5% 10-20-year (opt.) road-impt. bonds offered on Nov. 3 (V. 97, p. 1232) have been sold, it is reported, to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP, Henry County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Nov. 29 by Willford C. Gourley, Twp. Trustee (P. O. Knightstown), for \$18,000 4 1/2% school bldg. bonds. Denom. \$900. Date Dec. 1 1913. Int. F & A. Due \$900 each six months from Aug. 1 1915 to Feb. 1 1925 incl.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP (P. O. West Point), Tippecanoe County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Dec. 1 by Chas. Turner, Twp. Trustee, for \$8,400 4 1/2% 8-year school-bldg. bonds.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 35, Texas.—BONDS REGISTERED.—An issue of \$1,700 5% 10-40-year (opt.) school-house bonds was registered on Nov. 15 by the State Comptroller.

WINCHESTER, Scott County, Ill.—BONDS VOTED.—Reports state that at the election held Nov. 12 the question of issuing \$30,000 water-works-plant-construction bonds carried by a vote of 546 to 223.

WOOD COUNTY (P. O. Bowling Green), Ohio.—BOND SALES.—We are advised by the County Auditor that on Nov. 14 the two issues of 5% coup. road-impt. bonds, aggregating \$100,000 (V. 97, p. 1308), were awarded to the Wood County Savings Bank of Bowling Green at par and int.

On Nov. 17 the \$6,000 6% 2 1/2-year (av.) coup. bridge-impt. bonds (V. 97, p. 1308) were awarded to Mayer, Deppe & Walter of Cincinnati for \$6,076 25 (101.27) and int. Other bids were: Citizens' Bkg. Co., Weston \$6,075 00; Hoehler & Cummings, Tol. \$6,055 25; Security Savings Bank & First Nat. Bank, Barnes-Trust Co., Toledo. 6,071 00; ville. 6,031 00

WOOD RIVER DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Wood River), Madison County, Ill.—BOND SALE.—The La Salle St. Trust & Sav. Bank of Chicago has been awarded an issue of \$43,000 6% 1-20-yr. (ser.) drainage-system bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1913. Int. J. & J.

YELLOW CREEK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Wellsville), Columbiana County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale was made on Nov. 8 of the \$5,519 36 5/8% road-impt. bonds offered on that day (V. 97, p. 1159). The bonds will be re-advertised.

Canada, its Provinces and Municipalities.

BEAUSEJOUR, Man.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—Reports state that a by-law has been passed authorizing the issuance of \$3,000 electric-light-system debentures.

BERLIN, Ont.—DEBENTURES PROPOSED.—According to local newspaper reports, an issue of \$5,000 hospital-wing debentures is being considered by the municipality.

BOWMANVILLE, Ont.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—Reports state that a by-law authorizing the issuance of \$1,000 armories-site-purchase debentures has been passed.

BRANDON, Man.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—The question of issuing \$100,000 hospital-impt. debentures carried, it is reported, at a recent election.

CASTOR, Alta.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—The question of issuing the \$20,000 gas-plant debentures (V. 97, p. 1309) carried by a vote of 64 to 7 at the election held Nov. 7.

DAUPHIN, Man.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—A by-law authorizing the issuance of \$30,000 electric-light and power-plant-ext. debentures has been passed, reports state.

NEW LOANS.

\$1,315,000.00

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, BONDS

Sealed bids will be received by the Committee on Ways and Means of the City Council of the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the office of the undersigned, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1913, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., for the whole or any part of

- \$200,000 00 High-School Bonds.
\$25,000 99 Bassett's Creek Bonds.
\$25,000 00 Hospital Bonds.
\$150,000 00 Main Sewer Bonds.
\$50,000 00 Permanent Improvement Fund Bonds.
\$50,000 00 Park Bonds.
\$125,000 00 Grade-School Bonds.
\$25,000 00 Fire Department Bonds.
\$15,000 00 Municipal Bath Bonds.
\$650,000 00 Bridge Bonds.

All of the above bonds to be dated November 1st, 1913, and become due and payable at a time not less than five years nor more than thirty years from date thereof as desired by the purchaser thereof and will all bear interest at the rate of four (4%) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and no bid will be entertained for a sum less than 95 per cent of the par value of the bonds and accrued interest upon same to date of delivery, and each proposal or subscription must designate very clearly the date on which it is desired that said bonds shall be made payable.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. A certified check for Two (2%) per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for, made to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid.

Circular containing full particulars will be mailed upon application.

DAN C. BROWN, City Comptroller, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Bolger, Mosser & Willaman MUNICIPAL BONDS

Legal for Savings Banks. Postal Savings and Trust Funds. SEND FOR LIST.

29 South La. Salle St., CHICAGO

MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD BONDS

LIST ON APPLICATION

SEASONGOOD & MAYER Ingalls Building CINCINNATI

BLODGET & CO.

BONDS

60 STATE STREET, BOSTON 30 PINE STREET, NE 7 YORK

STATE, CITY & RAILROAD BONDS

NEW LOANS.

\$33,000

City of Statesville, N C.,

5% & 5 1/2% Refunding Electric Light & Street Improvement Bonds.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Statesville until 7 O'CLOCK P. M. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1913, for \$8,000 5% twenty-five-year Refunding Electric Light Bonds, dated October 1, 1913, due October 1, 1938, interest payable semi-annually, both interest and principal payable in Statesville, N. C.; also \$15,000 five per cent thirty-year and \$10,000 5 1/2% serial one to ten-year Street Improvement Bonds, dated November 1, 1913, interest payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in Statesville, N. C.

The \$8,000 Electric Light Refunding Bonds were voted twenty-five years ago, and are being refunded by Special Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, session 1913.

The Street Improvement Bonds are issued to pay off indebtedness already incurred by said City for necessary expenses, and by authority conferred upon said City by its amended Charter of 1911.

The assessed value for taxes 1913, \$3,200,000 00. Total indebtedness, including these issues, \$278,000 00. Population, Census 1910, 4,600. Present population, 6,500. The City has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest of any of its obligations. No litigation pending or threatened regarding these issues.

CITY OF STATESVILLE.

C. D. MOORE, Treasurer.

\$30,000

City of Stamford, Conn.,

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS

Sealed proposals for the sale of \$30,000 00 Public Improvement Bonds of the City of Stamford, Connecticut, will be received by the City Treasurer at the Stamford National Bank until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1913.

Said bonds bear interest at the rate of Five Per Cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, and mature twenty-five years from November 1st, 1913.

Principal and interest payable at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, City of New York.

No bid will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. All proposals must be accompanied by a certified check or bank draft for two per cent (2%) of the par value of the bonds bid for, said checks to be returned if bid is not accepted.

For further particulars address

WM. N. TRAVIS, City Treasurer, Stamford National Bank, Stamford, Conn.

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NEW LOANS.

\$250,000

City of Augusta, Georgia,

FLOOD PROTECTION BONDS OF 1912.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Finance Committee of the City Council of Augusta, Georgia, to be filed with the Clerk of Council, at his office, Augusta, Georgia, until 12 o'clock noon, City or Eastern time, on the 25th day of November, 1913, for the purchase for cash of all or any part of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$250,000) principal amount of bonds of The City Council of Augusta, known as "City of Augusta Flood Protection Bonds of 1912." The amount thus to be sold is a portion of a series of bonds known as "City of Augusta Flood Protection Bonds of 1912," for the aggregate/principal amount of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000), two lots aggregating \$500,000 having been heretofore sold. Each of said bonds is for the principal amount of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), bears date November 1, 1912, matures thirty years after date and bears interest at the rate of four and one-half (4 1/2) per cent per annum, payable on May and November first of each year, represented by coupons.

These bonds have been validated in accordance with the laws of the State of Georgia, and provision has been made for the levy of sufficient taxes each year to pay the interest and the entire amount of the principal at maturity. Such entire issue of bonds, of which those now offered for sale are a part, in addition to being a primary obligation of the City, are secured by a mortgage or deed of trust from The City Council of Augusta to the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, covering and creating a lien upon both the power-producing canal and municipal waterworks of such City; said mortgage being the first and only lien upon the said properties.

All bids must be made out on blanks that will be furnished by Wm. Lyon Martin, Clerk of Council, Augusta, Georgia, and must be accompanied by a duly certified check, payable to the order of "The City Council of Augusta," for two per cent of the principal amount of the bonds bid for, which check is to become the property of said "The City Council of Augusta," as payment of liquidated damages should the bidder fail to comply with his bid within ten (10) days after written notice of the acceptance of his bid shall have been given him. The bid and certified check must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Bid for City of Augusta Flood Protection Bonds of 1912" and addressed to "Finance Committee of The City Council of Augusta, Georgia." It is suggested, though not insisted upon, that this sealed envelope be enclosed in another envelope and addressed to "William Lyon Martin, Clerk of Council, Augusta, Georgia." Any additional information can be had by addressing said Clerk of Council.

There will be furnished to the purchaser an opinion by Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, Attorneys at Law, Boston, Mass., favorable to the legality of such bonds. Such bonds will be certified by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Richmond County as to their validity; will be engraved by and executed under the supervision of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company; and each bond will bear the certificate of that Company as to its genuineness.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF AUGUSTA.

LINWOOD O. HAYNE, Mayor. JAS. P. DOUGHTY, Chairman.

ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Windsor), Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—According to reports, Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto recently purchased an issue of \$16,000 5% 20-year debentures.

FERGUS, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—By a vote of 174 to 16, the proposition to issue the \$16,000 5½% 1-30-yr. (ser.) hydro-electric-power debentures (V. 97, p. 1371) carried at the election held Nov. 13. We are advised that these debentures will probably not be offered before next May or June.

FORT FRANCIS, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—According to reports, this place recently voted to issue \$10,000 electric-system debentures.

HAMILTON, Ont.—DEBENTURES PROPOSED.—This city is contemplating the issuance of \$50,000 hospital and \$50,000 Southam Home-construction debentures, reports state.

HIGH RIVER, Alta.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Dec. 10 by Geo. E. Mack, Sec.-Treas. (Box 306), for the \$100,000 6½% 30-year coupon water-works and sewerage debentures voted Oct. 24 (V. 97, p. 1309).

HOLLAND, Man.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—It is reported that an issue of \$5,000 school completion debentures carried at a recent election.

KILDONAN, Man.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—This place recently voted in favor of the question of issuing \$20,000 public-school-construction debentures, it is stated.

MANITOU CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 314, Man.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Reports state that the \$30,000 6% 20-year school debentures (V. 97, p. 196) have been sold to W. L. McKinnon & Co. of Regina.

MEDONTE TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURES PROPOSED.—According to local newspaper reports, this township is contemplating the issuance of \$2,430 road-impt. and constr. bonds.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY (P. O. London), Ont.—DEBENTURES PROPOSED.—This county has under consideration the issuance of \$700,000 road and bridge impt. debentures, reports state.

MONTREAL, Que.—NEW LOAN.—Cable advices indicate that an issue of \$1,500,000 4½% city stock offered in London Nov. 18 at 98.50 was oversubscribed.

DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—Reports state that the Council recently passed a by-law providing for the issuance of \$2,000,000 municipal-electric-plant constr. debentures.

OUTLOOK, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Dec. 1 by Albert Moore, Sec.-Treas. for the \$10,500 30-year electric-light-extension, \$1,400 20-year crossings and intersections, \$10,000 15-year municipal curling and skating rink, \$3,500 20-year water-works-impt. and \$1,200 20-year cement sidewalks debentures. All except the last issue were voted at the election held Oct. 18 (V. 97, p. 1160).

REGINA, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—The Council recently passed a by-law providing for the issuance of \$650,782 local impt. debentures, it is stated.

ST. BONIFACE, Man.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Reports state that \$200,000 30-year bridge debentures have been sold.

ST. BONIFACE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Man.—DEBENTURE SALE.—An issue of \$103,000 5% 20-year debentures was recently awarded to Murray, Mather & Co. of Toronto, it is stated.

ST. VITAL, Man.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Murray, Mather & Co. of Toronto have purchased an issue of \$32,256 5% 20-year debentures, according to reports.

SIMCOE, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—The \$25,000 5% 30-year debentures (V. 97, p. 1372) have been sold, it is stated, to A. E. Ames & Co. of Toronto.

SOURIS, Man.—DEBENTURE SALE.—On Nov. 10 the \$40,000 6½% 30-installment coup. electric-light debentures (V. 97, p. 1234) were awarded to Terry, Briggs & Slayton of Toledo at 94. Other bids were: W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Tor.*\$37,900|H. O'Hara & Co., Tor.----*\$37,500 Brent, Noxon & Co., Tor.--*37,600|A. E. Ames & Co., Tor.---- 36,470 *Conditional bids.

SUDBURY, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—An election will be held Dec. 1, reports state, to vote on the following debenture propositions: \$8,000 power house and pumping station, \$22,737 fire hall and municipal bldgs. completion, \$10,000 sewer system ext., \$14,950 trunk sewerage system completion and \$9,844 48 electric-light extension.

TORONTO, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—On Nov. 14 \$700,000 4½% hydro-electric debentures due July 1 1953 were awarded, it is stated, to A. E. Ames & Co. of Toronto.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Reports state that the remaining \$75,000 of the \$100,000 5% 10-year local-improvement debentures (V. 97, p. 613) has been sold to local investors at 90.

WEST VANCOUVER, B. C.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Nov. 25 by G. H. Peake, C. M. C. (P. O. Hollyburn), for \$40,000 5% 20-year wharf debentures. Int. semi-annual.

WINNIPEG, Man.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—The seven debenture propositions, aggregating \$1,680,000, to be submitted to a vote on Dec. 12 (V. 97, p. 1451) are as follows: \$100,000 isolated-hospital completion.

85,000 garbage-incinerator-plant construction. 50,000 providing and maintaining public lavatories, urinals, &c. 60,000 suburban fire stations. 275,000 aid to the Winnipeg general hospital building fund. 110,000 public-park and site-purchase and improvement. 1,000,000 hydro-electrical-works-system extension.

WINNIPEG SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Winnipeg), Man.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—An election will be held Dec. 12 to submit to a vote the question of issuing \$1,000,000 site-purchase and construct. debts.

WOODSTOCK, Ont.—LOAN VOTED.—Reports state that the question of raising the \$12,000 to be granted as a loan to the Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co. (V. 97, p. 1309) carried at the election held Nov. 6.

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