

# The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

INCLUDING

Bank & Quotation Section  
Railway Earnings Section

Railway & Industrial Section  
Bankers' Convention Section

Electric Railway Section  
State and City Section

VOL. 98

SATURDAY, MARCH 21 1914

NO. 2543

## The Chronicle.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

### Terms of Subscription—Payable in Advance

For One Year.....	\$10 00
For Six Months.....	6 00
European Subscription (including postage).....	13 00
Annual Subscription six months (including postage).....	22 14.5
Six Months Subscription in London (including postage).....	\$1 11.5
Canadian Subscription (including postage).....	\$11 50

Subscription includes following Supplements—

BANK AND QUOTATION (monthly)	RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL (3 times yearly)
RAILWAY EARNINGS (monthly)	ELECTRIC RAILWAY (3 times yearly)
STATE AND CITY (semi-annually)	BANKERS' CONVENTION (yearly)

### Terms of Advertising—Per Inch Space

Transient matter per inch space (14 agate lines).....	\$4 20
Two Months (8 times).....	22 00
Three Months (13 times).....	29 00
Standing Business Cards.....	50 00
Six Months (26 times).....	87 00
Twelve Months (52 times).....	87 00

CHICAGO OFFICE—Geo. M. Shepherd, 513 Monadnock Bldg.; Tel. Harrison 4012.  
LONDON OFFICE—Edwards & Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, E. C.

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, Publishers,

P. O. Box 958. Front, Pine and Depeyster Sts., New York.

Published every Saturday morning by WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY.  
Jacob Seibert Jr., President and Treas.; George S. Dana and Arnold G. Dana,  
Vice-Presidents; Arnold G. Dana, Sec. Addresses of all, Office of the Company.

### 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 \$3,192,989,381, against \$3,275,296,592 last week and \$3,108,789,848 the corresponding week last year. Partial holiday (Good Friday) in week last year.

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph.	1914.	1913.	Per Cent.
Week ending March 21.			
New York.....	\$1,458,029,801	\$1,571,111,424	-7.2
Boston.....	131,208,040	130,358,887	+0.7
Philadelphia.....	125,249,269	107,646,815	+17.0
Baltimore.....	28,822,738	26,073,463	+14.9
Chicago.....	285,963,925	263,114,660	+8.7
St. Louis.....	67,639,395	70,431,554	-4.0
New Orleans.....	15,968,785	15,035,647	+6.2
Seven cities, 5 days.....	\$2,112,971,953	\$2,182,672,480	-3.2
Other cities, 5 days.....	569,742,686	645,374,687	+4.5
Total all cities, 5 days.....	\$2,682,714,639	\$2,728,047,167	-1.7
All cities, 1 day.....	510,274,742	380,742,681	+34.0
Total all cities for week.....	\$3,192,989,381	\$3,108,789,848	+2.7

\* Partly estimated.

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 noon, March 14, for four years:

Clearings at—	1914.	1913.	Inc. or Dec.	1912.	1911.
Week ending March 14.					
New York.....	\$1,703,704,584	\$1,887,209,267	-5.0	\$1,895,358,342	\$1,736,712,603
Philadelphia.....	145,027,806	159,120,955	-8.9	163,547,109	169,635,566
Pittsburgh.....	50,394,834	62,855,321	-4.7	47,315,225	48,107,606
Baltimore.....	33,725,420	41,143,146	-18.0	34,435,028	31,406,364
Buffalo.....	11,298,535	10,822,612	+4.4	9,262,847	9,108,319
Washington.....	7,913,069	7,949,417	-0.5	7,422,298	6,739,981
Albany.....	5,630,054	5,862,280	-4.0	4,629,702	5,216,540
Rochester.....	4,333,499	4,753,993	-8.9	4,080,048	4,006,306
Saratoga.....	3,073,345	2,733,687	+12.4	2,262,594	2,302,229
Syracuse.....	2,636,147	2,732,495	+3.8	1,651,554	1,412,695
Reading.....	1,763,082	1,987,116	-11.3	1,625,402	1,450,403
Wilmington.....	2,120,595	1,763,628	+20.3	1,373,121	1,570,190
Wilkes-Barre.....	1,413,919	1,394,042	+1.4	1,544,977	1,051,994
Wheeling.....	2,293,651	2,387,961	-3.9	1,778,122	1,380,303
Lancaster.....	1,473,015	1,639,554	-4.3	1,544,977	1,051,994
Trenton.....	1,765,333	2,108,948	-16.3	1,778,122	1,380,303
York.....	800,058	925,429	-4.1	985,172	883,353
Greensburg.....	1,010,033	1,037,395	-2.6	881,032	853,672
Binghamton.....	747,400	702,500	+6.4	625,500	644,700
Albany.....	739,306	645,942	+15.0	422,487	550,885
Albany.....	641,083	656,571	-2.4	493,443	482,893
Chester.....	710,355	619,969	+14.7	485,181	567,456
Montclair.....	419,849	411,040	+2.0		
Total Middle.....	\$2,073,985,352	\$2,191,454,572	-5.4	\$2,185,793,758	\$2,018,429,889
Boston.....	154,824,932	156,354,139	-1.0	174,891,199	166,353,351
Providence.....	7,770,200	8,503,000	-8.3	8,255,800	8,270,820
Hartford.....	5,213,740	4,873,400	+7.0	4,680,191	4,533,164
New Haven.....	2,990,507	2,962,298	+0.9	3,335,128	2,840,628
Springfield.....	2,610,507	2,750,440	-5.1	2,701,631	2,196,771
Portland.....	1,999,090	1,769,607	+13.6	1,908,986	1,717,679
Worcester.....	2,812,595	2,813,301	-0.02	2,405,151	2,620,187
Fall River.....	1,303,092	1,277,623	+6.7	1,115,195	1,037,802
New Bedford.....	1,194,623	1,004,791	+18.9	960,785	1,267,364
Holyoke.....	623,171	597,589	+4.4	589,756	532,581
Lowell.....	749,120	612,957	+22.3	635,515	564,353
Bangor.....	436,428	429,368	+1.6	427,940	378,307
Tot. New Eng.....	\$182,588,104	\$183,999,442	-0.8	\$201,847,247	\$192,002,987

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

### Clearings at—

Week ending March 14.

Clearings at—	1914.	1913.	Inc. or Dec.	1912.	1911.
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Chicago.....	358,384,421	331,095,711	+8.2	292,245,748	272,321,595
Cincinnati.....	26,974,550	26,625,250	+1.3	25,469,750	25,131,350
Cleveland.....	23,286,951	22,898,221	+1.7	18,692,394	18,609,450
Detroit.....	26,847,698	24,875,033	+7.9	20,123,604	18,171,010
Milwaukee.....	16,316,025	14,735,811	+10.7	14,725,460	13,803,291
Indianapolis.....	7,622,615	8,366,414	-8.9	8,254,483	8,674,711
Columbus.....	7,754,600	6,377,500	+21.6	5,987,900	6,953,100
Toledo.....	6,122,470	6,154,012	-0.4	5,109,519	5,628,120
Peoria.....	4,285,230	3,915,253	+9.5	3,872,925	2,981,960
Grand Rapids.....	3,231,870	3,258,151	-1.1	2,918,698	2,675,291
Dayton.....	2,282,193	2,136,084	+6.4	2,201,436	2,015,141
Evansville.....	1,228,618	1,262,247	-2.7	1,134,207	1,220,357
Kalamazoo.....	615,484	802,905	-23.3	705,401	801,184
Springfield, Ill.....	1,319,086	1,322,694	-0.3	1,372,912	1,290,332
Fort Wayne.....	1,195,988	1,259,914	-7.3	987,159	931,926
Lexington.....	858,045	1,347,539	-36.1	1,513,232	1,232,026
Rockford.....	1,308,490	1,304,769	+4.9	1,289,456	949,193
Akron.....	1,416,000	1,909,000	-28.1	1,419,000	881,300
Bloomington.....	910,152	959,862	-5.2	794,754	747,863
Quincy.....	1,370,348	1,199,569	+14.3	844,594	704,011
Youngstown.....	1,693,729	1,756,301	-3.6	1,683,802	1,104,475
Canton.....	1,546,482	1,563,976	-1.1	1,278,642	1,108,294
Springfield, O.....	809,291	706,267	+14.6	556,989	589,506
South Bend.....	609,301	577,673	+5.5	570,036	563,034
Mansfield.....	495,165	510,295	-2.9	403,895	394,228
Decatur.....	708,157	608,241	+16.4	562,083	372,752
Danville.....	475,000	451,088	-5.7	592,764	481,584
Jackson.....	433,891	431,639	-0.3	493,510	420,000
Jacksonville, Ill.....	433,078	389,002	+11.3	358,313	333,813
Lima.....	452,978	427,161	+6.1	432,465	364,187
Lansing.....	497,718	527,370	-5.6	533,037	423,174
Owensboro.....	518,662	613,449	-51.4	473,689	442,920
Ann Arbor.....	254,239	209,219	+21.5	178,190	169,182
Adrian.....	87,613	46,893	+86.8	26,836	50,496
Tot. Mid. West.....	502,411,138	470,874,249	+6.7	417,710,491	392,669,969
San Francisco.....	47,547,783	52,251,455	-9.0	50,463,243	47,823,877
Los Angeles.....	26,250,631	25,021,214	+4.9	23,343,741	18,553,837
Seattle.....	15,168,275	15,839,590	+0.6	14,253,642	12,311,103
Portland.....	11,706,038	15,143,106	-22.7	15,764,694	13,594,057
Salt Lake City.....	5,930,932	5,808,133	+2.1	7,390,260	5,361,377
Spokane.....	4,203,031	4,108,293	+2.3	4,320,634	4,731,427
Tacoma.....	2,833,773	3,587,116	-20.6	3,775,600	4,250,086
Oakland.....	3,614,751	4,251,768	-14.3	3,651,313	3,299,770
Sacramento.....	2,030,365	2,130,740	-4.7	1,636,585	1,494,247
San Diego.....	2,676,013	3,407,216	-21.5	3,029,265	1,705,854
San Jose.....	626,080	727,419	-13.9	562,030	426,835
Stockton.....	883,219	965,158	-8.5	708,948	618,04
Fresno.....	1,031,151	1,038,853	-0.3	928,846	745,31
Pasadena.....	1,095,817	1,182,507	-7.0	869,510	923,13
North Yakima.....	415,000	424,058	-2.1	470,022	470,213
Reno.....	210,264	244,408	-14.0	222,842	242,065
Total Pacific.....	129,243,153	134,089,394	-5.9	131,279,059	116,583,367
Kansas City.....	54,517,622	55,829,083	-2.4	47,347,038	50,797,756
Minneapolis.....	24,835,239	23,336,085	+6.4	20,419,640	18,828,544
Omaha.....	19,562,699	18,875,076	+3.6	15,664,911	10,489,930
St. Paul.....	11,017,140	9,388,966	+17.3	10,632,513	10,679,727
Denver.....	8,231,009	8,819,567	-6.7	8,850,368	8,369,026
St. Joseph.....	9,327,052	10,159,011	-8.3	9,370,655	8,573,843
Des Moines.....	7,277,810	5,973,711	+21.9	5,061,674	4,400,000
Sioux City.....	4,527,721	4,101,125	+10.4	3,241,046	3,024,657
Wichita.....	3,354,144	3,164,311	+6.0	3,013,220	3,075,109
Duluth.....	2,827,708	3,207,264	-11.9	2,624,602	2,141,004
Lincoln.....	2,248,145	2,040,633	+10.2	1,608,073	1,679,797
Davenport.....	1,929,277	1,675,000	+15.2	1,398,573	1,407,889
Topeka.....	1,914,726	1,925,879	-0.6	1,455,892	1,560,889
Cedar Rapids.....	2,344,630	2,115,841	+10.8	1,615,403	1,408,621
Fargo.....	657,829	710,203	-7.5	1,020,212	869,239
Colorado Springs.....	673,055	718,507	-6.3	730,577	641,743
Pueblo.....	703,365	677,190	+3.8	649,662	608,788
Waterloo.....	509,373	396,937	+28.5	337,008	317,390
Waterloo.....	1,967,259	2,190,821	-10.2	1,441,447	1,605,764
Helena.....	885,079	1,063,743	-16.0	790,248	1,031,458
Billings.....	368,447	337,828	+9.1	230,454	101,686
Hastings.....	195,000	178,560	+9.2	148,912	176,418
Aberdeen.....	540,092	322,859	+67.3	333,677	346,041
Tot. 6th. West.....	160,917,414	167,197,350	+2.4	137,785,844	138,430,339
St. Louis.....	83,989,275	81,671,421	+2.8	77,148,351	74,403,445
New Orleans.....	17,933,869	16,481,685	+8.8	20,109,100	18,134,039
Louisville.....	14,475,464	14,728,762	-1.7	14,355,091	14,247,505
Houston.....	9,000,000	10,933,937	-17.7		
Galveston.....	9,645,600	10,195,500	-5.4	9,300,000	9,556,500
Richmond.....	8,360,139	8,600,000	-2.8	8,137,984	7,356,428
Fort Worth.....	7,916,633	8,447,522	-6.3	6,638,738	5,479,876
Atlanta.....	10,628,364	14,764,425	+8.6	14,103,244	12,285,802
Memphis.....	9,065,646	8,366,899	+8.3	7,615,103	7,212,942
Savannah.....	4,100,054	4,243,485	-3.4	5,688,035	3,973,358
Nashville.....	7,466,771	7,880,673	-5.3	5,342,790	3,958,916
Norfolk.....	4,019,799	3,799,726	+6.8	3,303,885	2,820,580
Birmingham.....	1,950,535	3,403,669	-42.7	2,836,721	2,467,213
Augusta.....	2,304,016	2,199,322	+4.2	1,741,991	2,176,171
Knoxville.....	2,049,520	1,688,782	+21.2	1,504,022	1,761,555
Jacksonville.....	3,749,346	4,109,366	-8.6	3,534,411	3,208,812
Chattanooga.....	2,769,307	3,053,593	-9.0	2,338,491	1,925,925
Little Rock.....	2,633,324	3,393,098	-9.9	2,661,145	1,903,854
Mobile.....	1,263,930	1,244,671	+1.5	1,432,940	1,586,564
Charleston.....	2,352,218	1,711,742	+37.4	1,966,247	1,532,577
Oklahoma.....	2,191,594	1,600,651	+37.0	1,612,694	2,223,282
Macon.....	3,642,212	3,621,987	+3.4	4,100,000	3,101,962
Anstio.....	8,244,589	3,176,129	+159.6	4,281,657	2,706,434
Vietsburg.....	308,944	306,349	+0.8	360,979	289,000
Jackson.....	600,834	437,321	+37.3	441,600	500,000
Tulsa.....	1,813,941	938,262	+93.3	647,790	700,800
Muskogee.....	911,418	775,273	+17.6	838,675	738,976
Meridian.....	392,000	400,000	-2.0	254,803	299,492
Total Southern.....	229,150,931	221,045,903	+3.7	201,239,214	183,862,182
Total all.....	3,275,296,592	3,358,498,794	-2.5	3,276,661,113	3,041,878,734
Outside N. Y.....	1,481,632,008	1,472,200,537	+0.7	1,380,802,771	1,306,166,131

### OUR RAILWAY EARNINGS ISSUE.

We send to our subscribers to-day the March number of our "Railway Earnings" Section. In this publication we give the figures of earnings and expenses for the latest month of every operating steam railroad in the United States required to file monthly returns with the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington.

This Earnings Supplement also contains the companies' own statement where these differ from the Commerce returns or give fixed charges in addition to earnings, or where they have a fiscal year different from the June 30 year, as is the case with the New York Central Lines, the Pennsylvania RR., and others.

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The bill to create an Inter-State Trade Commission of three made its appearance this week, the new body to replace the Bureau of Corporations and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Corporations. We print the bill in full on a subsequent page. If a corporation is in commerce and is not already subject to Acts regulative of commerce; and if, by itself or in conjunction with others so far affiliated with it as to "constitute substantially a business unit," it has a capital of at least five millions, it becomes subject to this Commission. Or if, while having a less capital, it belongs to any class of corporations which the Commission may "designate" (sic), then it comes under control. As the Commission "may from time to time make rules and regulations and classifications of corporations for carrying out the provisions of this Act," it seems clear that all corporations which are bad and dangerous by having five millions of capital are to be supervised and the Commission can change this line of demarcation between bad and good at any time.

The Commission may require of every corporation information and records without limit; it may also require such special reports as it desires; and it may prescribe the system of annual reports. Neglect to furnish any information demanded is punishable at \$100 per day. A heavy penalty is provided for making public any information obtained without permission from the Commission, but that body may make public "reports made after investigation." On direction by the President, the Attorney-General, or either branch of Congress, the Commission "shall" investigate to aid in ascertaining whether or not the corporation investigated is violating the Acts relating to restraint of trade.

A fisherman who is at the water for profit, or possibly for amusement only, might throw back a little fish which he hooked while aiming for either whales or tarpons. But this corporation-fishing is to be done with a drag. It undeniably violates the most ancient and fundamental rule of civilized jurisprudence, that innocence is always to be presumed and the entire burden of establishing the contrary rests upon the accuser. It seems to be counter to the rule that no person shall be required to testify against himself. It seems inconsistent with the Fourth Amendment, which declares immunity of person and property in respect to search and seizure, except with distinct qualifications as stated. It points to establishing a permanent Inquisition, with liability to unlimited abuse, and the idea itself is an abuse. It proposes to suspect, with or without cause; to pun-

ish, in advance of evidence, by a disturbing process of searching for evidence; to go about "smelling for rats," and to violate personal rights and privacy in doing so.

Is the country ready to set up such a body as this bill proposes? If so, can any sane person imagine that trade or industry will be stimulated to more activity and aided to more success by it? Will not timidity of capital, depression of business and complaints of the unemployed be increased by it? Can general prosperity co-exist with an espionage which belongs only to ancient despotisms?

Mr. B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the St. Louis & San Francisco RR., has suggested to the head of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House at Washington, in response to a request for his views, that a sort of partnership with the railroads be entered into by the Government, and he says that he advocated co-operation between Government and railroads fourteen years ago. Closer co-operation, he thinks, would lead to cheaper money for the railroads for their necessary purposes, and would, therefore, enable a more economical operation.

That the price of money is a factor in transportation cost as truly as the price of coal, is a simple fact; that a reduction of  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  annually in the interest on 11,000 millions of funded debt would be an annual saving of 165 millions, practically, in the cost of transportation, is a matter of simple arithmetic; but how any closer control of transportation by Government is to lower interest rates for railroads is not clear. The rate exacted by the private investor, always a selfish and calculating person (though he may declaim against railroads and demand interventions against them), depends upon his view of the comparative safety and profitableness of the loan. At present railway credit is depressed in very considerable part because the hand of Government lies so heavily upon railroads, and the disposition of Government, supposedly representing the people, is so severe towards them; the natural deduction is that to relax the Governmental grasp, rather than to increase it, would help their credit.

Mr. Yoakum's estimate that development of the country in the next thirty years, on the basis of the past, will require 193,000 miles of new road, costing some 12,000 millions at \$60,000 a mile, and that the hoped-for saving of  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  on the interest rate would mean a saving of 180 millions in operating costs, re-emphasizes the seriousness of the situation but does not argue in favor of his suggested remedy. Possibly "a quasi-co-partnership, without risk or cost to the Government, might be established through a Federal license or charter, involving a profit-sharing plan for such inter-State railroads as prefer to operate under a Federal charter." But how could this "tend to increase investments in railroad properties and continue to encourage that strong individual initiative force" which has built up the country? As for providing in advance for distributing profits to the various communities served, for highway purposes, what better outlook can there be for profits at all, unless through acceptance of lower interest by investors, and how can they be induced to make any concession unless the country is to formally guarantee railway loans and take care of losses as well as profits? Suppose this result would surely follow, how much would this plan be short of the operation and ownership towards which the country is unmis-



takably drifting? Why not unshackle the railroads instead of guaranteeing that oppression shall not quite crush them?

The final cotton-ginning report for the season of 1913-14, issued yesterday, gives official confirmation to views frequently expressed that the yield from last spring's planting (including linters) would not fall very much below 14¾ million bales, and thus proves the estimate of the Department of Agriculture, made public last December, to have been quite a little under the mark. As now issued the Census Bureau's report does not include linters, but as they were given in a separate statement put out on Thursday the aggregate year's growth is easily arrived at. It turns out to have been 14,594,000 running bales, a production second only to that of 1911-12, below which it falls about 1½ million bales. Specifically, the Bureau announces the yield as 13,964,981 bales cotton, which includes an estimate of 29,267 bales to cover the amount expected to be ginned from Mar. 1 (the date to which the report is brought down) to the end of the season; and the aggregate of linters obtained is stated at 629,019 bales, of which 55,638 bales is an approximation of the amount to be secured after the date of the report. The Department of Agriculture's December estimate was 13,677,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross each (excluding linters), or 287,981 bales less than the Bureau's total as given above; but the average weight of the bales marketed, according to this latest report, is 505.8 lbs., making the 13,964,981 bales equivalent to 14,127,356 bales of 500 lbs. each. Consequently the Bureau's aggregate really exceeds that of the Department by almost ½ a million bales. Comparing the 1913-14 ginning with that of 1912-13, it is seen that practically all States except Texas and Oklahoma (where drought cut the crop short) and North Carolina show increases, with the gain notably large in Georgia. There is no reason to doubt that with a yield of 14¾ million bales there will be more than enough cotton to meet all consumptive requirements. In fact, with the East Indian crop larger than a year ago, a pretty fair addition at the close of August to the surplus stock as it stood Sept. 1 last seems assured.

Building construction operations in the United States during February 1914, while conspicuously active in some localities, were comparatively dull in others and in the aggregate of lesser magnitude than for the same month of either 1913 or 1912, a situation due primarily to the slackening in general business, but partially ascribable to weather conditions. The latest statement is one of decided contrasts, a lack of snap, amounting almost to cessation of operations, being noticeable at some important points and practically abnormal activity at others. Greater New York furnishes a conspicuous example of a let-up in activity. Following the large operations of 1912, much less was done in 1913 and thus far in 1914 a further shrinkage is noticeable, with the situation least favorable in Manhattan and Bronx boroughs. On the other hand, a number of cities in the West and South arranged in February for the expenditure of from double to over 20 times the amount which the permits issued in the month of 1913 called for.

Our February compilation includes returns from 150 cities and indicates a prospective outlay for construction work of \$50,736,305, against \$60,-

825,875 in 1913, or a decrease of 16.6%, and there is a loss of nearly 8% contrasted with 1912. The result for Greater New York is considerably under that for the month of last year, reaching \$8,257,113, against \$15,176,394, with all boroughs except Brooklyn sharing in the decrease and Manhattan showing a total of only 2¾ million dollars, against over 9 millions. Outside of this city the estimated expenditures under the permits issued aggregate \$42,478,892, against \$45,650,481 and about 427½ millions in 1912. As arranged by us in groups, the cities of the Middle section (exclusive of New York) collectively exhibit an increase in outlay, as compared with a year ago and the same is true of the West and Far West, but New England, the South and the Pacific Slope show quite large decreases.

Among the individual cities most conspicuous for diminution in activity, as contrasted with last year, may be mentioned Boston, with a total of \$2,643,762, against \$5,432,958; St. Louis, \$908,083 and \$1,995,252; Seattle, \$553,395 and \$1,468,560; Birmingham, \$216,455 and \$1,367,333; and Dayton, \$46,270 and \$1,946,760. On the other hand, many heavy gains are to be seen in the compilation. For instance, Detroit contracts call for the outlay of \$3,020,850, against only \$1,567,790 a year ago.; Pittsburgh, \$2,010,568, against \$769,161; San Francisco, \$2,272,913 and \$1,298,450, and Kansas City, \$1,053,950 and \$488,000.

For the two months of 1914 the aggregate estimated expenditure at the 150 cities reaches \$100,951,172, against \$116,450,157 in 1913 and \$103,439,298 in 1912, Greater New York's portion of the total being 17¾ millions, 26½ millions and 25¼ millions respectively. Outside of New York this year's aggregate is 83¼ millions, which contrasts with 90 millions last year and 78¼ millions in 1912.

Canadian building operations for February make much the same kind of an exhibit as for January—a diminution in activity, as compared with the previous year—with the situation least favorable in the Western Provinces. The total estimated outlay at 17 cities located in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia is only \$1,634,409, against \$3,051,044 for the month in 1913, with such municipalities as Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Vancouver and Victoria most largely responsible for the decline. In the East the comparison for 23 cities is between \$2,523,587 and \$3,032,697, the drop being traceable to declining operations at Montreal and Toronto, although at some other points less is being done than a year ago. For the two months of 1914 the aggregate expenditure arranged for in the West is barely 3 million dollars and in the East 4¾ millions, or a total of only \$7,769,866 for the 40 cities, as against \$12,129,281 in 1913 and \$10,719,610 in 1912.

The official immigration bulletin for the opening month of the new calendar year (January 1914) indicates that the total of incoming aliens was only a little smaller than for the corresponding period of 1913 and greater than in either 1912 or 1911. At the same time, however, the efflux of steerage passengers (largely to the mother countries of Southern Europe) was so much heavier than usual, induced primarily by lack of employment here, that instead of a gain in foreign-born population, as a result of these opposing movements there was a rather large net outflow. It is true that in January 1913

there was also a net loss, but this was small, and in recent preceding years there were more or less important gains. Specifically, the number of aliens who passed inspection at the various ports of the country in January this year was 53,150 (made up of 44,708 immigrants and 8,442, non-immigrants), but the aggregate of departures, quite equally divided between emigrant and non-emigrant aliens, was no less than 69,218. In 1913 the arrivals were 55,235 and the outflow was 57,035, but in 1912 there was a net addition of 15,614 and in 1911 of 12,829. For the seven months of the fiscal year 1913-14 (July 1 to January 31), however, the arrivals were in excess of the similar period of any earlier year, and, moreover, notwithstanding a more than normal outflow, the net gain in foreign-born population established a new high record. In other words, an inflow of 883,894 was offset to the extent of 384,082 by departures, leaving a net influx of 499,812, which compares with 311,426 for the seven months of 1912-13 and with 467,451 in 1906-07.

Germane to this subject of immigration, it is to be noted that efforts are still making in the National Legislature to change and presumably improve the laws and regulations under which aliens are admitted into the country. The literacy test, and apparently with reason, is the stumbling block in the pending bill (the Burnett) and especially as President Wilson is stated to have recently made it clear that he stands firmly against that feature. But despite the President's opposition, and the consequent possibility of a veto, the literacy test remains in the Burnett Immigration Bill as reported by the Immigration Committee to the Senate. It is to be hoped that the literacy feature of the bill will be modified before it is put upon final passage, as in its present shape it will bar out many who at this juncture would constitute a very desirable class of immigrants—those who would go to the farms, where help is greatly needed in extending our crop-producing area.

Gaston Calmette, editor of the "Figaro" of Paris and one of the best known journalists in France, was shot on Monday afternoon by Mme. Henriette Caillaux, wife of Joseph Caillaux, the Minister of Finance. M. Calmette died about midnight. He had been conducting a vigorous political campaign against the Minister of Finance, denouncing the latter as corrupt, and the motive of the murderess apparently was a dramatic attempt to aid her husband. The newspapers since the occurrence have published many conflicting reports. Some have attempted to show that Mme. Caillaux, instead of acting for her husband, was endeavoring to avenge attacks upon herself contained in letters published in the "Figaro." These, however, are matters of mere personal detail. The important point is that the Minister of Finance immediately resigned from the Cabinet and was followed by Ernest Monis, Minister of Marine. Both resignations were accepted and the Cabinet was reorganized, Rene Renoult, formerly Minister of the Interior, taking the Finance portfolio, while Louis J. Malvy, Minister of Commerce, succeeded M. Renoult as the Minister of the Interior, the position thus made vacant being filled by Raoul Peret, Under-Secretary of the Interior. It was after the reorganization that the Minister of Marine, Ernest Monis, resigned. M. Monis was succeeded by Senator Gauthier as Min-

ister of Marine. Dispatches from Paris state that M. Monis withdrew from the Cabinet reluctantly and only after several of his colleagues had intimated that he must resign or they would do so. His resignation was a natural result of the political excitement caused by the developments just outlined. It followed statements made in the Chamber of Deputies that while he had been Premier he had exerted powerful influence on the Public Prosecutor, Victor Fabre, to postpone the trial of Henri Rochette, who was alleged to have swindled the public out of sums estimated to aggregate \$20,000,000 by fraudulent company promotions. Rochette disappeared while out on bail. We refer more at length in a subsequent column to the probabilities connected with this week's developments in Paris. As the French national elections are to be held on April 26, it seems improbable that any political crisis will be faced before that date.

Instead of calming down, the excitement in England over the position of the Ulster counties under the Home Rule Bill has finally reached what apparently is a serious crisis. The Ulster leaders have rejected the proposed concessions of Premier Asquith for a delay of six years before Ulster shall be included in the operation of the proposed new law. Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, formally rejected the offer of exclusion of the counties in a speech in Parliament on Thursday. As an alternative he suggested that the question be permitted to go to a referendum, and if the country decided in favor of the Government's proposals, he had, he said, Lord Lansdowne's assurance that the House of Lords would offer no impediment to carrying out the will of the people. Premier Asquith declared the proposition impracticable. The Government, he said, stood by their new suggestion. If these were rejected, the Government was quite content with the bill as it stood. Mr. Law concluded his speech with the following significant words: "What about the army? If it is only a question of disorder, the army will and ought to obey. But if it is a question of civil war, the soldiers are citizens like the rest of the people. The army will be divided, and that force will be destroyed on which we depend for our national safety." Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, dramatically left the House of Commons and started for Belfast, where he was received with great enthusiasm and revolver salutes. His object, it is reported, is to use his personal influence to prevent an outbreak of the Ulstermen pending further possible negotiations. Reports have been circulated, but have been denied, that warrants have been drawn up for the arrest of Sir Edward Carson and other Ulster leaders. It is evident that the crisis is close at hand in a situation that has been smoldering for months.

So far as affairs in Mexico are concerned, outside action of all kinds seems to be awaiting the result of the conflict between the Federal and the Constitutionalist troops at Torreon. Conflicting reports are current as to recent military developments in the vicinity of that city. Some press accounts declare that Villa's troops have suffered a severe defeat. The only definite statement appears to be the following characteristic dispatch from Villa received on Thursday by a number of his friends at the Juarez race track: "Play all of your money on me win at Torreon and that by March 31st." The



message was sent from Yermo station near Escalon. The rebel leader used the railroad telegraph, and his message was the first that had been received in three days giving any real information about his plans or his movements south of Chihuahua. There seems, nevertheless, a better feeling at Washington regarding Mexican prospects. Early in the week it was reported from Mexico City that Huerta, forced by the increasing seriousness of the situation in Mexico from the financial standpoint, was ready to resume the negotiations with John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, which were broken off in August. Press dispatches stated that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jose Lopez Portillo y Rojas, had been directed to reopen unofficial diplomatic exchanges with Mr. Lind and had immediately proceeded to Vera Cruz and had a two-hours' conference with the latter. No report has yet been made regarding the death of Benton, the British subject, though rumors are current that the British subject was stabbed to death in Villa's office and that the alleged court-martial and its supposed records were entirely fraudulent.

London has not reported any substantial degree of activity or improvement in its security markets. The revenue collections have produced some slight pressure in the money situation, but this has not been reflected in the bill market and it is undoubtedly a temporary matter. Usually well-informed correspondents appear quite certain that April will witness the beginning of a protracted period of monetary ease at the British centre. The London stock markets have been upset to some extent by the political and financial developments in Paris resulting from the assassination of Gaston Calmette editor of the "Figaro", by Mme. Caillaux, wife of the French Minister of Finance. The home political situation, too, has resulted in increased strain, owing to the tense conditions that have been reached in the protest of the Ulster counties against being included in the operation of the Irish Home Rule Bill. While there is undoubtedly great excitement in the United Kingdom over this intense controversy, it is difficult at this distance to really appreciate that the situation contains a threat of civil war. Indeed, the fact (as noted by one correspondent) that Ulster securities have gradually appreciated in value since the year began seems to suggest the presence of a substantial degree of hysteria in the excitement that unquestionably exists. There has been an almost complete suspension in the applications by the large British issuing houses for new capital, which is explained by the temporary pressure on the money market that we have already referred to. Brazilian and Mexican securities have ruled rather firmer. Russian stocks, too, are showing some firmness, which is, however, clearly traceable to manipulation, and it is predicted that there will be a highly speculative interest promoted in these securities before they are finally deserted by their sponsors.

British Consols, which closed at  $75\frac{1}{4}$  a week ago, had declined to 74 9-16 on Thursday, but closed last evening at an improvement to 74 13-16, owing to reports of additional concessions by the Government in the Ulster controversy, which, however, proved to be without foundation. London & Northwestern R.R., which closed a week ago at  $130\frac{3}{4}$ , closed yesterday at  $129\frac{1}{4}$ . The Great Western finished last evening at  $112\frac{3}{4}$ , which compares with 114 a week ago. State se-

curities seem to have been well maintained. Bulgarian 6s closed 1 point higher at 101, while Greek Monopoly 4s have regained the 2 points lost last week; they closed at 52. German Imperial 3s remain unchanged at 77, while Chinese 4s are  $\frac{1}{2}$  point higher at  $101\frac{1}{2}$ . Russian 4s are without alteration from  $88\frac{1}{2}$ , and Servian Unified 4s remain without change, closing at  $78\frac{1}{2}$ . Money in London closed last evening at  $2\frac{1}{4}$  @  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ , which compares with 2% a week ago. The Bank of England on Thursday fulfilled expectations by declaring a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 10% per annum. This follows a period of 9% dividends for a full decade.

The most severe reaction in the demands upon the new-capital market in London is in foreign investments. It has not been so distinct in smaller classes of home industrial offerings. The results of recent offerings as reported by cable fully explained this situation. The Vancouver City loan, for instance, proves to have been even more unsuccessful than was reported at the close of last week, the underwriters having been compelled to take 86% of the full amount. Revised figures of the £1,000,000 part of the Budapest 4 $\frac{1}{2}\%$  loan which was offered in London at 89 state it was only subscribed to the extent of 12% by the public. As a significant contrast to these failures it may be mentioned that an issue of £300,000 by Harrods Stores on account of the increased requirements of its Buenos Ayres requirements was subscribed threefold. The week's new offerings include an issue of £5,000,000 Argentine Government treasury bills, which were sold on the basis of 5% plus  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  commission. This is the first part of an offering of a £10,000,000 loan that the Argentine Government has arranged with the Barings. The proceeds of this sale have already been represented by quite active shipments of gold from London to the Argentine, and intimations have been current that arrangements are in process of negotiation for a considerable shipment of the precious metal from New York to Buenos Ayres on London account. Definite confirmation of these negotiations is not yet available. At this date last year active shipments of gold from New York to Buenos Ayres on European account were in progress. A Tasmanian loan is being offered in London this week, but recent poor showings of similar colonial issues have provided a rather unfavorable reception for it. The new offering consists of £1,500,000 in 4 per cents at 99. It is reported that a Queensland issue and also a £3,000,000 3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$  Sudan loan are pending.

The financial markets in Paris have responded to a remarkably limited extent to the unsettled political situation which we describe more in detail in a preceding column. The Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux, whose wife assassinated the editor of the "Figaro", at once resigned from the Cabinet and was succeeded by Rene Renoult, who previously was Minister of the Interior. The slight influence of the retirement from the portfolio of Finance by M. Caillaux is not difficult to understand. The Finance Minister may be regarded as the creator, not the creature, of the entire Cabinet. He had been the leader of the financial revolt from the Barthou Ministry. But, while throwing over the elaborate plans of his predecessor, M. Caillaux has been entirely unable himself to carry through his substitute proposals. Instead of issuing a new National loan, he

proposed to obtain much needed revenues by separate taxes, one, for instance, on wealth, another on income. Both of these methods with their inquisitorial features, are repugnant to French ideas of fiscal privacy, and were promptly shelved by the French Senate. M. Caillaux's final public proposal was for a moderate issue of rentes, to be subject to tax. This is being firmly opposed in the Senate. It was, it will be recalled, on its refusal to tax the proposed new issues of rentes that the Barthou Ministry fell. Of course it is not impossible that as the Doumergue Ministry has been reorganized that the new Minister of Finance will attempt to carry out M. Caillaux's proposals as Government measures. This would account for a more pronounced influence on the financial situation not having accompanied M. Caillaux's retirement. But, undoubtedly greater importance should, we believe, be attached to the fact that the general elections in France are so close at hand that very little serious attention is being paid to what the reorganized Ministry may or may not attempt to carry out. An additional explanation of the failure of the assassination to more generally affect the French markets is contained in the severe storm which interfered with wire communication. On Tuesday, for instance, the telegraph offices in Paris announced that the wires between that centre and Berlin, Amsterdam and Brussels were down. Much of the Stock Exchange business between Paris and London was conducted by way of New York. With the complete postponement of new financial issues in Paris even of a minor character during this week's excitement, money has not unnaturally accumulated and quotations for call accommodation are more or less nominal at 2%, which represents an advance of  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  for the week. French rentes finished at 86.82½ francs, which compares with 88.05 francs last week. This large decline is rather suggestive of the real strain lying underneath the superficial calmness.

Advices cabled from Berlin declare that that centre has been surfeited with new securities and that a period of rest is necessary for the accumulation of new investment capital. The tendency at the German market is to take a rather pessimistic view of the outlook. The renewal of loose war-talk over German-Russo relations has been one source, though this seems to be fading, as it well deserves to do. The North Atlantic steamship situation has again become rather unsettling, though without open rupture. The fact that an increased dividend by the North German Lloyd failed to stimulate steamship shares produced disappointment. An easier money situation is predicted in well informed German banking circles, to begin early in April. Money in Berlin closed at  $2\frac{3}{8}\%$  at  $2\frac{1}{8}\%$ , which compares with  $3\frac{3}{8}\%$  a week ago.

In Amsterdam there has been considerable activity in the distribution of new capital issues. Dutch investors participated quite freely in the recent Russian Railway loan, the Chilean loan and the Hungarian loan, besides a large number of issues by Dutch municipalities and railway and industrial concerns.

None of the European banks has changed its official rate of discount this week. The Bank of Bengal on Thursday announced a reduction of 1%, to 6%,

in its official basis. Private bank rates in London have again ruled easier, notwithstanding the evidence of some temporary pressure in money. They closed  $2\frac{1}{4}\%$  for short bills, against  $2\frac{3}{8}\%$  last week, and  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  for long bills, against  $2\frac{1}{4}\%$  a week ago. The private bank rate in Paris is still maintained by the banking combination without change from  $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ , although there is slight difficulty of obtaining a fractional concession where particularly attractive bills are offered. Berlin closed  $\frac{1}{8}\%$  lower at  $3\frac{1}{8}\%$ . Vienna is  $\frac{1}{4}\%$  higher at  $3\frac{3}{8}\%$ , Brussels remains at  $3\frac{3}{8}\%$  and Amsterdam is  $\frac{3}{8}\%$  lower at  $3\frac{1}{8}\%$ . Official rates at the leading foreign centres are: London, 3%; Paris,  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; Berlin, 4%; Vienna, 4%; Brussels, 4%, and Amsterdam, 4%.

In this week's return, the Bank of England reports a loss of £472,056 in gold coin and bullion holdings and of £669,000 in the total reserve. The proportion of reserve to liabilities shows a sharp reduction to 45.92%, against 49.09% last week, and compares with 40.46% a year ago. The feature of the statement is the further increase in public deposits of £2,505,000, representing, as has been the case for several weeks, the deposits of public revenues that are now being actively collected. Other deposits increased £525,000. The Bank also reported the large increase in loans of £3,703,000. It now holds in bullion £41,170,028. This compares with £36,862,105 in 1913 and £38,337,559 in 1912. The reserve aggregates £31,185,000. One year ago the total was £26,828,000 and in 1912 £28,736,859. Outstanding circulation is £28,434,000, which does not differ materially from the figures of the last two years. Public deposits are £27,448,000. In 1913 the total was £25,627,000 and in 1912 £24,997,010. The increase in loans brings the aggregate up to £43,818,000. One year ago the figures were £44,822,000 and in 1912 £41,899,367. Our special correspondent furnishes the following details by cable of the gold movement into and out of the Bank for the Bank week: Imports, nil; exports, £445,000 (of which £400,000 to Argentina, £40,000 to Java and £5,000 to Gibraltar), and shipments of £27,000 net to the interior of Great Britain.

The Bank of France this week records an expansion of 11,164,000 francs in its gold item and a decrease of 3,158,000 francs in silver. Note circulation decreased 10,025,000 francs, treasury deposits were reduced 19,400,000 francs and advances show a contraction of 6,125,000 francs. General deposits increased 36,000,000 francs and bills discounted are larger by 16,200,000 francs. The bank's gold item now stands at 3,614,114,000 francs. One year ago it was 3,215,947,000 francs and in 1912 3,245,750,000 francs. The silver stock of 639,742,000 francs compares with 612,188,000 francs one year ago and 801,350,000 francs in the year preceding. Circulation is still well ahead of earlier years, amounting to 5,803,309,000 francs, against 5,642,759,465 francs in 1913 and 5,238,618,645 francs in 1912. Discounts aggregate 1,396,000,000 francs, against 1,628,570,960 francs in 1913 and 1,137,476,337 francs in 1912.

The Imperial Bank of Germany reports an increase of 18,369,000 marks for the week in gold and of 33,490,000 marks in total cash, including gold. There was a decrease in circulation of 61,799,000 marks and



of 19,850,000 marks in treasury bills. Deposits indicated an expansion of 61,162,000 marks. Loans are 4,001,000 marks lower and discounts 16,786,000 marks smaller. The cash holdings of the bank at 1,710,180,000 marks are almost 500,000,000 marks greater than one year ago, when they stood at 1,217,920,000 marks. At this date in 1912 they were 1,237,240,000 marks. A correspondingly favorable showing is made when we combine loans and discounts, the aggregate of these items being only 949,734,000 marks, which compares with 1,295,440,000 marks in 1913 and 1,144,220,000 marks in 1912. Circulation aggregates 1,795,082,000 marks, against 1,774,660,000 marks one year ago and 1,528,000,000 marks in 1912.

In the absence of improved demand from any important source, the local money market has developed additional ease. Quotations indicate fractional concessions by lenders at the close. Banks evidently are not competing by means of attractive rates in their efforts to place call money. New York exchange in Montreal is at the gold point, closing last evening at 78½¢. per \$1,000 premium. In a moderate way a steady movement of the precious metal from the Canadian centre to New York is under way. A better demand for commercial paper has developed and banks and other large buyers have fractionally modified their discount rates. It is not unlikely that with the approach of the April settlements and the accumulations of funds that are necessary for the dividend and coupon requirements of that month, there may be some temporary advance in money rates during the closing days of March, but there is no reason to believe that any such movement will prove more than temporary. However, borrowers seem to have oversupplied themselves, if anything, with funds and will not be in a position where their demands will be urgent during the next fortnight. When that period has expired there seems encouragement to expect a season of worldwide ease. Correspondents in London and Berlin suggest such prospects for their own centres, and there is equal reason to expect similar results at home. Conditions in this respect are worldwide; they are the results of the more moderate movement of trade and industry which is curtailing the demands of merchants and manufacturers, exporters and importers for banking accommodation. New York banks have this week been returning moderate amounts of Government funds to Washington on behalf of Southern and Western correspondents. These are part of the so-called crop funds with which Secretary McAdoo last autumn supplied the agricultural sections to prevent money strain at that time. There is reason to believe that the Treasury Department will again aid the agricultural sections late in the summer and early autumn should necessity arise. Last Saturday's Clearing-House statement indicated a decrease of \$7,317,000 in the combined loan item of the banks and trust companies in the association. Deposits increased \$5,942,000, which called for an addition of \$1,304,200 to the reserve requirements. Thus, while there was an increase of \$6,644,000 recorded in the cash holdings for the week, the surplus above requirements increased only \$5,339,800 and now aggregates \$23,016,300, which compares with \$9,237,450 one year ago and \$16,985,900 in 1912 at this date. The banks alone reported an increase of \$5,320,000 in cash in

vaults and the trust companies an increase of \$1,324,000.

Referring to call money in detail, rates, as we have already noted, have apparently not been subject to competition. The high figure each day has been 2%, while the lowest on Monday and Tuesday was 1½% and on the remaining days of the week 1¾%. Renewals were at 2% throughout the week until Friday, when a reduction to 1¾% took place. For time money, closing quotations were 2½@3% for 60 days (against 2¾@3% a week ago), 2¾@3% for 90 days (against 3¼%), 3@3¼% for four months (against 3¼@3½%), 3¼@3½% for five months (against 3½%) and 3¼@3½% for six months (against 3¼@3¾%). Loans have been negotiated at 4% for periods extending into the new year. The amounts, however, have been moderate in this respect. Commercial paper has sold at 3¼@4% for 60 and 90 days endorsed bills receivable and for four to six months names of choice character. These are the closing figures, and other names less favorably known finished at 4¼@4½%. Strictly high-grade paper was sold at 3½% for short maturities.

Sterling exchange rates have advanced sharply, though there have been no arrangements actually completed for the exportation of gold. The movement to Paris has evidently ended for the season as London, in view of the easier money situation that is expected to develop at that centre in April, will be able to supply the precious metal, if it is needed, to greater advantage than New York. There still are indefinite reports of negotiations for a movement of gold to the Argentine Republic from New York on London account, which would, of course, be equivalent to the direct shipments to the English market. Of the £620,000 South African bar gold that was offered in the London market on Tuesday, £150,000 was obtained for India; Russia secured the remainder. Towards the close of the week the market developed some irregularity as a result of some selling against early-week speculative purchases. The supply of bills of all descriptions was moderate and the entire market may be said to be largely in a state of balance, awaiting for one thing the clearing of the Ulster situation in England and also of the disturbed political conditions in Paris.

Demand sterling in Paris closed at 25.20 francs, which compares with 25.21 francs a week ago. Berlin London checks closed at 20.43½ marks, which is an advance of ½ pf. for the week. Sterling in Amsterdam, as reported by cable last evening, closed at 12.09¾ guilders, against 12.10 guilders on Friday of last week. Berlin exchange in Paris finished at 123.30 francs, against 123.40 francs a week ago. Mexican exchange on New York closed at 295, against 290 a week ago and Mexican exchange on London closed at 1s. 4½d., against 1s. 5d.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Saturday was firmer for demand and cable transfers, which advanced to 4 8625@4 8635 and 4 8650@4 8660, respectively; sixty days remained unchanged at 4 84@4 8425. On Monday rates ranged within narrow limits, closing firm after a slightly easier tendency during the earlier transactions; demand was still quoted at 4 8625@4 8635 and cable transfers at 4 8650@4 8660, though sixty days advanced to 4 8425@4 8450. An advance of 15 points took place on Tuesday, when demand touched the highest point reached in the current

upward movement—namely 4 8640@4 8650; cable transfers moved up to 4 8665@4 8675 and sixty days to 4 8450@4 8475; the chief influence for the rise was the active buying by large financial interests. On Wednesday a further advance was recorded; demand went up to 4 8660@4 8670 and cable transfers to 4 8685@4 8695; sixty days, however, ruled without change at 4 8450@4 8475. A weaker tone prevailed on Thursday, due for the most part to easier English discounts; demand declined 10 points to 4 8650@4 8660 and cable transfers to 4 8675@4 8685, although sixty day bills held steady at 4 8450@4 8475. On Friday the market ruled dull but firm. Closing quotations were 4 8460@4 8475 for sixty days, 4 8655@4 8665 for demand and 4 8680@4 8690 for cable transfers. Commercial on banks closed at 4 83 $\frac{5}{8}$ @4 84, documents for payment finished at 4 83 $\frac{7}{8}$ @4 84 $\frac{1}{2}$  and seven-day grain bills at 4 86@4 86 $\frac{1}{8}$ . Cotton for payment closed at 4 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4 84, grain for payment at 4 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ @4 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The New York Clearing-House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$8,689,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Mar. 20. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$12,474,000, while the shipments have reached \$3,785,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury operations, which occasioned a loss of \$6,291,000, 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 \$2,398,000, as follows:

Week ending March 20.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$12,474,000	\$3,785,000	Gain \$8,689,000
Sub-Treasury operations.....	20,344,000	26,635,000	Loss 6,291,000
Total .....	\$32,818,000	\$30,420,000	Gain \$2,398,000

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

Banks of	March 19 1914.			March 20 1913.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England.....	£ 41,170,028	—	41,170,028	£ 36,862,105	—	36,862,105
France.....	144,859,000	25,359,400	170,218,400	128,637,480	24,487,560	153,125,040
Germany.....	65,881,200	16,600,000	82,481,200	46,455,400	14,300,300	60,845,700
Russia.....	170,536,000	7,098,000	177,634,000	156,669,000	7,265,000	163,934,000
Aus.-Hun.....	52,065,000	12,074,000	64,139,000	50,566,000	9,920,000	60,486,000
Spain.....	19,506,000	28,612,000	48,118,000	17,826,000	29,887,000	47,713,000
Italy.....	45,715,000	3,030,000	48,745,000	46,406,000	4,049,000	50,455,000
Nethland.....	13,320,000	780,200	14,100,200	13,423,000	807,300	14,230,300
Nat. Belg.....	8,509,333	4,254,667	12,764,000	7,674,667	3,837,333	11,512,000
Sweden.....	5,792,000	—	5,792,000	5,616,000	—	5,616,000
Switz'land.....	6,774,000	—	6,774,000	6,815,000	—	6,815,000
Norway.....	2,497,000	—	2,497,000	2,119,000	—	2,119,000
Tot. week.....	576,933,561	97,828,267	674,761,828	519,069,652	94,643,493	613,713,145
Prev. week.....	575,921,981	97,422,863	673,344,844	517,641,556	94,504,153	612,145,709

### THE CAILLAUX EPISODE AT PARIS.

The extraordinary incidents at Paris last Monday, involving successively a politico-journalistic quarrel, the assassination of a prominent Opposition editor by the wife of a Cabinet Minister, and the subsequent shaking of the position of the French Cabinet, form an episode such as could not easily have happened anywhere but at Paris. Other governments have had, on occasion, to confront such incidents as those of Charles Parnell and Sir Charles Dilke in England, in which public exposure of social laxity and imprudence put an end to a given parliamentary leadership. We are familiar enough in the United States with the effect which disclosures of "graft" have had on the political situation. But such a mixture of matrimonial intrigue, underground manoeuvres in politics of the baser sort, deliberate murder, threatened overturn of government, and the weakening of the whole Cabinet position as has occurred this

week, is something which belongs to the singular social and political conditions which traditionally surround the French capital. It cannot, indeed, be described as a wholly new sort of episode, even in its more sensational aspects. The Dreyfus affair was equally made up of an endless complication of army intrigue, race hostility and religious prejudice, accompanied by perjury, forgery and attempted assassination, and leading, as the present episode may have done, to an important parliamentary crisis.

The essential fact of last Monday's affair was that Gaston Calmette, editor of the "Figaro," a Paris newspaper of reactionary proclivities, had been engaged for a long period in a series of the bitterest personal attacks on Joseph Caillaux, ex-Premier of France and now Minister of Finance. Those attacks had taken the shape of accusations, more or less supported by documentary evidence, of political trickery and shiftiness on the part of Caillaux. They had culminated last week in the publication of the fac-simile of a letter—written by Caillaux in 1901, and apparently addressed to the woman who is now his wife, but who had not then been divorced from her previous husband—stating over the Minister's signature that he had killed the movement for an income tax in the French Parliament while pretending to uphold it.

It was supposed that other private letters were awaiting publication in this disagreeable personal campaign. At precisely this juncture Mme. Caillaux, wife of the Minister of Finance, called on Monday evening at the office of the "Figaro," sent in her card to the editor, and on being introduced into his room shot him to death with a pistol which she was carrying in her muff. The immediate consequences were of that confused and chaotic sort which are familiar in French politics. The so-called Royalist Party, whose attitude is rather that of uncompromising opposition to any and every Republican Cabinet than a serious devotion to a forlorn political hope, has at once asserted itself in what the French press describes as "street demonstrations."

In the Chamber of Deputies angry discussion over all phases of the incident has been carried on ever since the murder of Monday. The dispatches have told us of one deputy writing to congratulate Mme. Caillaux on her action, while others were bringing up fresh evidence to support the charges made by the murdered editor. On some of these accusations a formal committee of inquiry has already been named by the Chamber. Meantime Caillaux has resigned his position in the Cabinet, and a general shifting of Cabinet positions has followed. Whether the downfall of the Cabinet itself is to follow immediately will be the next question. The precedent of French politics would indicate that this may be the result—which would leave open the question what the larger political outcome is to be.

So far as concerns M. Caillaux himself, his political career, which in many respects has been important, is evidently ended. An able, but not over-scrupulous politician, it is quite possible that he had endeavored to deal with both parties in the recent urgent questions of control of the Bourse by the Government, of the French loan and of the proposed income tax. Yet he was apparently the only man of distinct and positive purposes in the present Doumergue Ministry; which was, in fact, a rather unusually feeble stop-gap, made up of compromises



between mutually conflicting factions in the manner familiar to French Parliamentary politics.

The position of this Ministry has been, in all respects, unenviable. It has held office during a period of severe financial reaction in the French markets—a condition which, as our own experience teaches, invariably weakens the authority of a given ministry. At the same time it has been confronted with the demand for matching Germany's enormous war appropriations, and the resultant larger outlay on the part of the French Government; and the plans drawn up for this purpose have come on a treasury already heavily depleted through the mounting expenditure of the past few years. With the huge expenses of Morocco behind, and the new military plans ahead, a French Government loan of large proportions has all along been inevitable; yet the controversy over the fiscal arrangements surrounding this loan has been of so bitter a sort as to upset one Cabinet and render the present Cabinet unwilling to meet the exigency with firmness and resolution.

As a secondary consequence, the holding up of the larger part of the new French loan has kept tied up the substantial amounts of banking capital which were to have been devoted to subscriptions, and at the same time the Government has shown a disposition to obstruct or forbid the issue of numerous other important private loans which were overhanging the market until the Government borrowing should have been completed. But since these other loans were designed for the purpose of funding large floating debts which outside governments or corporations were carrying with the Paris bankers, the congestion of the money market was doubly emphasized by it.

The financial situation in Paris has, in fact, seemed to be in a condition of outright deadlock. The question, what effect the change in Ministry, under the peculiar existing circumstances, would have on these financial problems, is a matter of great interest. Apparently the tangle into which the political and financial situation had got itself could hardly be made worse; any change, therefore, might be for the better. There is also this much of possible reassurance in the peculiar situation of this week—that the very fact of so sensational a political crisis may result, from the necessity of the case, in a really strong man being called to the helm of government. This, it will be remembered, was what happened when Waldeck-Rousseau took the Premiership during the Dreyfus crisis, and brought order out of chaos.

There were more reasons, then, for such an outcome than the simple wish to keep a given ministry in power, and they are reasons which may easily apply to the present situation. The French people and the French politicians had begun to understand, in the Dreyfus episode, that unless that matter were finally put at rest, a period of political and legislative chaos would ensue such as would play distinctly into the hands of governments unfriendly to France and anxious to gain advantage over her period of weakness. It cannot, perhaps, be said that the present situation has as yet reached that stage; yet it is equally inconceivable that intelligent French opinion—and on questions of higher politics, public opinion is at bottom very shrewd in France—should not recognize the necessity for firmness and unity in its ministerial affairs if it wishes to maintain its place in

the diplomacy of the hour. If, as has been commonly said, the French people, large and small, have been hoarding their money through misgivings over the possible relations of France with other Continental powers, it would certainly be a reasonable deduction that the people should demand that an end be put to the recent period of financial and political vacillation. It is not improbable that this may happen as a direct result of this week's tragedy and of the chapter of political intrigue and double-dealing which it may bring to public light.

#### GERMANY'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

There come to our table from time to time various local accounts of the financial and economic conditions of other lands. Though they are local in origin and obviously colored by that fact, we are glad to call attention to them and occasionally to review them, as we have recently done with such reports coming from Turkey, Russia, Germany, Great Britain, and, somewhat earlier, France. These reviews are sometimes adversely criticized in other countries on the ground that such reports are one-sided, or incomplete. Nevertheless, they have a value, so far as they are statements of fact, in disclosing actual conditions as interpreted locally, even though we may not accept them as adequate authority for comparison with other countries. Conditions are often widely different and methods of estimating and accounting are rarely the same.

Having said this, we would call attention to a pamphlet just put forth by the Germanic Society of America. It bears the title, "Germany's Economic Progress and National Wealth, 1888-1913." It is written by Dr. Karl Helfferich, director of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, on the occasion of the close of the first twenty-five years of the present Emperor's reign. It may be accepted as having a quasi-official character; it is exceptionally comprehensive and compact and contains a mass of valuable material. It is worthy of attention by all who would know Germany's real economic condition to-day, and this in its relations to the general welfare of the German people.

We have only space to note two or three of the most significant facts to which it calls attention. The first is that, while the birth-rate is diminishing in Germany, as it is in other civilized countries, falling from a yearly average of 40.7 per thousand in the decade 1871-80 to 33.9 in 1901-10, the death-rate also has in Germany so rapidly decreased, from 28.8 per thousand in 1871-80 to 19.7 in 1901-10, that there is a steadily growing excess of births over deaths of from 11.9 to 14.3 in the yearly average per thousand of population for the same period—a fact doubly surprising in a population so greatly enlarged. It stands to-day at 66,000,000. It is also notable, in connection with the fact that Germany is rapidly becoming a distinctly industrial nation, and industrial life is apt to exert a retarding influence on the birth-rate. The reduction in the death-rate means a corresponding lengthening average duration of life, a lengthening, in so marked a degree, possible only in consequence of a thoroughgoing improvement in the standard of life of the great masses of the population. The considerable reduction of mortality may be accepted as evidence of the joint result of better feeding, less wasting of strength through excessive work, and more favor-

able sanitary conditions. Germany's population to-day, which is a third greater than it was twenty-five years ago, is also far stronger than it was only a few decades since.

Emigration has also fallen off from 1,342,000 in 1881-90, to 220,000 in 1901-10. In 1912 there were only 18,500 emigrants and for the past ten years there has been an actual excess of immigration into Germany. Labor may be regarded, therefore, as steadily increasing along permanent lines—an important fact with relation to their developing industries.

There is also a great increase in opportunity for employment, notably with increased technical productiveness. In 1882 34.4% of the population was employed in agriculture, industry, trade and transportation and in 1907 39.7%. While the steady shifting of the population into the cities, which is found elsewhere, is true in Germany (34.5% of the whole population was found in cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants in 1910, as compared with 18.4% in 1885), the great advance in scientific industry, especially in the development of electrical power and of the gas furnace and gas engine, and also in the great advance made in chemistry as applied to manufacture, connected with the tremendous development of the iron and steel industry, and great improvements in methods of agriculture, have provided means of life for the growing population in an ever more abundant proportion.

But even more important than this is the development of economic organization throughout Germany. It is not only not hindered by the Government, it is recognized and encouraged, if not actually promoted. The most important table in the book is the following

NUMBER OF CONCERNS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

	1882.		1907.	
	Concerns.	Employees.	Concerns.	Employees.
Small Concerns—				
1 to 5 employees	2,882,768	4,335,822	3,124,198	5,353,576
Medium Concerns—				
6 to 50 employees	112,715	1,391,720	267,410	3,644,415
Large Concerns—				
51 and more employees	9,974	1,613,247	32,007	5,350,025
Of which with over 1,000 employees	127	213,160	506	954,645
Total	3,005,457	7,340,789	3,423,615	14,348,016

Here we have testimony upon the two points to-day most under discussion, directly as to the relation of large to small organizations, and indirectly as to drawing unused capital from its retirement and setting it at work. It appears from this that of all persons engaged in gainful employment in 1882, 59% was employed in small concerns; 18.5% in medium, and 22.5% in large concerns. In 1907, on the other hand, only 37.3% fell to the small concerns, 37% to the large and 25.7% to the medium. From 1882 to 1907 the number of persons engaged in small undertakings increased not quite one-fourth, while the number in the great concerns increased more than three-fold, and those in the very largest concerns four and a-half fold. This development of large concerns, in which the million and a-half employees in 1882 became nearly five and a-half million in 1907, coincides with the fact that the five and three-quarters millions employed in the small and medium concerns in 1882 became nine millions in 1907, showing that the large concerns, with all their vast business and corresponding contribution to the prosperity of the country, did not interfere with, or still less, prevent considerable development of all forms of small businesses. Both movements

seem to have been so widely extended as not to be limited to any one class of industry.

Quite as important as the industrial side of this relation of the large to the small business is the advance in setting unused capital at work. In a previous article we have recently called attention to the agrarian banks which Germany has so largely introduced, in which the basis of credit is the personal standing of the individual borrower rather than any security which he could offer; and of co-operative societies for both trade and credit, in which Germany admittedly holds the foremost rank. At present the number of these commercial societies exceeds 30,000 and their membership amounts to more than 5,000,000. The aggregate deposits of the German credit banks has risen in twenty years from 1,300,000,000 marks to 9,360,000,000 marks; and the deposits of the co-operative societies from 600,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 marks in the same period. The drawing out of unused capital has increased the development and expansion and consolidation of business undertakings in a rational way, for the purpose of earning the largest possible profits. To set at work the increasing resources of capital coming from innumerable small owners has necessitated a great development of stock companies and credit systems. Consequently, we find that the 2,143 joint-stock companies in Germany in the year 1886-7, with an aggregate capital of 4,750,000,000 marks, have become in 1911-12, 4,712 companies, with 14,880,000,000 marks. Companies with capital of over 10,000,000 marks, of which there were only 74 in 1886-7, numbered 229 before the close of 1909.

In contrast to the American trusts, which generally have absorbed private enterprises, the German combinations allow the private enterprises attached to them to remain independent, and restrict themselves to enforcing certain controlling principles in regard to production, prices and competition. They aim at removing, as far as possible, conflicts and losses which must necessarily result from disordered antagonisms, and seek to unite all interests intelligently to secure the maximum of an economic success. Great problems are necessarily still unsettled in Germany, as elsewhere, for the whole world is feeling the same pressure for economic development. But it is apparent that Germany is dealing with these problems in a far more intelligent and more liberal manner than many other lands. The claim seems to be justified that in no other country do leaders of large enterprises recognize more fully their social obligations and responsibility. And in no other did the State earlier or more energetically recognize the social question in its entire scope as among its duties.

A careful study of German methods and of the underlying principles which in Germany are already accepted cannot fail to be of service to all who are concerned, either with the development of individual American industries, or with the policy of the Government with reference to the economic life of the country. The book contains, in successive chapters, much valuable information in regard to traffic, production, consumption and the development of income and national wealth. The fundamental elements which have determined its treatment of them are few and simple, such as, "The power that creates and increases the wealth of a people is labor," extending the term to include the intellectual labor of the scholar no less than the



physical strength of the wage-earner. "The result of labor is the production of goods." "The productivity of labor is intensified by perfecting technical equipment and organization." "The final purpose of economic labor is consumption. The surplus of goods above necessary expense of production constitutes the income of the people, and the surplus of the income of the people over their consumption constitutes the increment for public well-being."

"The ideal economic development is that a growing population be able to increase the net efficiency of its labor, and thereby its income to such a degree that a higher standard of life—that is, a more plentiful satisfaction of material and intellectual wants, and an enhancement of the public wealth—be attained." These statements may be accepted as axiomatic, though they are often forgotten.

#### THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STEEL CORPORATION.

The annual report of the United States Steel Corporation for the calendar year 1913 is a satisfactory document, though it reveals nothing new in that respect, since the company makes regular quarterly statements of its income and profits, thus keeping security-holders and the public fully informed as to the course of current earnings. It is no fault of the management that the gratifying results revealed are indicative entirely of the past and afford no guide to the probabilities for the future. As has been frequently pointed out in these columns a broad and far-sighted policy has from the first been pursued in the administration of the property. Efficiency is being promoted in every direction. Through very liberal appropriations out of earnings for renewals, replacement and depreciation, all the plants have been brought to the very highest standards, everything of an obsolete nature having been discarded and many new plants added so as at once to increase product and to enable this product to be turned out at the lowest basis of cost. Persistent adherence to this policy has placed the Steel Corporation in a position where it is able to excel competitors and to yield profits even under ordinarily disadvantageous circumstances.

So far, therefore, as the conditions within the control of the management are concerned, the future of the property may be regarded as assured. The serious factors, however, are the conditions at present operative which are wholly beyond the control of those charged with the care of the property. Nothing is to be gained by closing one's eyes to the fact that these latter conditions are for the time being disturbing and disquieting. How they will eventuate must remain a matter of speculation, for they arise, not out of economic causes, but in large measure out of political circumstances. The profits of the Steel Corporation are dependent alike on the volume of business and the course of prices. Candor compels the statement that the outlook in neither particular is very encouraging at the moment. In January and the early part of February the present year the steel trade seemed to be experiencing a decided revival, but the last two or three weeks demand has again died away, prices are once more sagging and sentiment is in marked degree less hopeful. The great railroad carrying industry, which constitutes the largest single consumer of iron and steel in the country, is in the dumps, while general trade is passing through a

period of reaction induced in part by the paralysis of the railroad industry and in further part by repressive Governmental and legislative policies.

But even if the Steel Corporation could count upon an undiminished volume of business, there would yet remain the question of price. In this latter respect, too, the outlook at short range is the reverse of cheering. In a period of trade depression it is idle to look for remunerative prices, and the steel trade has an additional drawback to contend against, as compared with the recent past, in the circumstance that under the new Tariff Law duties on steel products have been very materially reduced. If general trade abroad were as active as it was two years ago, the lowering of duties might be of little consequence, but, unfortunately, both Germany and Great Britain are now experiencing trade reaction the same as is the United States, and thus there is the danger that the lowering of the tariff wall may result in these countries dumping their surplus production here.

In this young and flourishing country, however, experience teaches that industrial growth can never long be held under restraint. Hence, if Congress and the Government should show a more conciliatory attitude towards business interests, correction of the existing dislocation in industrial affairs might speedily follow. In the meantime, as far as the Steel Corporation is concerned, comfort is to be derived from the knowledge that the company is well fortified against a period of adversity. In other words, it is well prepared to cope with any unfavorable situation and at the same time is in condition to take advantage of any favorable developments. The report shows that 1913 was, on the whole, a good year. The striking feature is that earnings and profits were greatly in excess of those of the previous year, while yet the volume of business was no larger. The reason is that prices were on a higher plane. This last indicates the importance of prices in controlling profits. In reviewing the report for 1912, we pointed out that in output and volume of business that year had never been surpassed in the company's history, and yet that the net return had registered very little improvement over 1911, which latter had ranked as a very poor year in the company's annals. Combined gross sales and earnings in 1912 had equaled \$745,505,515, against only \$615,148,839 in 1911, but the profits derived had gained only \$5,583,240. The explanation of the small net result was that the company had done a tremendous business, but the greater part of it was at exceedingly low prices, which developed in 1911 and which continued during the early part of 1912. Chairman Gary then reported that the average price received for the entire tonnage shipped in 1912 had been \$3 30 per ton less in the case of the domestic business than the similar average received in 1911 and \$1 10 less per ton in the case of the export business.

The report now at hand for 1913 has a different story to tell, and the price situation is again the explanation. Earnings or profits (before the deduction of charges for interest on the securities outstanding of the subsidiary companies as well as the Steel Corporation itself) increased \$29,240,215, or almost 25%. Except for what has already been said, it might be supposed that this gain in profit reflected a decided further expansion in the volume of business, and the same conclusion might appear justified in view of the fact that the total of gross sales and earn-

ings further increased from \$745,505,515 to \$796,894,299. But the volume of business, while really large, did not differ greatly from that of 1912 and in certain classes of tonnage actually was reduced. The report tells us, what of course is well established by trade records, that during the last half of the year there was a material diminution in the amount of new orders received. A large tonnage of business, however, had been carried forward from 1912, and this, together with heavy bookings in the first quarter of 1913, enabled the mills to operate to very nearly their full capacity until September. In the last quarter a severe curtailment of operations ensued. In the total result, therefore, the production for the year of steel products for sale fell slightly below the output in 1912.

The report furnishes comparisons of the production of the different leading items, according to which it appears that some items registered increases and others small decreases. In the export shipments there was a very decided decrease, the total of the shipments for 1913 having been only 1,813,072 tons as against 2,280,796 tons in 1912. Commenting upon this falling off in the export shipments, Chairman Gary says it followed in part from a slackening in demand, due principally to the money stringency in foreign markets during 1913, and in part to the inability of the mills to furnish, when required, sufficient material for export in the first six months of the year because of the demands of domestic consumers. Then, also, the export shipments to Mexico were curtailed because of the chaotic condition of affairs in that country.

Thus higher prices alone account for the improved results in 1913, and by parity of reasoning the lower prices which now prevail mean greatly diminished earnings and profits during 1914, even though the volume of business should prove equal to that recorded in 1913, which is decidedly unlikely. Mr. Gary states that, as compared with the very low values of 1912, the average price received in 1913 for the entire tonnage of rolled and other finished products shipped was on domestic business \$2 40 higher per ton than the similar average price received in 1912, and that in the case of the export business \$4 16 more per ton was realized. Better prices also were received for cement and pig iron. Of course the situation in this respect has now again been entirely altered. The report states that contemporaneously with the large falling off in the mid-summer of 1913 of new business offering, there was a weakening in prices on the majority of the classes of products. This decline in prices, it is added, steadily continued until the early part of 1914, when there was a moderate upward reaction. More recently, however, as already noted above, prices have once more begun to sag.

Under the increase in prices and in profits the Steel Corporation's income statement for 1913 ranks among the very best ever made. After allowances for sinking funds, depreciation and extraordinary replacements funds aggregating \$31,860,653, a balance remained on the operations of the twelve months in amount of \$81,216,985, which compares with only \$54,240,049 in the preceding calendar year. The call for dividends at the rate of 7% on the preferred stock and 5% on the common shares was \$50,634,802, leaving surplus net income, therefore, on the results of 1913 of \$30,582,183. This compares with surplus net income of only \$3,605,247

on the results for 1912. Out of the \$30,582,183 surplus for 1913 there was appropriated \$15,000,000 on account of expenditures made on authorized appropriations for additional property and construction and the discharge of capital obligations. No such appropriations, of course, was possible out of the small surplus of the year 1912, but in some previous years even larger amounts were set aside for construction, additions, &c.

As already stated, too much must not be predicated on these favorable results for 1913, encouraging though they are, since the conditions that made them possible have entirely changed. The change, as we have seen, was already in evidence long before the year closed. The quarterly return for the December quarter made this decidedly apparent. In that quarter profits progressively declined with each successive month. Thus, for October 1913 the earnings before the deduction of interest were \$12,257,800. In November there was a drop to \$8,219,769, while in December these earnings were no more than \$5,079,154, being the smallest monthly total for a period of nearly ten years. The maximum monthly earnings in 1913 were \$15,386,192 in May, and the descent from that amount to \$5,079,154 in December shows how radical was the transformation for the worse. If the low basis of earnings in December were continued for a full period of twelve months, the earnings would not much more than suffice to meet interest charges and the customary sinking fund and depreciation allowances. That, however, is presenting an extreme view of the situation. These low earnings for December were the result both of low prices and an extremely small volume of business. Over a period of twelve months, the volume of business at least ought to be larger than the low rate recorded in December, whatever may be the prospects as to prices.

Judging of the future, the ability of the Steel Corporation to absorb extra expense outlays by economies of operation and management should not be ignored. Advances in wages made in the opening months of 1913 added a million dollars a month to the expense account, and yet the whole of this seems to have been counterbalanced by savings in other directions. We have already indicated that the volume of business was practically the same in 1913 as it had been in 1912 (though there were larger or smaller changes in many of the separate items), and the grand total of gross receipts, on account of the better prices realized, increased from \$745,505,515 in 1912 to \$796,894,299. Yet operating expenses exclusive of taxes (which latter were much higher in 1913 than in 1912) were actually decreased. For 1913 the aggregate of "manufacturing and producing cost and operating expenses, including ordinary maintenance and repairs and provisional charges by the subsidiary companies for depreciation" is given as \$636,206,365; for 1912 the corresponding total was \$634,089,325. Thus, there has been an increase of only \$2,000,000, even on the face of the figures. But cognizance must be taken of the fact that in 1913 the charge for maintenance and repairs was \$52,000,000 while for 1912 it was only \$45,000,000. If, therefore, the maintenance and repair charges are deducted, we have an actual decrease in the remainder of the expenditures of about \$5,000,000 in face of the higher wages paid.

On this question of the advance in wages, we quote the following interesting paragraph from the report:



The average number of employees in the service of the corporation and its subsidiary companies during the entire year 1913 was 228,906, as compared with 221,025 in 1912, an increase of 3.57%. The aggregate amount of the pay-rolls for 1913, for all employees, was \$207,206,176, in comparison with \$189,351,602 for the preceding year, an increase of 9.43%. The totals, both in respect of number of employees and aggregate pay-roll, were the largest in the corporation's history. The relative percentages of increase, viz., 3.57% in number of employees and 9.43% in total pay-roll, reflect the general advance in wages and salaries made to the larger proportion of the employees on Feb. 1 1913, to which reference was made in last year's annual report. This advance affected about 75% of the employees, the 25% not affected being the higher paid wage earners and salaried employees. The increase was about 12½% in the case of employees receiving less than \$2 per day, and graduating downwards from this percentage in respect to those receiving higher rates per day. The average increase in the entire pay-roll (including both employees whose rates of pay were and were not affected) arising from this advance in wages and salaries was 6%, and the increased amount paid employees during 1913 because of this advance was approximately \$12,000,000.

The finances of the corporation are in splendid shape. The new capital expenditures for the twelve months aggregated \$41,999,098 net. In face of that fact there was a net decrease of \$16,170,499 in the bonded, debenture and mortgage debt of the Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies. The balance sheet shows that on Dec. 31 1913 the aggregate of cash on hand and on deposit with banks, bankers and trust companies was \$66,951,010, which was substantially the same as at the close of 1912, when the amount was \$67,153,564. Including this cash, the aggregate of current assets Dec. 31 1913 stood at \$303,757,733, whereas the aggregate of current liabilities at the same date was no more than \$58,577,060.

#### GOVERNMENT FAILINGS AND GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION.

Appearance of a report upon "government ownership of electrical means of communication," made to the Postmaster-General by a special committee designated by him, has been taken as indicating a renewed attempt to bring about that undesirable object. It is not unfair to say that his committee found what it was desired to find, for Mr. Burleson is avowedly in favor of extending Governmental operations and this particular extension is not now brought forward for the first time, although more favored by the trend of current events and talk than ever before.

Pleas can be made for it; pleas not without some plausibility can be made for almost anything. Figures can be manipulated in its favor, and half-truths can be arrayed; deductions can be drawn which have a superficial appearance of correctness, by comparing things not alike and leaving out entirely some important qualifying and explanatory considerations. This can always be done; by covering only a selected part of a case, projecting the strongest light possible upon some things and carefully leaving others in deep shadow, any skilled advocate can frame a "brief" which seems conclusive so long as left as its author fixed it.

Waiving, for the present at least, any examination of what the complete and incontestable figures of

experience with Government ownership elsewhere may suggest, we Americans already have a long and instructive experience. More than ever before, Government is prating of efficiency and actually talks of undertaking to enforce and teach it as to private business, whereas it is itself superlatively inefficient and wasteful.

If there is any Governmental business, from the largest to the smallest, in which there is such a well-directed application of suitable means to suitable ends as fairly approximates to the handling of any successful and enduring private business, the advocates of more centralization should bring it forth to the light. It is not in Congress; not in pensions; not in public engraving and printing; not in any Department; not even in the postal service, for the pretended economy (and even the surplus receipts) are attained there by such imperfect and incorrect bookkeeping as would make a respectable public accountant blush if he were detected in practicing it.

Political jobbery, clumsiness, inefficiency, waste of money and effort—these characterize Governmental operations from stem to stern and year to year; they are cumulative and proceed unrelieved, despite some occasional talk of economy and an accounting system.

The plain truth is that an utterly wrong conception of government has gradually possessed men's minds, leading to—and continually growing upon—the perversion of it from its proper sphere. Government is not wiser than the citizen; it is a little below rather than above, or equal to, the average intelligence of the people. It is not rich; it has not a dollar which it did not forcibly take from producers. It is not an entity of itself; it lives upon and is supported by the private industry which it talks about correcting and improving. Without initiative of its own, it hinders and destroys that in the individual; the touch of its hand is palsy everywhere. We have a Government machine, because it performs a few indispensable functions: for example, mails-carrying, which private capital would not undertake upon a uniform rate, and a few exercises of power which can be had only by concentration yet are necessary.

This is fundamental, and could almost be classed with the axioms. Yet because one class after another has sought and obtained the loan of consolidated power for serving its own selfish ends the perversions have gone on and on, until the habit is formed and there seems no end of the perversions.

Legislatures are pothering over "a minimum wage;" bills for "uniform prices" are in the Congressional hopper; and a bill to set up a Federal commission to regulate "movies" has just appeared in the Senate. These perversions obey the natural law of degeneracy; the more of them, the stronger the pressure to go farther and the weaker the inclination to return to a normal state.

#### THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH REPORT.

The observations in the preceding article possess special pertinence in view of the appearance the present week of the annual report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for the calendar year 1913. This report deals at length with the subject of Government ownership and operation in its bearing upon the telephone business. In all-embracing fashion

President Theodore N. Vail completely demolishes the idea that Government ownership could ever in the remotest degree approach private ownership in point of cost, or service, or efficiency, or in ability to cater to the growing needs of the people.

The overwhelming nature of the task should deter, if nothing else. The problem would be a gigantic one. One is forcibly impressed with that fact when contemplating the statistics in the report with the vast figures they record, furnishing proof positive of the impossibility of the task for the Government, entirely independent of Mr. Vail's accurate course of reasoning, which leads irresistibly to the same conclusion.

There were at the end of 1913 no less than 16,111,011 miles of wire in the Bell telephone system in the United States, an increase of 1,500,198 miles as compared with the end of 1912, and during the last few years the increase has been at this rate of one and one-half million miles per annum. How would the Government grapple with the problem of providing for this increase, or would it be indifferent and neglect to grapple with it at all? It is obviously impossible to give Government officials unrestrained latitude in matters under their care; and, owing to the red tape which is inseparable from the Government service, the officials would find their hands tied, rendering it out of the question to make prompt response to the imperative requirements for an extension of the service.

The number of stations on Dec. 31 1913 was 8,133,017, and this was an increase of 676,943 for the year. Not only that, but in the three years from Dec. 31 1910 to Dec. 31 1913 the number of separate stations increased from 5,882,719 to 8,133,017, which is an addition of 2,250,298 for the three years, or at the rate of over 700,000 new stations a year. The same question comes up here. How would the Government provide for the extension of the service in that respect? The action of Congress would have to be awaited before any step could be taken. Bear in mind also that the exchange connections for 1913 were 26,431,024 daily, and that this compares with 21,681,471 connections daily in 1910, so that these daily connections have increased about 5,000,000 *per day* in the last three years alone.

The financing of the capital needs for the new extensions would present almost insuperable difficulties if the telephone service were in the hands of the Government. It is a common thing to hear the Bell telephone systems denounced, but that system had to raise the money in 1913 for \$54,871,856 spent for new plant additions. In 1912 the amount was even larger, being \$75,626,900, and for the last fourteen years the new capital outlays for plant additions have aggregated the huge sum of \$646,915,000. It is at the same time estimated that in 1914 new construction will call for a further expenditure of \$56,000,000, making the outlays for the last fifteen years over \$700,000,000. How would the Government go about it so as to raise this money promptly and expeditiously? Or would the system have to remain at a standstill while Congress was deliberating or some Government commission was cogitating whether it was advisable to take any further steps in advance?

At the end of 1900 the outstanding obligations of the companies in the Bell telephone system were only \$194,728,100; at the end of 1913 the aggregate was no less than \$796,587,065. Supposing the Government supplied the money for such tremendous additions to capital from year to year, could it be depend-

ed upon to keep the entire capitalization on a profitable basis such as the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has been doing? Is it not certain that the system would be worked at a loss?

President Vail cautions the shareholders against parting with their holdings. He tells them to "rest quietly and not be scared or frightened into sacrifices of their securities." He says—and the facts bear him out—that "whether Government purchase be ultimately decided upon or not, the property is well worth more than the market price of its securities." He points out that for the \$344,616,300 capital stock outstanding at the end of 1913, \$369,136,414 had been paid into the treasury of the company, the \$24,520,114 in excess of par value representing premiums received on new issues of stock. He declares that the book value of the property is less than the actual value and shows that, while the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is paying 8% on its stock, the present distribution of profits by the company and associated companies averages only 6.05% on the par value of the outstanding securities and less than 5% on the book value.

For the late year gross earnings of the Bell telephone system aggregated \$215,572,822, which is an increase from \$165,612,881 in 1910. The rise in net earnings during the three years was much slower, having been from \$50,994,408 to \$58,689,523. The latter was sufficient to meet interest requirements and to pay \$30,301,705 in dividends and still leave \$11,735,194 surplus on the year's operations. Operations are being conducted, however, on a narrowing margin of profits, as is evident from the fact that in 1910 the surplus above dividends was \$14,276,758.

For the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. itself—that is, counting only the dividends actually received on the stock holdings of the subsidiary companies and omitting the moneys earned but not distributed—the surplus above dividend requirements in 1913 was \$5,466,053. Of this, \$2,500,000 was carried to reserves and \$2,966,053 to surplus. There is a little table in the report showing these items for the last fourteen years, and we have had the curiosity to make footings of the same. We find that \$28,268,477 was added to reserves and \$26,307,299 to surplus, making \$54,575,776 together.

Is there not something farcical about the suggestion of Government ownership when private management shows such excellent results and recognizes its obligation to the public not only by rendering satisfactory and cheap service but by contenting itself with moderate dividends and turning back into the property such prodigious amounts for its improvement and development? President Vail's assurances to the stockholders obviously do not rest on shadowy grounds.

#### RAILROAD GROSS AND NET EARNINGS FOR JANUARY.

Our January compilation of the gross earnings of United States railroads is of the same character as the exhibits for the months immediately preceding—that is, extremely unfavorable. On account of the depression in trade and last season's diminished grain yield in the West, gross earnings fall below those of the corresponding period in 1913, while it has been found possible to reduce expenses only in minor degree (in some cases not at all); the consequence is



that the loss in gross revenues counts to nearly its full extent as a loss in net, thus leaving the companies in a very unhappy plight, the more so as, owing to the new capital outlays of the twelve months, they are obliged to earn a return on a larger total of capitalization. Our statement, covering 481 roads operating 243,732 miles of line (or not far from the total railroad mileage of the country), shows \$16,884,807 decrease in gross, or 6.75%, and \$12,451,572 decrease in net, or 19.10%. Weather conditions were not a disturbing element in either year, the winter having been mild in January of both years, which accentuates the significance of the falling off.

January (481 roads)—	1914.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—). Amount.	
Miles of road	243,732	241,469	+2,263	0.93
Gross earnings	\$233,073,834	\$249,958,641	—\$16,884,807	6.75
Operating expenses	180,323,965	184,767,200	—4,443,235	2.40
Net earnings	\$52,749,869	\$65,201,441	—\$12,451,572	19.10

Obviously a shrinkage in net earnings at the rate of close to 20%, if long continued, would spell national disaster. The importance of this shrinkage, however, is in a measure minimized by the fact that comparison is with a month in 1913 which had shown very large gains in both gross and net. This holds out the hope that at least the ratio of decrease in subsequent months will be smaller, but this qualifying remark is itself subject to qualification, owing to the fact that the large gains of January 1913 were themselves in part merely a recovery of exceptionally heavy losses in January 1912, when the winter weather experienced was the worst encountered in a generation. Stated in brief, our tabulations in January 1913 registered \$38,128,677 gain in gross and \$18,781,777 gain in net. On the other hand, in January 1912 our compilations recorded a decrease of \$2,440,307 in gross and of \$7,019,714 in net. The showing was unfavorable, too, in January of the year preceding, namely 1911, inasmuch as, though there was then a gain in the gross, it was very small, reaching only \$4,248,770, while in the net earnings there was an actual loss of \$3,483,309. Furthermore, in 1910 a gain of \$27,776,971 in gross yielded an addition of only \$6,918,577 to net. Below we furnish a summary of the January comparisons for each year back to 1896. For 1911, for 1910 and for 1909 we use the totals of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but for preceding years we give the results just as registered by our own tables each year—a portion of the railroad mileage of the country being always unrepresented in the totals owing to the refusal at that time of some of the roads to give out monthly figures for publication.

Year.	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Increase or Decrease.	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Increase or Decrease.
January	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1896...	53,316,855	48,726,980	+4,589,875	15,494,163	13,189,595	+2,304,568
1897...	51,065,589	54,615,619	—3,550,030	14,277,924	15,304,495	—1,116,571
1898...	60,345,290	52,705,271	+7,640,019	17,833,662	14,601,313	+3,232,349
1899...	63,149,983	55,763,141	+7,386,842	18,744,045	17,447,630	+1,296,415
1900...	78,264,483	66,312,140	+11,952,343	26,384,125	20,489,925	+5,894,200
1901...	90,514,376	81,878,382	+8,635,994	30,135,751	25,911,701	+4,224,050
1902...	99,888,443	91,517,103	+8,371,340	32,988,376	30,441,463	+2,546,913
1903...	100,840,997	92,230,740	+8,610,257	30,021,883	29,745,477	+276,406
1904...	101,839,230	105,687,145	—3,847,915	24,043,886	32,139,525	—8,095,639
1905...	105,641,710	96,912,354	+8,729,356	25,653,301	23,638,414	+2,014,887
1906...	128,466,968	106,741,950	+21,725,018	38,673,209	26,966,772	+11,706,437
1907...	133,840,696	123,664,663	+10,176,033	30,287,044	37,090,948	—6,803,904
1908...	135,127,093	155,152,717	—20,025,624	29,639,241	41,155,587	—11,516,346
1909...	183,970,018	173,352,709	+10,617,309	50,295,374	41,036,612	+9,258,762
1910...	211,941,034	183,364,063	+28,576,971	57,409,657	50,491,080	+6,918,577
1911...	215,057,017	210,808,247	+4,248,770	53,890,650	57,373,968	—3,483,309
1912...	210,704,771	213,145,078	—2,440,307	45,940,706	52,960,420	—7,019,714
1913...	246,663,737	238,535,060	+8,128,677	64,277,164	45,495,387	+18,781,777
1914...	233,073,834	249,958,641	—16,884,807	52,749,869	65,201,441	—12,451,572

Note.—In 1896 the number of roads included in the month of January was 155; in 1897, 127; in 1898, 130; in 1899, 115; in 1900, 114; in 1901, 130; in 1902, 109; in 1903, 105; in 1904, 103; in 1905, 94; in 1906, 100; in 1907, 97. In 1908 the returns were based on 157,620 miles of road; in 1909, 231,070; in 1910, 239,808; in 1911, 242,479; in 1912, 237,888; in 1913, 235,607; in 1914, 243,732.

The comparisons for the separate roads duplicate those of the general totals. A very few lines, by reason of special causes, are able to report increases

in gross or in net, or in both, but the overwhelming proportion of roads reports losses in gross and net alike, the shrinkage in the latter in some cases exceeding the loss in gross, not merely in ratio but in absolute amount. The Pennsylvania Railroad, including all lines which make returns to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, both East and West, has suffered a decrease of \$2,870,947 in gross and of \$1,419,410 in net. The New York Central has lost \$687,699 in gross and \$761,804 in net. This is for the Central proper. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, the whole going to form the New York Central system, the result is a loss of \$3,071,698 in gross and of \$3,600,822 in net. The Baltimore & Ohio has lost \$1,107,844 in gross and \$460,915 in net and the Erie \$484,141 in gross and \$711,820 in net. Both the principal New England systems again fall behind—the New Haven \$576,384 in gross and \$401,923 in net and the Boston & Maine \$338,307 in gross and \$151,043 in net.

A number of the Western roads seem to have succeeded in putting a curb on expenses, but that condition is by no means general even in the West. The Chicago & North Western with \$225,034 decrease in gross, has added \$22,425 to net; the Milwaukee & St. Paul, with \$371,085 loss in gross, has increased its net by \$164,461; the Union Pacific, in face of \$327,712 loss in gross, has enlarged its net by \$15,580, and the Rock Island is distinguished for an increase in both gross and net—\$176,638 in the former and \$513,852 in the latter. On the other hand, the Burlington & Quincy reports \$611,899 decrease in gross and \$451,580 decrease in net; the Northern Pacific \$781,402 decrease in gross and \$342,856 in net and the Southern Pacific \$284,609 decrease in gross and \$150,437 in net. The Great Northern, with \$346,952 decrease in gross, has \$105,484 decrease in net.

In the South, also, the returns are unfavorable, except that the two Harriman roads, in part because of a larger cotton movement, are able to show substantial improvement in both gross and net. The Louisville & Nashville falls \$237,706 behind in gross and \$238,640 in net and the Southern Ry., while having added \$86,901 to gross, suffered a decrease of \$46,725 in net. The Atlantic Coast Line has \$49,551 decrease in gross and \$183,956 decrease in net. In the following we show all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of \$100,000, whether increases or decreases, both in the gross and in the net:

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN JANUARY.

Increases.		Decreases.	
Yazoo & Mississippi Vall	\$255,760	Norfolk & Western	\$418,970
Chesapeake & Ohio	182,519	Chicago Mlhw & St Paul	371,085
Rock Island	176,638	Michigan Central	357,243
Texas & Pacific	169,426	Great Northern	346,052
Missouri Kansas & Texas	158,284	Boston & Maine	338,307
Chicago St Paul M & O	144,468	Minn St Paul & S S M	334,400
Illinois Central	114,353	Union Pacific	327,712
Bangor & Aroostook	102,556	Elgin Joliet & Eastern	313,317
		Delaware & Hudson	312,426
Representing 8 roads in our compilation	\$1,304,034	Cleve Cin Chic & St L	309,767
		Southern Pacific	284,609
		Missouri Pacific	250,878
Decreases.		Louisville & Nashville	237,706
Pennsylvania	\$32,555,070	Chicago & North West	225,034
Atch Topeka & Santa Fe	1,156,776	Spokane Portl & Seattle	186,170
Baltimore & Ohio	1,107,844	Denver & Rio Grande	182,323
Lake Shore & Mich Sou	904,696	Wabash	170,461
Northern Pacific	781,402	Central of New Jersey	159,581
N Y Central & Hud Riv	6887,699	Pere Marquette	153,589
Lehigh Valley	675,328	N Y Chicago & St Louis	149,630
Philadelphia & Reading	673,304	Chicago & Alton	136,747
Chicago Burl & Quincy	611,899	Colorado & Southern	135,266
N Y New Haven & Hartf	576,384	Bessemer & Lake Erie	122,682
Delaware Lack & West	533,952		
Erie	484,141	Representing 36 roads	
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	483,240	in our compilation	\$17,057,490

Note.—All the figures in the above are on the basis of the returns filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Where, however, these returns do not show the total for any system, we have combined the separate roads so as to make the results conform as nearly as possible to those given in the statements furnished by the companies themselves.

This is the result for the Pennsylvania RR., together with the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, the Pennsylvania RR. reporting \$1,102,001 decrease, the Pennsylvania Company \$901,675 loss and the P. C. C. & St. L. \$551,394 loss. Including

all lines owned and controlled which make monthly returns to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the result is a loss of \$2,870,947.

<sup>b</sup> These figures cover merely the operations of the New York Central itself. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the "Big Four," the "Nickel Plate," &c., the whole going to form the New York Central System, the result is a loss of \$3,071,698.

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS IN JANUARY.

Increases.		Decreases.	
Rock Island	\$513,852	Lehigh Valley	\$393,282
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	234,518	Delaware & Hudson	359,337
Illinois Central	192,702	Northern Pacific	342,858
Chicago Mill & St. Paul	164,461	Central of New Jersey	306,935
Chic. St. Paul Minn. & Om.	161,152	Elgin Joliet & Eastern	249,846
Missouri Kansas & Texas	122,234	Louisville & Nashville	238,640
Texas & Pacific	110,585	Pere Marquette	226,098
Representing 7 roads in our compilation	\$1,499,504	N Y Chicago & St. Louis	219,938
Decreases.		Bessemer & Lake Erie	192,960
Pennsylvania	\$1,049,009	Minn St. Paul & S. S. M.	187,366
Lake Shore & Mich. Cent.	958,253	Atlantic Coast Line	183,956
N Y Central & Hud. Riv.	878,804	Spokane Port & Seattle	171,940
Erie	711,820	Atch. Topeka & Santa Fe	166,098
Philadelphia & Reading	587,804	Boston & Maine	151,043
Cleve. Cin. Chic. & St. L.	568,769	Southern Pacific	150,437
Delaware Lack. & West.	470,559	Union (Pennsylvania)	144,534
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	468,755	Western Pacific	111,505
Baltimore & Ohio	460,915	Cin. Ham. & Dayton	110,240
Chicago Burl. & Quincy	451,580	Great Northern	105,484
Norfolk & Western	441,708	Chicago & East Illinois	101,358
Michigan Central	407,559	Representing 34 roads in our compilation	\$11,955,846
N Y New Haven & Hartf.	401,923		

<sup>a</sup> This is the result for the Pennsylvania RR., together with the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, the Pennsylvania RR. reporting \$791,742 decrease, the Pennsylvania Company \$222,368 loss and the P. C. C. & St. L. \$34,899 loss. Including all lines owned and controlled which make monthly returns to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the result is a loss of \$1,419,410.

<sup>b</sup> These figures merely cover the operations of the New York Central itself. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the "Big Four," the "Nickel Plate," &c., the whole going to form the New York Central System, the result is a loss of \$3,000,822.

The best indication of all of the unfavorable nature of the returns all over the country is shown when the roads are arranged in groups or geographical divisions. It then appears that every division records a contraction in the gross, and all but one (that embracing the roads in the Southwest) a contraction also in the net. Our summary by groups is as follows:

#### SUMMARY BY GROUPS.

Section or Group.	1914.		1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).	
	Mileage.	\$	Mileage.	\$	%	%
Group 1 (17 roads), New England.	10,432	140	11,203	218	-771,078	6.88
Group 2 (83 roads), East & Middle.	55,635	235	61,930	545	-6,295,310	10.17
Group 3 (66 roads), Middle West.	30,742	169	35,376	699	-4,634,530	13.10
Groups 4 & 5 (91 roads), Southern.	34,415	306	34,605	370	-190,064	0.52
Groups 6 & 7 (79 roads), Northwest.	49,779	852	52,844	131	-3,064,279	5.80
Groups 8 & 9 (97 roads), Southwest.	30,211	240	40,171	867	-960,627	2.39
Group 10 (49 roads), Pacific Coast.	12,857	892	13,826	811	-968,919	7.01
Total (481 roads)	233,073	834	249,958	641	-16,884,807	6.75
Mileage.	1914.		1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).	
	\$	%	\$	%	%	%
Group No. 1.	7,657	7.680	1,460,414	1,963,033	-602,619	25.60
Group No. 2.	26,610	26.368	10,834,798	16,459,741	-5,624,943	24.71
Group No. 3.	25,962	25.870	3,930,118	7,990,131	-4,060,013	50.81
Groups Nos. 4 & 5.	41,057	40.879	8,994,758	9,863,128	-868,370	8.80
Groups Nos. 6 & 7.	67,692	67.217	14,169,823	14,997,360	-827,537	5.52
Groups Nos. 8 & 9.	66,848	65.886	9,775,320	9,658,519	+116,801	1.21
Group No. 10.	17,906	17.569	3,584,638	4,209,529	-624,891	16.04
Total	243,732	241,469	52,749,889	65,201,441	-12,451,572	19.10

NOTE.—Group I. includes all of the New England States.  
 Group II. includes all of New York and Pennsylvania except that portion west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo; also all of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and the extreme northern portion of West Virginia.  
 Group III. includes all of Ohio and Indiana; all of Michigan except the northern peninsula, and that portion of New York and Pennsylvania west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh.  
 Groups IV. and V. combined include the Southern States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River.  
 Groups VI. and VII. combined include the northern peninsula of Michigan, all of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois; all of South Dakota and North Dakota and Missouri north of a line running from the northwest corner of the State through Santa Fe and east of a line running from Santa Fe to El Paso.  
 Group X. includes all of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona and the western part of New Mexico.

#### HOLDING THE RAILROADS TO IMPOSSIBLE CONDITIONS IN THE MAIL SERVICE.

Once more President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad brings forward his plea for simple justice to the roads in the matter of pay for carrying the mails, based mainly upon the fact that since the last determinative weighing the parcels-post has come in and has added enormously to the burden to be moved. It was said on the floor of the Senate, a few weeks ago, that mattresses, ore in 50-lb. packages, baby carriages, and similar varieties of merchandise, have been carried as mail matter. The newspapers have told us from time to time of bricks in considerable quantities, of coffins, and even of living children, despatched as mailable parcels.

Senator Brady of Idaho said that some star-route contractors had found it impossible to struggle with the size of their loads and had abandoned their work, leaving their sureties to themselves. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire said that not only were these men in trouble, but that city carriers are protesting that they must have vehicles supplied to them or abandon their jobs; sooner or later, he declared, vehicles for gathering up and delivering these parcels of stuff must be provided. Senator Bristow of Kansas declared that the limit of weight should never have gone past twenty pounds and the first zone should not have been abolished; all this, he said, is in the interest of mail-order concerns, which are permitted to use the mails at a rate so low that the Government is working below cost and small local merchants are being driven out of business.

If this last statement is considerably correct we shall surely hear from the oppressed local trader ere long. The person who sends or receives these parcels felicitates himself over the cheapness of carriage, but the question remains, at whose expense is this apparent advantage? A large express company is on the point of abandoning the field, and some organizations have been stirring to save those companies which seem to them in danger. However this may be, and whatever may be the final working of this new scheme for attaining an alleged public good, it is certain that the railroads are not experiencing aught but injury from it. In what other business on earth is it conceivable that a contract for service could be made and insisted upon, to run for several years, at a fixed rate of compensation but with the amount of service to be demanded left entirely without limit? Do men buy any merchandise for future delivery on the basis of a limited price but an unlimited quantity? Is there even any personal service contracted for over a considerable future time at a fixed price but without any definite stipulation as to amount of service to be rendered?

Here we are, with the railroads waiting for an increase in their freight schedules upon a state of facts which has been placed beyond question; yet one man comes forward to offer his own unsupported assertion that the carriers are really prosperous, with net earnings larger than ever before, and that they have simulated distress by improperly handling their accounts. He "knows" this is so, because (he says) it cannot possibly be otherwise. Suppose it were so and could not possibly be otherwise, the question whether an injustice and a wrong is not done the roads in the matter of mails-carrying would remain, and delay upon it would be a public shame.

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

##### (SEVENTEENTH ARTICLE I)

We add still another to our series of articles classifying the bonds of United States railroads so as to show which issues contain tax provisions binding the companies themselves to assume or pay any taxes they may be called upon to deduct in making payments of interest and which issues are without provisions of that kind. The matter has particular reference, of course, to the Federal Income Tax Law, just enacted, under which the Government undertakes to collect the normal income tax of 1% at the source of the income, and the companies are called upon to withhold the tax in making interest or coupon payments unless the holder of the bond is exempt from the tax.



We began the series of articles in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 22, pages 1467-1470. The second contribution appeared Nov. 29, pages 1549-1552; the third, Dec. 6, pages 1627-1629; the fourth, Dec. 13, pages 1700-1702; the fifth, Dec. 20, pages 1788-1791; the sixth, Dec. 27, pages 1862-1864; the seventh, Jan. 3, pages 43-45; the eighth, Jan. 10, pages 109-111; the ninth, Jan. 17, pages 201-203; the tenth, Jan. 24, pages 271-272; the eleventh, Jan. 31, pages 345-346; the twelfth, Feb. 14, pages 490-494; the thirteenth, Feb. 21, pages 562-563; the fourteenth, Feb. 28, pages 652-653; the fifteenth, March 7, pages 726-729, and the sixteenth, March 14, pages 806-809.

It is proper to state that we are greatly indebted to the well-known firm of F. J. Lisman & Co., who have collected excerpts from the mortgages of companies the bonds of which have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and also from various other mortgages, and who have kindly placed the data at our disposal in a number of cases in which we would otherwise have lacked the necessary information.

A complete index to the steam railroads whose securities have been classified will be found in our issue of Feb. 14, page 490. In the following we furnish a full index to the electric railway and public utility securities which have been classified.

Ala. City Gas & Att. Ry., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Albany Southern R.R., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Albia Interurban Ry., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Amer. River Elec. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Appalachian Pow. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Apple River Pow. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Ark. & Terr. Oil & G. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Atlantic City & Sh. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Atlan. Coast El. Ry., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Atlantic Shore Ry., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Aub. & Syrac. E. R.R., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Aug.-Alken Ry. & El. Corp., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Aurora Elgin & Ch. R.R., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Austin (Tex.) St. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Bangor Ry. & El. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Baton Rouge El. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Beaumont Trac. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Berkshire Power Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Bildeford & Saco R.R., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Binghamton Ry., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Blacket. Val. G. & E. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Blue Hill St. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Boston Elev. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Boat. & Ware. St. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Broad Rip. Tr. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Bryn. Rap. Tran. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Bucka Co. Inter. Ry., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Buf. Lock & Rosh. Ry., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Burlington (Vt.) Trac. Co., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
(H. M.) Byllesby & Co. (controlled properties), Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Cape Breton El. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Carolina Pow. & Lt. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Calais (Maine) St. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Cent. Calif. Trac. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Chambersburg Greencastle & Waynesboro St. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Charleston (S. C.) Cons. Ry. & Lt., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Charlotte (N. C.) El. Ry., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Chic. City & Coun. Rys., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Chicago Elev. Rys., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Chicago & Int. Trac. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Chic. & Oak Park El. R.R., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Chicago Rys., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Chi. So. Id. & N. Ind. Ry., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Chic. & W. Towns Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Cinc. Newp. & Cov. Tr. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Citizens' Trac. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
(E. W.) Clark & Co. (controlled properties), Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Cleveland Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Cleveland Ry., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Colo. Springs & Int. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Colum. (S. C.) G. & El. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Columbus Elec. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Columb. Mag. Spgs. & Nor. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Colum. Mar. & Bucy. Ry., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Colum. New Alb. & Johnston Trac. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Columbus Power Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Colum. Ry. & Light Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Commonwealth Pow., Ry. & Lt. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Connecticut Power Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Consumers' Pow. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Cumb. Co. Pow. & Lt. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Dallas Elec. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Dayton Cov. & Piqua Trac. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Denver & Northw. Ry., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Des Moines City Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Duluth-Sup. Trac. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Eastern Tex. Elec. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
East. Wisc. Ry. & Lt. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
East St. L. & Sub. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Edison El. Ill. Co., Brockton, Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Elec. Light & Power Co. of Abington and Rockland, Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Elm. Wat., Lt. & R.R. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
El Paso Elec. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Empire Un. Rys., Inc., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Enid Elec. & Gas Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Escanaba (Mich.) Tr. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Evanston Sub. & Newb. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Everett Gas Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Everett Ry. & El. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Everett Ry., Lt. & Water Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Everett Water Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Fargo & Moorhead St. Ry., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Ft. Smith Lt. & Trac. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Ft. Wayne & N. Ind. Trac. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Frankl. Ta. & Holm. Ry., Feb. 21, p. 562.

Galesv. (Ga.) Ry. & P. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Galesb. & Kew. (Ill.) El. Ry., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Galveston Elec. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Galv.-Hous. El. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Galv.-Hous. El. Ry. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Geneva Sen. Falls & Aub. R.R., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Grand Forks G. & El. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Guilp. & Miss. Coast Tr. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Ham. Lt. & Pow. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Harrisburg Rys., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Hartf. & Sp'gfield St. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Hanover & MeShier St. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Holyoke (Mass.) St. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Houghton Co. El. Lt. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Hought. Co. St. Ry. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Hought. Co. Tr. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Houston Elec. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Hudson Riv. & East. Tr. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Humboldt Tran. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Illino. Tr. Co. and subs., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Ind. & Louisv. Tr. Ry., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Indiana Rys. & Lt. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Ind. Col. & Sou. Tr. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Inter-State Lt. & P. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Interurb. Ry. (Des Moines), Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Inter. Ry. & Term. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Iowa Ry. & Lt. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Ironw. & Bess. Ry. & Lt. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Jack. (Miss.) Lt. & Tr. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Jacksonville El. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Jacksonville Tr. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Jop. & Pitts. (Kan.) Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Kansas City Clay Co. & St. Jo. Rys., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Kentucky Pipe Line Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Keokuk Elec. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Keokuk El. Ry. & Pow. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Key. Gas Lt. & Coke Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Key West El. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Kingston Cons. R.R., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Lake Shore Elec. Ry., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Lanc. Co. Ry. & Lt. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Lehigh Valley Transit Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Lewisburg (Pa.) Milton & Watsontown Pass. Ry., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Lincoln (Nebr.) Tr. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Long Isl. Con. El. Ry., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Louisville Gas & El. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Louisville Lighting Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Louisville Trac. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Lowell El. Lt. Corp., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Manch. Trac., Lt. & P. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Mankato Gas & El. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Marquette Co. G. & E. Co., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Maryland Elec. Rys., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Mass. Cons. Rys., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Mass. El. Cos. and subs., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Mesaba Elec. Ry., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Milf. & Uxb. St. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Milwaukee Nor. Ry., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Minneapolis Gas & El. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Minot Light & Tel. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Miss. River Power Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Miss. Vall. G. & El. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Mobile Elec. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Mobile Lt. & R.R. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Monon. Val. Trac. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Montourav. Pass. Ry., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Morris Co. Trac. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Muncie & Port. Tr. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Muskegon Tr. & Lt. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Muskegon El. & Gas Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Muskegon Gas Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Muskegon G. & El. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Muskegon Ice & Pow. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
New Bedf. & Onset St. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
New Eng. Inv. & Secur. Co. and subsidiaries, Feb. 14, p. 491.  
New Jer. & Pa. Tr. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
New Lon. G. & El. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Newport News & Old Point Ry. & Elec., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Newport & Prov. Ry., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
New York Rys. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Northampton Tr. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
No. Caro. Pub. Ser. Co., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
North Cambria St. Ry., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Nor. Texas El. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Northern Elec. Ry., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Northern Htg. & El. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Northern Tex. Tr. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Nor. Id. & Mon. Pow. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.

Nor. Miss. Riv. Pow. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Nor. Ohio Tr. & Lt. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Norther. Pa. Ry., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
North States Pow. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Okla. Gas & Elec. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Olympia Gas Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Orange Co. Trac. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Oregon Elec. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Osage & Herk. R.R., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Ottumwa Ry. & Lt. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Ottumwa Trac. & Lt. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Pacific Coast Power Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Pacific Gas & El. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Pacific N. W. Tr. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Paducah City Ry., Inc., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Paducah St. Ry. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Paducah Tr. & Lt. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Pawtucket El. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Pawt. Gas Co. of N. J., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Peoples Lt. & Ry. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Petrol. & San. Rosa (Cal.) Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Philadelphia Company (incl. affiliated and controlled cos.), Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Philadelphia Co. (additional list), Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Philadelphia Rys., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Phila. Rap. Tran. Co. & subsidiaries, Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Pittsb. Harmony Butler & Newcastle Ry., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Phila. & West Ches. Tr. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Plattsburgh Trac. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Ponce Elec. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Portland (Ore.) Ry., Lt. & Pow. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Public Serv. Corp. of N. J. (incl. contr. & affil. cos.), Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Pueb. Sub. Tr. & Lt. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Pueblo Trac. & Lt. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Puget Sound Elec. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Puget Sound Int. Ry. & Power Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Puget Sound Power Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Puget Sound Tr., Lt. & P. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Putnam & Westch. Tr. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Red River Pow. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Reno Pow., Lt. & Wat. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Republic Ry. & Lt. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Rich. Lt. & R.R. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Roch. & Manltou R.R., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Rock Isl. Sou. Ry. Sys., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Rock. Thom. & Cam. St. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Rochester Gas & E. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Sapulpa Electric Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Savannah Elec. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Savannah Power Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Sav. Th. & Isl. of Hope Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Scioto Val. Trac. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Seban & W-Barre Tr. Corp., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Seattle Elec. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Seattle Ry. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Seattle Ry. & So. Ry., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Second Ave. R.R. (N. Y. City), Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Selma (Ala.) St. & Sub. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Shawnee-Tecumseh Trac. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Shreve. Trac. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Sierra Pac. Elec. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Sioux Falls Lt. & P. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Sioux Falls Lt. & P. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Sou. Lt. & Tr. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Southern Mich. Ry., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Southern Wisc. Ry., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Southwest Gen. Gas Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Southw. Mo. R.R., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Southw. (Tex.) Tr. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Spok. & Inl. Emp. R.R., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Stand. Gas & El. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Stark Elec. R.R., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Stone & Webster Cos., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Suffolk Tr. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Sydney & Glace Bay Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Syrac. & So. Bay El. R.R., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Tacoma Gas Lt. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Tacoma Gas & El. Lt. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Tacoma Ry. & Pow. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Tampa El. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Terre Haute Ind. & East. Trac. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Third Av. Ry., N. Y. C., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Tidewater Power Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Toledo Bowling Green & Sou. Tr. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Tren. Brils. & Phila. St. Ry., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Union Cons. Elev. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Union Elec. Co. (in Iowa), Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Union Lt. H. & Pow. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Union Street Ry., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Union Tr. Co. (Cottleville, Kan.), Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Union Tr. Co. of Ind., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
United Gas & Elec. Corp. and subsidiaries, Feb. 28, p. 653.  
United Lt. & Rys. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
United Rys. & Elec. Co. of Baltimore, Mar. 7, p. 727.  
United Rys. Co. of St. L., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
United Trac. Co. (Albany, N. Y.), Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Utah Lt. & Ry. Cos., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Valley Railways, Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Vicksburg Lt. & Tr. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Walkill Transit Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Warren & Jamestown St. Ry. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Washington Baltimore & Annapolis Electric R.R., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Wash. Ry. & Elec. Co., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Waterloo Cedar Falls & Nor. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
West Chester Kennett & Wilm. Elec. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
W. Chester (Pa.) St. Ry., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
West. N. Y. & Pa. Tr. Co., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Western Ohio R.R., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Western Ry. & Lt. Co., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
West. States G. & El. Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Westmoreland Co. Ry., Mar. 7, p. 727.  
Whitcomb Co. Ry. & Lt. Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton R.R., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Willamette Valley Co., Feb. 28, p. 653.  
Wilm. New Cas. & Del. City Ry., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Wilmington & Phila. Trac. Co., Mar. 14, p. 807.  
Winona Interurb. Ry., Feb. 21, p. 562.  
Woonsocket El. Mach. & Power Co., Feb. 14, p. 491.  
Youngst. & Ohio Riv. R.R., Mar. 7, p. 727.

The present week we begin with the industrial companies and classify the bonds of the following 100 companies:

Adams Express Co.  
Alabama Co.  
Amalgamated Copper Co.  
American Agricultural Chemical Co.  
American Beet Sugar Co.  
American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.  
American Can Co.  
American Cotton Oil Co.  
American Light & Traction Co.  
American Locomotive Co.  
American Pneumatic Service Co.  
American Power & Light Co.  
American Sewer Pipe Co.  
American Shipbuilding Co.  
American Smelters Securities Co.  
American Thread Co.  
American Tobacco Co.  
American Writing Paper Co.  
Armour & Co.  
Atlantic Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines.  
Atlas Powder Co.  
Aunties Gum & Chocolate Co.  
Baldwin Locomotive Works.  
Booth Fisheries Co.  
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.  
Buffalo City Gas Co.  
Buffalo General Electric Co.  
California Petroleum Co.  
Cambria Steel Co.  
Central Leather Co.  
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.  
Chicago Stock Yards Co.  
Columbia Gas & Electric Co.  
Columbus Gas & Fuel Co.  
Commonwealth Edison Co.  
Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co.  
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.  
Consolidated Gas, El. Lt. & Power Co., Baltimore.  
Consolidation Coal Co.  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Crucible Steel Co. of America.  
Denver Union Water Co.  
Diamond Match Co.  
Distillers' Securities Corp.  
(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.  
Duluth Edison Electric Co.  
Edk. Horn Fuel Co.  
General Asphalt Co.  
General Electric Co.  
General Motors Co.  
Great Western Power Co.  
Hercules Powder Co.  
Hoeking Valley Products Co.  
Hydraulic Power Co. of Niagara Falls.  
Ingersoll-Rand Co.  
International Agricultural Corporation.  
International Harvester Co. of New Jer.  
International Paper Co.  
International Silver Co.  
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.  
Kansas City (Mo.) Gas Co.  
Kansas Gas & Electric Co.  
Kinas County Electric Light & Power Co.  
La Belle Iron Works Co.  
Manufacturers' Light & Heat Co., Pitts.  
Massachusetts Gas Companies.  
Mexican Petroleum Co.  
Montana Power Co.  
Morris & Co.  
National Fire Proofing Co.  
New York Air-Brake Co.  
New York Dock Co.  
New York & Richmond Gas Co.  
Niagara Falls Power Co.  
Niagara Lockport & Ontario Power Co.  
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.  
Ontario Power Co. of Niagara Falls.  
Otis Elevator Co.  
Pacific Coast Co.  
Railway Steel Springs Co.  
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.  
Southern California Edison Co.  
Standard Milling Co.  
Studebaker Corp.  
Sulzberger & Sons Co.  
Syracuse Light & Power Co.  
Union Bag & Paper Co.  
Union Electric Light & Power Co. of St. Louis.  
United States Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy. Co.  
United States Envelope Co.  
United States Reduction & Ref. Co.  
United States Rubber Co.  
United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.  
Utica Gas & Electric Co.  
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.  
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.  
Weisbach Co.  
Western Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.  
Westinghouse Machine Co.

#### ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

Collateral trust mortgage 4s.	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Collateral trust distribution mortgage 4s.	J-D	June 1 1948	\$12,000,000
	J-D	June 1 1947	24,000,000

#### ALABAMA COMPANY.

Interest Payable without Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

General mortgage 6s.	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
	J-J	May 1 1933	\$1,000,000

## Interest Payable with Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Consol. collateral mortgage 5s.....	M-N	May 1 1933	\$1,641,000
Ala. Cons. Coal & Iron 1st mtge. ext. 6s.....	M-N	May 1 1918	367,000

## AMALGAMATED COPPER CO.

## Interest Payable with Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Two-year 5% notes.....	M-S15	Mar. 15 1915	\$12,500,000

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage conv. 5s.....	A-O	Oct. 1 1928	\$10,071,000
Convertible debenture 5s.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1924	*7,000,000

\* Free from taxes except Federal Income Tax. Co. does not pay tax.

## AMERICAN BEET SUGAR CO.

## Interest Payable with Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Las Animas Sugar Co. 6% s. f. bonds.....	A-O	Oct. 1 1932	\$857,000

## AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE &amp; FOUNDRY CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s.....	M-S	Mar. 1 1932	\$729,000

## AMERICAN CAN CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Debenture 5s (\$15,000,000).....	F-A	Feb. 1 1928	\$14,000,000

## AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Debenture 4½% bonds.....	Q-P	Nov. 1 1915	\$5,000,000
Debenture 5s (\$15,000,000).....	M-N	May 1 1931	5,000,000

## AMERICAN LIGHT &amp; TRACTION CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Binghamton Gas 1st mtge. 5s.....	A-O	April 1 1938	\$750,000
General mortgage 5s (\$2,500,000).....	A-O	Oct. 1 1934	135,000
Consol. Gas of N. J. 1st & ref. mtge. 6s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1961	400,000
Detroit City Gas prior lien 5s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1923	5,620,000
General mortgage 5s (\$10,000,000).....	J-J	To July 1923	1,810,000
Consol. mtge. 5s (\$4,000,000).....	F-A	Feb. 1 1918	*3,750,000
Det. & Suburb. Gas 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-D	Dec. 1 1928	930,000
Madison Gas & Elec. 1st ref. mtge. 6s.....	A-O	Oct. 1 1940	327,000
Milwaukee Gas Lt. 1st mtge. 4s.....	M-N	May 1 1927	7,932,000
Muskegon Trac. & Ltr. 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-S	Mar. 1 1931	600,000
St. Croix Power 1st mtge. 5s.....	A-O	Oct. 1 1929	750,000
Southern Lt. & Trac. coll. tr. 5s.....	M-S	Sept. 1 1949	1,968,000
San Antonio Gas & El. 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-S	Sept. 1 1949	984,000
San Antonio Trac. 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-S	Sept. 1 1949	984,000

\* This issue has a clause exempting principal and interest from any income tax which the United States may levy.

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Consol. Gas of N. J. 1st cons. mtge. 5s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1936	\$1,000,000
Long Branch Ltg. 1st mtge. 6s.....	J-J15	Jan. 15 1924	15,000
Grand Rapids Gas Lt. 1st mtge. 6s.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1915	1,350,000
Madison Gas & Elec. 1st mtge. 6s.....	A-O	April 1 1926	400,000
St. Joseph Gas 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1937	1,000,000
St. Paul Gas Lt. 1st mtge. 6s.....	J-J	July 1 1915	650,000
Consol. extension mtge. 6s.....	J-J	July 1 1918	600,000
General mortgage 5s.....	M-S	Mar. 1 1944	3,750,000

## AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
5% notes of 1909 (\$5,000,000).....	A-O	Oct. 1 1914	\$2,000,000
5% notes of 1912 (due \$1,600,000 yearly).....	J-J	July '15-'17	4,800,000
Rogers Loco. Wks. 1st M. 5% fd. 5s.....	M-N14	May 14 1921	230,000

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Richmond Loco. & Mach. Wks. cons. M. 6s A-O.....	A-O	April 1 1929	*\$550,000

\* The American Locomotive Co. on Dec. 30 1913 advised us that it is the present intention of the Am. Loco. Co. to pay the interest on this issue and also on the other three issues without deduction of normal Federal income tax when certificates of ownership accompany coupons.

## AMERICAN PNEUMATIC SERVICE CO.

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Coll. trust mtge. 5s (\$5,000,000).....	A-O	Oct. 1 1928	\$600,500
Lamson Con. Store Service 5% bonds.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1922	311,000

## AMERICAN POWER &amp; LIGHT COMPANY.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Convertible 6% notes.....	F-A	Aug. 1 1921	\$2,300,000
Collateral 6% notes.....	J-J13	July 13 1914	3,000,000

## AMERICAN SEWER PIPE CO.

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mtge. 6s (\$2,500,000).....	M-S	Mar. 1 1920	*\$1,251,000

\* The company has decided to pay the Federal Income Tax on its interest coupons for the year 1914.

## AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING CO.

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Buffalo Dry Dock purch. money mtge. (7).....	(7)	(?)	\$300,000
West. Dry Dock & Shipb. 1st mtge. 6s.....	J-J	Jan. '16-'26	750,000

## AMERICAN SMELTERS' SECURITIES CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Debenture 6% bonds.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1926	\$15,000,000

## AMERICAN THREAD CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 4s.....	J-J	July 1 1919	\$6,000,000

## AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. (OLD COMPANY).

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Debenture 6% bonds.....	A-O	Oct. 1 1944	*\$2,310,650
Debenture 4% bonds.....	F-A	Aug. 1 1951	
Consol. Tob. coll. tr. mtge. 4s.....	F-A	Aug. 1 1951	*2,063,150

\* These amounts not deposited for exchange Dec. 31 1913.

## AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO.

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s (\$17,000,000).....	J-J	July 1 1919	\$13,299,000

## ATLANTIC GULF &amp; WEST INDIES STEAMSHIP LINES.

## Interest Payable without Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Collateral trust mortgage 5s.....	F-A	Jan. 1 1959	\$12,562,000
Brunswick SS. Co. 1st mtge. serial 5s.....	J-J	To July '29-'31	1,014,000
Clyde SS. Co. first mortgage 5s.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1931	3,927,000
Clyde SS. Terminal first mortgage 5s.....	A-O	Oct. 1 1934	595,000
Mallory SS. Co. first mortgage 5s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1932	2,918,000
N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co. 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1932	7,087,000
N. Y. & Porto Rico SS. Co. 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-N	May 1 1932	1,739,000
U. S. & Porto Rico Navigation Co. first 5s.....	M-S	Mar. 1 1921	150,000

## ARMOUR &amp; CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Real estate 1st mtge. 4½s (\$50,000,000).....	J-D	June 1 1939	\$30,000,000

## ATLAS POWDER CO.

## Interest Payable without Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
10-year 6% income bonds.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1923	\$3,000,000

## AUTOSALES GUM &amp; CHOCOLATE CO.

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 6s.....	J-J	May 10 1931	\$3,600,000

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mtge. 5s (\$15,000,000).....	M-N	May 1 1940	\$10,000,000
Standard Steel Works 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1928	\$3,800,000

a Free of U. S. and State of Pennsylvania taxes. b Free of Pennsylvania taxes only.

## BOOTH FISHERIES CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Sinking fund debenture 6s (\$5,000,000).....	A-O	April 1 1925	\$3,523,000
Midland Cold Stor. 5s, due \$12,500 yearly.....	J-D	June '14-'25	150,000
Merchants' Cold Stor. 5s, due \$25,000 yearly.....	A-O	April '14-'16	75,000

## BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.

## Interest Payable with Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First consol. mtge. 5s (\$15,000,000).....	M-N	July 1 1945	\$14,698,000
Citizens' Gas consolidated mortgage 5s.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1940	264,000
Union Gas Light consolidated mtge. 5s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1920	38,000

## BUFFALO CITY GAS CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s.....	A-O	Oct. 1 1947	\$5,805,000

## BUFFALO GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1939	\$2,375,000
First & ref. mtge. 5s (\$10,000,000).....	J-J	April 1 1939	1,113,000

## CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
American Oilfields Co. first mtge. 6s.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1930	\$1,320,100
American Petroleum Co. first mtge. 6s.....	J-D	June 1 1920	956,100

## CAMBRIA STEEL CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Mfrs. Water Co. 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-D	June 1 1939	\$3,852,000

## CENTRAL LEATHER CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First lien 5% bonds (\$45,000,000).....	A-O	April 1 1925	\$35,750,160

## CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s.....	J-J	Dec. 31 1921	\$1,667,000

## CHICAGO STOCK YARDS CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Collateral trust 5s.....	A-O	Oct. 1 1961	\$6,194,600

## COLUMBIA GAS &amp; ELECTRIC CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s (\$25,000,000).....	J-J	Jan. 1 1927	\$13,964,500
Debenture 5s (\$2,850,000).....	J-J	Jan. 1 1927	2,464,300

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Cinc. Gas Transp. 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1933	\$4,345,000

## COMMONWEALTH EDISON CO.

## Interest Payable without Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Commonwealth Edison first mtge. 5s.....	M-S	June 1 1943	\$24,000,000
Commonwealth Electric first mtge. 5s.....	M-S	June 1 1943	8,000,000

## CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW YORK.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Controlled Companies—			
New Amsterdam Gas 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1948	\$10,635,000
Central Union Gas 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1927	3,500,000
Northern Union Gas 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-N	Nov. 1 1927	1,250,000
Westchester Ltg. Co. 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-D	Dec. 1 1950	8,418,000
Coll. trust 5% bonds.....	J-D	Dec. 1 1920	580,000
N. Y. Suburban Gas 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-S	Mar. 1 1949	322,000
N. Y. & Westches. Ltg. gen. mtge. 4s.....	J-J	July 1 1904	10,000,000
Debenture 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1954	2,500,000
United El. Lt. & Pow. 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1924	4,838,000
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. consol. mtge. 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1935	2,188,000
N. Y. Gas El. Lt. & P. coll. tr. 5s.....	J-D	Dec. 1 1948	15,000,000
Purchase money mortgage 4s.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1949	20,929,884
Nor. Westches. Ltg. 1st consol. mtge. 5s.....	J-D	June 1 1955	618,000
Peekskill Ltg. & R.R. 1st mtge. 5s.....	A-O	Oct. 1 1930	646,000
Sing Sing Elec. Ltg. gen. mtge. 5s.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1916	25,000
N. Y. & Queens Gas 1st mtge. 5s.....	F-A	Aug. 1 1934	815,000
N. Y. & Q. El. Lt. & Pow. 1st mtge. 5s.....	F-A	Aug. 1 1939	2,350,000



## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Debenture 5s extended.....	M-N	May 1 1918	\$1,236,000
<b>Controlled Companies—</b>			
Equitable Gas Lt. 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-S	Mar. 1 1932	3,500,000
N. Y. & East River Gas 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1944	3,500,000
First consol. mtge. 5s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1945	1,500,000
Standard Gas Lt. 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-N	May 1 1930	1,195,000
White Plains Gas 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-D	June 1 1938	335,000
Hudson River Gas & Elec. 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-N	May 1 1929	250,000

## CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 4½s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1922	\$291,000
Ref. mtge. 4½s (\$7,500,000).....	M-N	May 1 1934	4,903,000
First & ref. mtge. 5s (\$40,000,000).....	J-D	Dec. 1 1950	16,624,000
Collateral trust mortgage 6s.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1923	6,500,000

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Fairmont Coal 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1931	\$5,105,000

## COLUMBUS (O.) GAS &amp; FUEL CO.

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Columbus Gas 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1932	\$1,425,000

## COMPUTING-TABULATING-RECORDING CO.

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Sinking fund 6% bonds.....	J-J	July 1 1941	\$7,000,000

## CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT &amp; POWER CO. OF BALT.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Consol. M. deb. 5% stock (\$60,000,000).....	M-N	Perpetual	\$3,406,550
Gen. mtge. 4½s (\$15,000,000).....	J-J	Feb. 14 1935	9,245,000
United Electric 1st consol. mtge. 4½s.....	M-N	May 1 1929	4,428,000
Consol. Gas gen. mtge. 4½s.....	A-O	April 1 1954	5,788,000
Balt. Elec. 1st mtge. 5s (\$7,500,000).....	J-D	June 1 1947	3,721,000
Roland Pk. Elec. & Water 1st M. 5s.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1937	300,000
Mt. Wash. El. Lt. & Pow. 1st M. 6s.....	J-J	July 1 1915	(?)

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Consol. Gas 1st consol. mtge. 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1939	\$3,400,000

## CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mtge. 5s (\$10,000,000).....	M-N	May 1 1934	\$5,628,000

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Debenture 5s (due \$114,000 yearly).....	M-N	Nov. 1 1931	\$1,347,000
Nat. Starch Co. debenture 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1930	5,168,000
U. S. Sugar Ref. 1st mtge. 6s.....	J-D	Dec. 1 1921	509,000
N. Y. Glucose 1st mtge. 6s.....	M-S	Sept. 1 1926	1,272,320

## CRUCIBLE STEEL CO. OF AMERICA.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Pitts. Cruc. Steel 1st M. 5s guar.....	M-S	Mar. 16 '45	\$7,500,000
Crucible Coal 1st M. 5s guar.....	J-J	July 1 1936	900,000
Crucible Fuel 1st & ref. M. 6s not guar.....	J-D	Dec. 15 '25	1,500,000
Norwalk Steel 1st M. 4½s Int. guar.....	J-J	July 1 1929	1,000,000

## DENVER UNION WATER CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mtge. 5s (\$8,000,000).....	J-J	July 1 1914	\$8,000,000
South Platte Canal & Res. 1st M. 5s guar.....	J-J	July 1 1923	2,896,000

## DIAMOND MATCH CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Debenture 6s (\$2,000,000).....	J-D15	Dec. 15 '20	\$1,512,000

## DISTILLERS' SECURITIES CORPORATION.

## Interest Payable with Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Coll. trust mtge. 5s (\$16,000,000).....	A-O	Oct. 1 1927	\$14,092,711
Am. Spirits Mfg. 1st mtge. 6s.....	M-S	Sept. 1 1915	1,472,000

## DULUTH EDISON ELECTRIC CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s (\$2,000,000).....	M-S	Mar. 1 1931	\$1,353,000

## E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
4½% bonds (\$16,000,000).....	J-D	June 1 1936	\$15,196,000
First mortgage & collateral trust 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1922	1,578,000
du Pont Building Corp. first mtge. 5s.....	J-D	June 1 1940	1,400,000

## ELK HORN FUEL CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
1st M. 5% convertible notes.....	M-N	May 1 1918	\$4,000,000
Mineral Fuel Co. 1st M. s. f. 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1922	1,578,000
(\$1,200,000 authorized).....	M-N	May 1 1943	400,000

## GENERAL ASPHALT CO.

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
General Asphalt deb. 5s.....	M-S	Mar. 1 1916	1,116,500
Barber Asphalt Pav. deb. 6s.....	A-O	April 1 1916	882,000

## GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Debenture 3½s of 1902.....	F-A	Aug. 1 1942	\$2,047,000
Debenture 5s of 1912 (\$60,000,000).....	M-S	Sept. 1 1952	10,000,000

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Debenture 5s of 1907.....	J-D	June 1 1917	\$88,500

## GENERAL MOTORS CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First lien 6% notes (\$20,000,000).....	A-O	Oct. 1 1915	\$9,399,000

## GREAT WESTERN POWER CO.

## Interest Payable without Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s (\$25,000,000).....	J-J	July 1 1946	\$19,645,000
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-S	Sept. 1 1948	1,141,000
City Elec. Co. San Fran. 1st M. 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1937	2,010,000

## Interest Payable with Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Western Power 2-year 6% notes.....	(?)	July 18 1915	\$1,250,000

## HERCULES POWDER CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
6% income bonds.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1923	\$8,500,000

## HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s (\$2,000,000).....	J-J	Jan. 1 1961	\$1,682,300

## HYDRAULIC POWER CO. OF NIAGARA FALLS.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First and refunding mtge. 5s (\$3,500,000).....	J-J	July 1 1950	\$2,850,000
Convertible second mortgage 6s.....	A-O	Oct. 1 1950	2,500,000
Niag. Falls Hyd. Pow. & Mfg. 1st M. 4s.....	M-N	May 1 1920	650,000

## INGERSOLL-RAND CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s (\$3,000,000).....	J-J	Dec. 31 1935	\$2,000,000

## INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mtge. coll. tr. 5s (\$30,000,000).....	M-N	May 1 1932	\$13,055,500

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF NEW JERSEY.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Three-year 5% notes.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1915	\$15,000,000

## INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First consol. mtge. 6s (\$10,000,000).....	F-A	Feb. 1 1918	\$8,460,000
Consol. mtge. 5s (\$10,000,000).....	J-J	Jan. 1 1935	4,767,000
American Realty Co. 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-J	July 1 1941	229,000
Sheet Harbor mortgage.....	A-O	Apr. 1 1915	20,000
Miramichi Lumber Co. (Richards M.).....	J-J	Jan. 1 1915	64,000
St. Maurice Lumber Co. (Pentecost M.).....	M-S	Sept. 1 1927	175,000
Olcott Falls Co. 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-S	Mar. 1 1919	380,000
Ontario Paper Co. 1st mtge. 6s.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1918	150,000
Piercedfield Paper 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-S	Sept. 1 1919	376,000
Rumford Falls Sulphite 1st mtge. 6s.....	J-J	July 1 1918	350,000
Umbagog Paper 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-S	Sept. 1 1918	75,000

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Hud. Riv. Pulp & Paper 1st mtge. 6s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1918	\$1,500,000
Piscataquis Falls P. & P. 1st mtge. 4s.....	F-A	Aug. 1 1918	47,000
Miramichi Lumber Co. (Hutchinson M.).....	Nov. 1	Nov. 1 1914	33,000

\* Mortgage contains no provisions as to tax-exemption. Covers foreign property and interest is payable in a foreign country.

## INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mtge. 6s (\$4,500,000).....	J-D	Dec. 1 1948	\$3,281,000
Debenture 6s (\$2,000,000).....	J-J	Jan. 1 1933	1,867,000

## JONES &amp; LAUGHLIN STEEL CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mtge. 5s (\$30,000,000).....	M-N	May 1 1939	\$24,044,000

## KANSAS CITY (MO.) GAS CO.

## Issued payable with Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s.....	A-O	April 1 1922	\$4,978,000

## KANSAS GAS &amp; ELECTRIC CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s (\$6,000,000).....	M-S	Mar. 1 1922	\$3,089,000

## KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT &amp; POWER CO.

## Interest Payable without Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Second mortgage purchase money 6s.....	A-O	Oct. 1 1997	\$5,176,000
Conv. deb. 6s, issue of 1910.....	M-S	Mar. 1 1922	1,056,100
Conv. deb. 6s, issue of 1913.....	M-S	Mar. 1 1925	2,500,000
Edison El. Ill. of Bklyn. 1st mtge. 4s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1939	4,275,000

## Interest Payable with Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s.....	A-O	Oct. 1 1937	\$2,500,000

## LA BELLE IRON WORKS.

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 6s (\$2,500,000).....	J-D	Dec. 1 1923	\$1,864,500

## MANUFACTURERS' LIGHT &amp; HEAT CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 6s.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1915	\$2,000
Mortgage 6s, due serially.....	A-O	To Oct. 1920	2,087,000

## MASSACHUSETTS GAS CO.

## Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Sinking fund 4½s of 1909.....	J-J	Jan. 1 1929	\$5,518,000
Debenture 4½s of 1911.....	J-D	Dec. 1 1931	4,000,000

## MEXICAN PETROLEUM CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First lien & ref. conv. mtge. 6s.....	A-O	Oct. 1 1921	\$5,406,000

## MONTANA POWER CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First & ref. mtge. 5s (\$75,000,000).....	J-J	July 1 1943a	\$10,000,000
Butte Elec. & Power 1st mtge. 5s.....	J-D	June 1 '44	4,237,000
Montana Power Trans. 1st mtge. 5s.....	F-A	Aug. 1 1933	575,000
Madison River Power 1st mtge. 5s.....	F-A	Feb. 1 1935	2,396,000
Butte-Mad. & Billings 1st mtge. 6s.....	J-D	June 1 1934	*1,120,000
Missouri River Power 1st mtge. 6s.....	J-D	Nov. 1 1920	*533,000
Mo. River El. & Pow. 9-yr. 6% notes.....	M-N	Jan. 1 1921	*238,000
Great Falls Power 1st mtge. 5s.....	M-N	May 1 1940	4,895,000

\*To be retired by July 1 1914. a Free of all taxes except Federal inc. tax.

## MORRIS &amp; CO.

## Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 4½s (\$25,000,000).....	J-J	July 1 1939	\$11,700,000

## NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First M. & coll. tr. 5s (due \$125,000 yearly) M-S		To Sept. 1932	\$2,375,000

## NEW YORK AIR BRAKE CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 6s	M-N	May 1 1928	\$3,000,000

## NEW YORK DOCK CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 4s (\$13,000,000)	F-A	Aug. 1 1951	\$12,550,000

## NEW YORK &amp; RICHMOND GAS CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s	M-N	May 1 1921	\$1,500,000

## NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s	Var.	Jan. 1 1932	\$10,000,000
Ref. and gen. mtg. 6s (\$20,000,000)	A-O	Jan. 1 1932	8,226,000

## NIAGARA LOCKPORT &amp; ONTARIO POWER CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s (\$5,000,000)	M-N	Nov. 1 1954	\$4,692,000
One-year 6% collateral notes	A-O	Oct. 1 1914	765,000
Salmon River Power first mtg. 5s, guar.	F-A	Aug. 1 1952	2,435,000
Niagara & Erie Power first mtg. 5s, guar.	J-J	Jan. 1 1941	542,000

## NILES-BEMENT-POND CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Ridgway Machine Tool Co. 1st mtg. 5s	F-A	Feb. 1 1934	*\$126,000

\* Free of Pennsylvania taxes only. Company will assume the Federal income tax on these bonds for the current year.

## ONTARIO POWER CO. OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s (\$12,000,000)	F-A	Feb. 1 1943	\$10,181,000
Debenture 5s (\$3,000,000)	M-N	May 1 1945	1,802,000
Two-year 6% notes	J-J	July 1 1915	2,000,000
Ontario Transmission first mtg. 6s, guar.	J-J	July 1 1921	2,965,000

## OTIS ELEVATOR CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Convertible debenture 5s	A-O	April 1 1920	\$3,500,000

## PACIFIC COAST CO.

Interest Payable without Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s	J-D	June 1 1946	\$5,000,000

Note.—The mortgage does not contain the usual tax covenant, but there is a clause which refers to the Federal income tax.

## RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Lafayette Plant 1st mtg. 5s	J-J	Jan. 1 1921	\$3,401,000
Inter-Ocean Power 1st mtg. 5s	A-O	Oct. 1 1931	3,500,000

## SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
6% bonds	Var.	July 31 '14-'19	\$506,000

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.

Interest Payable without Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Edison Elec. of Los Angeles 1st M. 5s	M-S	Sept. 1 1929	\$390,000
First and ref. mtg. 5s	M-S	Sept. 1 1922	3,304,000
6% bonds	(?)	(?)	48,000
United El. Gas & Pow. 1st mtg. 5s	J-D	Dec. 1 1920	139,000
Debenture 6s	A-O	Apr. 1 1916	332,000
General mtg. 5s (\$30,000,000)	J-J	Nov. 1 1939	12,225,000
Southern California Power 6s			15,000
Pomona & Ont. Light & Fuel 6s			7,000

## STANDARD MILLING CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s (\$6,250,000)	M-N	Nov. 1 1930	\$2,826,000
New mortgage 5s (\$12,000,000)	J-J	July 1 1940	None
Hecker-Jones-Jewell first mtg. 6s	M-S	Sept. 1 1922	1,448,000
Debenture 6s	J-J	July 1 1916	660,000
Northw. Consol. Milling first mtg. 6s	M-N	Nov. 1 1930	446,000

## (THE) STUDEBAKER CORPORATION.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Serial 5% notes (due \$400,000 semi-ann.)	M-S	To Mar. 1 '22	*\$6,400,000

\* Free of all taxes except succession, inheritance and income taxes.

## SULZBERGER &amp; SONS CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Gold debenture 6s	M-S	June 1 1916	\$4,700,000
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger deb. 6s	J-D	June 1 1916	4,600,000

## SYRACUSE LIGHT &amp; POWER CO.

Interest Payable without Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Collateral trust mortgage 5s	J-J	July 1 1954	\$6,479,500
Syracuse Gas first mortgage 5s	J-J	Jan. 1 1946	2,500,000
Syracuse Lighting 1st mortgage 5s	J-D	June 1 1951	2,500,000

## UNION BAG &amp; PAPER CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s (\$5,000,000)	J-J	July 1 1930	\$3,653,000

Interest Payable without Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Allen Bros. first mortgage 6s	M-N	To 1924	\$110,000
Second mortgage 6s	F-A	To 1923	100,000

## UNION ELECTRIC LIGHT &amp; POWER CO. OF ST. LOUIS.

Interest Payable without Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s (\$10,000,000)	M-S	Sept. 1 1932	\$6,203,000
Refunding and ext. mtg. 5s (\$50,000,000)	M-N	May 1 1933	7,071,000
Mo. Elec. Light & Power 1st mtg. 6s	Q-F	May 1 1921	600,000
Mo. Edison first consol. mtg. 5s	F-A	Feb. 1 1927	3,198,000

## UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE &amp; FOUNDRY CO.

Interest Payable with Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
American Pipe & Foundry first mtg. 6s	J-J	July 1 1928	\$883,087
Dimmock Pipe first mortgage 6s	J-J	Jan. 1 1917	179,000

## UNITED STATES ENVELOPE CO.

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s (\$2,500,000)	J-D	Dec. 1 '14-'34	\$1,800,000

## UNITED STATES REDUCTION &amp; REFINING CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 6s	J-J	July 1 1931	\$1,510,000

## UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Coll. trust mtg. 6s (\$20,000,000)	J-D	Dec. 1 1918	\$17,500,000
General Rubber debenture 4½s, guar.	J-J	July 1 1915	9,000,000

## UNITED STATES SMELTING, REFINING &amp; MINING CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
5% gold notes	F-A	Aug. 1 1914	\$4,000,000
Utah Co. coll. tr. 6s notes, guaranteed	A-O	Apr. 1 1917	10,000,000

## UTICA GAS &amp; ELECTRIC CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Ref. & ext. mtg. 5s (\$5,000,000)	J-J	July 1 1957	\$2,500,000
Equitable Gas & El. of Utica 1st M. 5s	A-O	April 1 1942	1,000,000
Utica El. Lt. & Power 1st mtg. 5s	J-J	Jan. 1 1950	910,000
Herkimer Lt. & Power 1st mtg. 6s	J-J	July 1 1930	390,000

## VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.

Interest Payable without Deduction of Federal Income Tax.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mtg. and coll. trust 5s (\$15,000,000)	J-D	Dec. 1 1923	\$13,500,000

## VIRGINIA IRON, COAL &amp; COKE CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Carter Coal & Iron Co. gold 5s	A-O	Oct. 1 1933	*\$398,000

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Va. I., C. & C. mtg. 5s	M-S	Mar. 1 1949	\$4,835,000

\* Free of United States and State of Virginia taxes.

## WELSBACH COMPANY.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Coll. trust mtg. 5s (\$7,000,000)	J-D	June 1 1930	*\$6,656,000

\* Free only of New Jersey State taxes or any county or municipality thereof. Federal income tax not paid by company.

## WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 5s	J-J	Dec. 31 1922	\$15,000,000

## WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC &amp; MANUFACTURING CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Conv. debenture 5s (\$25,000,000)	J-J	Jan. 1 1931	\$21,044,000
Two-year 6% collateral notes	F-A	Aug. 1 1915	3,250,000
Ten-year 5% collateral notes	A-O	Oct. 1 1917	2,720,000

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Collateral 6% notes extended 9 months	J-J	June 27 1914	\$1,250,000
Walker Co. first mortgage 6s	J-J	Jan. 2 1916	850,000

## WESTINGHOUSE MACHINE CO.

Issued with Tax-Exemption Clause.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
Debenture 5s (\$1,500,000)	J-J	Jan. 1 1920	\$560,000
First and refunding mortgage 6s	Q-F	Nov. 1 1940	6,029,000
Westinghouse Foundry 1st M. 5s, guar.	M-N	May '14-'26	650,000

Issued without Reference to Taxes.

	Int.	Maturity Date.	Outstand'g.
First mortgage 6s	J-D	June 1 1914	\$35,000

## THE LATEST TRADE AND TRUST PROPOSALS IN CONGRESS.

The newly drafted bill providing for the creation of an Inter-State Trade Commission made its appearance this week. The bill was drawn by a sub-committee of the House Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee named by Chairman William C. Adamson on Feb. 16, and is said to embody the views of President Wilson on the subject. J. Harry Covington of Maryland (Democrat) was Chairman of the sub-committee, the other members of which were Senators Sims, Rayburn and Montague (Democrats), and Senators Stevens (of Minnesota), Talcott, Esch and Knowland, Republicans. The bill as framed by them, which represents the unanimous views of the sub-committee, was ordered favorably reported to the House by both the Republican and Democratic members of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee on Monday last, Mar. 16. The original proposition for the creation of an Inter-State Trade Commission (printed in our issue of Jan. 24) was introduced by Chairman Clayton of the House Judiciary Committee on Jan. 22, along with the other bills intended to carry out President Wilson's recommendations with respect to trust reforms. The Clayton Inter-State Trade bill, after its introduction, was referred to the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce; the Commission it proposed to create was to consist of five members, not more than three of whom would be members of the same political party. The Covington



ton bill now submitted provides that the Commission shall be composed of three Commissioners, and not more than two of them shall be members of the same political following. Under the earlier bill it was provided that the Bureau of Corporations shall be transferred to and become a part of the Commission. The enactment of the newest measure would likewise serve to terminate the existence of the Bureau of Corporations, all the powers, authority and duties of that bureau being vested in the Commission as proposed by the Covington bill. The Clayton bill required all corporations engaged in commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, excepting common carriers, to furnish the Commission with statements of their organization, business, financial condition, management, relations to other companies, &c. The bill introduced this week calls for such statements and reports from corporations with a capital of not less than \$5,000,000, or having a less capital and belonging to a class of corporations which the Commission may designate. With regard to this provision, Representative Covington is quoted as saying: "This power of classification will relieve the mass of smaller business concerns engaged in inter-State commerce from the necessity of making such reports, while it reserves to the Commission that discretion which it ought to have to provide for rational publicity in aid of disclosing bad practices in inter-State commerce without regard to the size of the corporation engaged in those practices."

Chairman Covington also had the following to say regarding the bill prepared by his committee:

The Commission will also be authorized by the direction of the President, the Attorney-General or either House of Congress to investigate and report the facts relative to any alleged violation of anti-trust Acts, and it may include in its report recommendations for readjustment of business so that the corporation investigated may operate lawfully. One of the most effective powers conferred upon the commission is that authorizing the courts to refer to it any matter concerning the relief to be granted, or any proposed decree itself, for the purpose of such investigation as will give to the court the completest economic information to assist it. This power, of course, does not authorize the Commission to gather evidence.

Another power conferred is the authority to conduct investigations to determine whether or not any decree of dissolution entered against a corporation for violation of the anti-trust laws is being carried out. This is a most important power, and it is proper to be exercised by such an independent body as the Commission.

The whole theory of the creation of the Commission has, in fact, been to make it an efficient and useful independent body. In most of the matters of publicity it has entire control of the facts gathered. Publicity is left to the discretion of the Commission, and the bill contains ample authority for the Commission to prevent the disclosure of these necessary trade secrets, which are of no value to the public in promoting lawful competitive business, but which, when disclosed, simply afford opportunity for injurious use by competitors.

Having regard for the singular success which the Inter-State Commerce Commission had had upon the relation of the railroads to the public, independently of the power it has exercised to regulate rates and practices, it would seem that the country may rightfully feel that the Inter-State Trade Commission will conduct investigations and determine facts for the guidance of the President and Congress and in aid of the work of our courts that will be of inestimable advantage to the business and the future of the country.

That the bill has practically the unanimous support of the full Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce is indicated in the following remarks of Representative Covington:

The Bureau of Corporations, created about 10 years ago, provided rather extensive powers to investigate the organization and management of business corporations and to obtain such information as would enable the President to make recommendations to Congress for new legislation. While these powers were very broad, they failed to provide for the regular gathering of certain important classes of information and failed to convey necessary powers to assist in effectuating the definite policy announced by the President of an Inter-State Trade Commission. The bill now presented to the House comes from a unanimous sub-committee of Democratic and Republican members and is approved by practically the whole committee on Inter-State and foreign commerce of the House.

It first transfers to the Commission all the powers and duties of the Bureau of Corporations and the Commissioner of Corporations. But a mere enlargement of the Bureau of Corporations would not alone be a sufficient justification for the creation of a commission to take its place. The great value to the American people of the Inter-State Commerce Commission has been largely because of its independent powers. The trade commission bill has therefore at the outset removed from the control of the President investigations conducted and information acquired under the authority heretofore exercised by the Bureau of Corporations. Such information is to be obtained within constitutional limitations and made public at the discretion of the Commission.

The full text of the Covington bill as presented in the House this week is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a Commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the Inter-State Trade Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission), which shall be composed of three commissioners, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than two of the commissioners shall be members of the same political party. The first commissioners appointed shall continue in office for terms of two, four and six years, respectively, from the date of the taking effect of this Act, the term of each to be designated by the President; but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he shall succeed. The Commission shall choose a Chairman from its own membership. No commissioner shall engage in any other business,

vocation or employment. Any commissioner may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. A vacancy in the Commission shall not impair the right of the remaining commissioners to exercise all the powers of the Commission. The Commission shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

Sec. 2. That each commissioner shall receive a salary of \$10,000 a year, payable in the same manner as the salaries of the Judges of the courts of the United States. The Commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 a year, payable in like manner, and it shall have authority to employ and fix the compensation of such other officials, clerks and employees as it may find necessary for the proper performance of its duties and as may be from time to time appropriated for by Congress.

Until otherwise provided by law, the Commission may rent suitable offices for its use.

All of the expenses of the Commission, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the commissioners or by their employees under their orders, in making any investigation, or upon official business in any other place than in the City of Washington, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the Commission.

Witnesses summoned before the Commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States.

The auditor for the State and other departments shall receive and examine all accounts of expenditures of the Commission.

Sec. 3. That upon the organization of the Commission and election of its Chairman all the existing powers, authority and duties of the Bureau of Corporations and of the Commissioner of Corporations conferred upon them by the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Department of Commerce and Labor," approved Feb. 14 1903, and all amendments thereto, and also those conferred upon them by resolutions of the United States Senate passed on March 1 1913, on May 27 1913 and on June 18 1913, shall be vested in the Commission.

All clerks and employees of the said Bureau shall be transferred to and become clerks and employees of the Commission at their present grades and salaries. All records, papers and property of the said Bureau shall become records, papers and property of the Commission, and all unexpended funds and appropriations for the use and maintenance of the said Bureau shall become funds and appropriations available to be expended by the Commission in the exercise of the powers, authority and duties conferred on it by this Act.

That the Bureau of Corporations and the offices of Commissioner of Corporations and Deputy Commissioner of Corporations are, upon the organization of the Commission and the election of its Chairman, abolished, and their powers, authority and duties shall be exercised by the Commission free from the direction or control of the Secretary of Commerce.

The information obtained by the Commission in the exercise of the powers, authority and duties conferred upon it by this section may be made public, in the discretion of the Commission.

Sec. 4. That the principal office of the Commission shall be in the City of Washington, where its general sessions shall be held; but whenever the interest of the public may be promoted, or delay or expense prevented, the Commission may hold special sessions in any part of the United States. The Commission may, by one or more of its members, or by such officers as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States.

Sec. 5. That, with the exception of the secretary and a clerk to each commissioner, all employees of the Commission shall be a part of the classified civil service, and shall enter the service under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commission and by the Civil Service Commission.

Sec. 6. That the words defined in this section shall have the following meaning when found in this Act, to wit:

"Commerce" means such commerce as Congress has the power to regulate under the Constitution.

"Corporation" means a body incorporated under law, and also joint stock associations and all other associations having shares of capital or capital stock or organized to carry on business with a view to profit.

"Capital" means the stocks and bonds issued and the surplus owned by a corporation.

"Anti-trust Acts" means the Act entitled "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2 1890; also the sections 73 to 77, inclusive, of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government and for other purposes," approved Aug. 27 1894; and also the Act entitled "An Act to amend Sections 73 and 76 of the Act of Aug. 27 1894, entitled 'An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government and for other purposes,'" approved Feb. 12 1913.

"Acts to regulate commerce" means the Act entitled "An Act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 14 1887, and all amendments thereto.

"Documentary evidence" means all documents, papers and correspondence in existence at and after the passage of this Act.

Sec. 7. That the several departments and bureaus of the Government when directed by the President shall furnish the Commission, upon its request, all records, papers and information in their possession relating to any corporation subject to any of the provisions of this Act; and shall detail from time to time such officials and employees to the Commission as he may direct.

Sec. 8. That the Commission may from time to time make rules and regulations and classifications of corporations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

The Commission may from time to time employ such special attorneys and experts as it may find necessary for the conduct of its work or for proper representation of the public interest in investigations made by it; and the expenses of such employment shall be paid out of the appropriation for the Commission.

Any member of the Commission may administer oaths and affirmations and sign subpoenas.

The Commission may also order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending under this Act. Such depositions may be taken before any official authorized to take depositions by the Acts to regulate commerce.

Upon the application of the Attorney-General of the United States, at the request of the Commission, the district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus commanding any person or corporation to comply with the provisions of this Act or any order of the Commission made in pursuance thereof.

Sec. 9. That every corporation engaged in commerce, excepting corporations subject to the Acts to regulate commerce, which by itself or with one or more other corporations owned, operated, controlled or organized in conjunction with it so as to constitute substantially a business unit, has a capital of not less than \$5,000,000, or having a less capital, belongs to a class of corporations which the Commission may designate, shall furnish to the Commission annually such information, statements and records of its organization, bondholders and stockholders and financial condition, and

also such information, statements and records of its relation to other corporations, and its business and practices while engaged in commerce, as the Commission shall require, and to enable it the better to carry out the purposes of this Act, the Commission may prescribe as near as may be a uniform system of annual reports.

The said annual reports shall contain all the required information and statistics for the period of twelve months ending with the fiscal year of each corporation's report, and they shall be made out under oath or otherwise, in the discretion of the Commission and filed with the Commission at its office in Washington within three months after the close of the year for which the report is made, unless additional time be granted in any case by the Commission. The Commission may also require such special reports as it may deem advisable.

If any corporation subject to this section of this Act shall fail to make and file said annual reports within the time above specified or within the time extended by the Commission for making and filing the same, or shall fail to make and file any special report within the time fixed by the order of the Commission, such corporation shall forfeit to the United States the sum of \$100 for each and every day it shall continue in default in making or filing said annual or special reports. Said forfeitures shall be recovered in the manner provided for the recovery or forfeitures under the provisions of the Act to regulate commerce.

Sec. 10. That upon the direction of the President, the Attorney-General, or either House of Congress, the Commission shall investigate and report the facts relating to any alleged violations of the anti-trust Acts by any corporation. The report of the Commission may include recommendations for readjustment of business in order that the corporation investigated may thereafter maintain its organization, management and conduct of business in accordance with law. Reports made after investigation under this section may be made public in the discretion of the Commission.

For the purpose of prosecuting any investigation or proceeding authorized by this section the Commission, or its duly authorized agent or agents, shall at all reasonable times have access to, for the purpose of examination, and the right to copy any documentary evidence of any corporation being investigated or proceeded against.

Sec. 11. That when in the course of any investigation made under this Act the Commission shall obtain information concerning any unfair competition or practice in commerce not necessarily constituting a violation of law by the corporation investigated, it shall make report thereon to the President, to aid him in making recommendations to Congress for legislation in relation to the regulation of commerce, and the information so obtained and the report thereof shall be made public only upon the direction of the President.

Sec. 12. That in any suit in equity brought by or under the direction of the Attorney-General, as provided in the Anti-trust Acts, the Court may refer to the Commission any question relating to the relief to be granted or any proposed decree therein, whereupon the Commission shall investigate the matters referred to it and shall make a full report of its investigation to the court.

Sec. 13. That wherever a final decree has been entered against any defendant corporation in any suit brought by the United States to prevent and restrain any violation of the anti-trust Acts, the Commission shall have power, and it shall be its duty, upon its own initiative or upon the application of the Attorney-General, to make investigation of the manner in which the decree has been or is being carried out. It shall transmit to the Attorney-General a report embodying its findings as a result of any such investigation.

Sec. 14. That any person who shall wilfully make any false entry or statement in any report required to be made under this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 15. That any person who shall make public any information obtained by the Commission without its authority shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 16. That for the purpose of this Act the Commission shall have and exercise the same powers conferred upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the Acts to regulate commerce to subpoena and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and to administer oaths. All the requirements, obligations, liabilities and immunities imposed or conferred by said Acts to regulate commerce, and by the Act in relation to testimony before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, approved Feb. 11 1893, and the Act defining immunity, approved June 13 1906, shall apply to witnesses, testimony and documentary evidence before the Commission.

Sec. 17. That the Commission shall on or before the first day of December in each year make a report, which shall be transmitted to Congress. This report shall contain such facts and statistics collected by the Commission, the publication of which shall not violate the provisions of this Act, as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the conduct of commerce by corporations, excepting corporations subject to the Acts to regulate commerce, together with such recommendations as to additional legislation as the Commission may deem necessary. The Commission may also from time to time publish such additional reports or bulletins of facts and statistics relating to corporations engaged in commerce as may be deemed useful and do not violate the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 18. That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent or interfere with the Attorney-General in enforcing the provisions of the Anti-Trust Acts or the Acts to regulate commerce.

On the 6th inst. a sub-committee of the U. S. Senate was appointed by Chairman Newlands of the Inter-State Commerce Committee to consider and report on a bill for the creation of an Inter-State Trade Commission. This sub-committee consists of Senators Newlands, Pomerene, Robinson, Saulsbury, Cummins, Brandegee and Townsend. The bill now being drafted by this sub-committee, it is said, will empower the Commission to institute investigations on its own initiative as to whether corporations operate in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Senator Robinson, a member of the sub-committee, is quoted as saying:

A Trade Commission which could undertake no investigation, except by direction of the President, Attorney-General or either House of Congress, as the House bill proposes, will be of little value. If the proposed Commission is to have no more authority than that, why have one? The Bureau of Corporations as now constituted is capable of carrying on such investigations very well.

Another bill, supplementing those already before Congress, dealing with trust problems, was made public on Tuesday

by Chairman Clayton of the Judiciary Committee of the House. This bill is intended to prohibit holding companies. Its text is as follows:

To prohibit unlawful restraint of trade or monopolies in inter-State or foreign commerce by corporations through the device of incorporate stockholding.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for one corporation engaged in inter-State or foreign commerce to acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital of another corporation engaged also in inter-State or foreign commerce, where the effect of such acquisition is to eliminate or lessen competition between the corporation whose stock is so acquired and the corporation making the acquisition, or to create a monopoly of any line of trade in any section or community.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for one corporation to acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital of two or more corporations engaged in inter-State or foreign commerce, where the effect of such acquisition or the use of such stock by the voting or granting of proxies, or otherwise, is to eliminate or lessen competition between such corporations, or any of them, whose stock or other share capital is so acquired, or to create a monopoly of any line of trade in any section or community.

Section 3. That this Act shall not apply to corporations purchasing such stock solely for investment, and not using the same by voting or otherwise to bring about or in attempting to bring about the lessening of competition.

Section 4. That every violation of this Act shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court; and any individual who, as officer or director of a corporation, or otherwise, orders, takes action or participates in carrying out any transaction herein forbidden shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor under this section.

Section 5. That nothing contained in this Act shall prevent a corporation engaged in inter-State or foreign commerce from causing the formation of subsidiary corporations for the actual carrying on of their immediate lawful business or the natural and legitimate branches thereof, or from owning and holding all, or a part, of the stock of such subsidiary corporations, when the effect of such formation is not to eliminate or lessen a pre-existing competition.

Section 6. That nothing contained in this Act shall be held to affect or impair any right heretofore legally acquired: Provided, that nothing in this section shall make legal stockholding relations between corporations when and under such circumstances that such relations constitute violations of the Act approved July 2 1890 entitled: "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies."

Indications of a disposition to consolidate into one bill the four measures dealing with holding companies, interlocking directorates, trade relations and Sherman law definitions were again in evidence this week. This plan is understood to be favored by President Wilson and it is stated that it is urged with a view to expediting the legislation.

Resolutions urging Congress to postpone final action on the pending trust legislation until the next session were adopted by the directors of the Merchants' Association of New York at a meeting on Monday. In these resolutions the Association states that:

We are opposed to the Inter-State Trade Commission bill in its present form because it fails to fulfill President Wilson's promise of "something more than a menace of legal process," and because the definite guidance and information which can be supplied by an administrative body is impossible under the provisions of the present bill.

While we are in sympathy with the purpose of the Interlocking Directorates bill to prohibit relationships that are detrimental to the public welfare, we are opposed to the bill in its present form because it prohibits many innocent and beneficial relationships which are consistent with fair dealing and essential to efficient management.

We believe that a comprehensive basis for enduring legislation can be obtained only by affording ample time and opportunity to all persons who would be affected in every part of every State of the Union, to understand what is proposed and what are the great issues involved, and by suggestions and recommendations to aid Congress in framing legislation which shall promote the vast industrial and commercial interests of the country and at the same time safeguard the rights and interests of all citizens, and that we deprecate haste in the enactment of legislation of such importance, before the judgment of the country has been fully consulted and has come, in President Wilson's words, "to a clear and all but universal agreement," or at least has substantially approved the legislation proposed; and that, in view of the impressive disapproval which has been generally expressed in the hearings thus far had upon these bills before several committees of Congress, and in resolutions adopted by numerous commercial organizations representing many localities and business interests, and in the press throughout the country regardless of political affiliations, we believe a wiser course will consist in postponing final action until the next session of Congress, and in utilizing the interval to ascertain the sense of the country concerning the proposed legislation, which cannot fail to have a most profound and far-reaching influence on the conduct of the industry and commerce of the nation, and, therefore, on the welfare of the people of the entire country.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation also asks, in a resolution adopted on the 11th inst., that action on the anti-trust bills be deferred until the next session of Congress, and that in the meantime hearings be given on the bills in the principal cities of the country. The following is the resolution which came from the Executive Committee and was submitted by its Chairman, Edward F. Cole:

Whereas, it is intimated in the news press that the Administration tentative bills which are known collectively as the "Five Brothers" are being re-drafted to meet the views of the President, and that they will then be hurriedly enacted; therefore

Resolved, That in our opinion the bill to create an Inter-State Trade Commission contemplates an extraordinary, unprecedented and unwarranted invasion of the sphere of business affairs heretofore deemed to be of



private concern alone, and not to be pried into for the satisfaction of the mischievous, the curious or the larcenous, or for the benefit of the infrugiferous or of the bandit of trade and manufactures. An Inter-State Trade Commission, in our opinion, is unnecessary and would serve no proper and legitimate public purpose. In its particulars the bill is extremely vicious. It could be resorted to at any time by one corporation affected, upon its request, against any other corporation, its competitor, and the Commission by such "request" compelled "with all the powers of investigation heretofore bestowed on the Commission, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there has been in the conduct of said corporation a violation of law." Such "request," without an iota of evidence of wrong-doing, would set in motion the machinery of the Government to pry into the most private and sacred possessions: the fruit of industry, of initiative, of brain and of years of untiring study and application—at the behest of those who prey upon the productive, but never themselves produce. "The information gained," says Section 4, "shall be public records, and the Commission shall, from time to time, make public such information in such form and to such extent as it may deem necessary."

*Resolved*, That while heartily commending the effort to relieve business from all uncertainties of law and to reduce the area of debatable ground, we rely upon the pledge of President Wilson, given in his first message on this subject to Congress, that no legislation on this many-sided subject shall be enacted hastily or without careful and discriminating discussion. Be it further

*Resolved*, That if the President and Congress shall have due regard for the welfare of the country, no such legislation will be enacted at this session or based upon the hasty consideration and very imperfect evidence thus far had, and we earnestly recommend that when the bills have been re-drafted, they be printed in sufficient number to permit the business interests of the country to procure copies and to study them in their new form, and that hearings on them be given at the principal cities of the country before the next session of Congress and that other action be deferred until the next session.

Opposition to the pending anti-trust legislation is also voiced in a report adopted on Monday by the Philadelphia Board of Trade. The report was submitted by the Committee on Legislation through its Chairman, Malcolm Lloyd Jr. The Board in adopting the report asserted, according to the Philadelphia "Ledger," that the bills are based on "unsound economic theory and, if enacted, must result in great injury to the country as a whole and affect more or less every member of the community." The "Ledger" also says:

It was pointed out that the proposed amendments would bring about a "restraint of trade" which would be harmful wherever applied, and would ruin many persons. For instance, said the report, a widow inheriting a business from her husband could not sell it to some one else in the same line of business, and in no other way could she obtain its full value. Nor could a man who desired to retire get the value of his plant or stock except by selling to a competitor. Even a huckster who was taken ill and could not market his produce would be prohibited from making arrangements with another huckster to care for his trade.

The Board of Trade approved sane and reasonable legislation looking to the protection of business from the cut-throat and exterminating methods of old-time monopolists, but found the Sherman Act gave ample protection. It was pointed out that occasions arose when a merging of two concerns meant the salvation of one of them, if not both, and that such a merger virtually would prevent two failures. Such a merger would, under the proposed law, be made unlawful. The report adds:

"The principle underlying the legislation now proposed is that of the unrestricted competition enforced by law, all acts or agreements which in any degree or in any way limit an existing state of competition to be criminal, no matter how reasonable the agreement, how necessary to the preservation of one or both of the competitors or how advantageous to the public.

"If it were possible to enforce such a principle, it would mean that the commercial warfare represented by 'competition' must be fought without quarter, a condition involving great economic waste and contrary to the spirit of an advancing civilization. If two individuals or corporations competing for a certain trade within a certain district must under no circumstances pool their interests, consolidate to meet competition, take over the business of a less successful competitor, or have any understanding as to prices, no matter how fair the price of the commodity may be to the consuming public, the result is sooner or later inevitable that the smaller and less efficiently managed business unit must succumb and must succumb without even an opportunity for saving by sale or combination what value there may have been in the assets or good-will."

The Board of Trade suggests instead of the proposed amendments:

"That a feasible constructive method to relieve the cause of the present condition of uncertainty and dissatisfaction might be found in the enactment of a law authorizing the submission to the Federal Court or to a commission, of any proposed merger, consolidation or other act or agreement between competitors affecting prices or trade relations. If, after public notice by advertisement or otherwise, such proposed act or agreement should be found not to be inimical to the public welfare or to constitute an unreasonable restraint of trade, the sanction of the Court or commission should then be given to such proposed merger or agreement affecting trade relations, either temporarily or finally, as the circumstances might require."

The Sherman Law, says the report, effects a reasonable compromise, and does not enforce the unsound doctrine of enforced competition to the point of extermination.

#### INCOME TAX REGULATIONS AND DECISIONS.

Two actions to test the constitutionality of the income tax law have just been instituted. One of these, filed in the United States District Court of this city on the 13th inst. by Frank R. Brushaber of Brooklyn, the owner of 500 shares of common stock of the Union Pacific RR., seeks to restrain that company from paying the taxes or making returns required by the law. He asks the Court to declare as null and void the provisions governing these requirements in so far as they relate to corporations, joint-stock companies or associations and insurance companies. The Court is asked to enjoin the Union Pacific RR. from paying the tax, especially during the period from March 1 1913 to Oct. 1

1913; it is charged that, as the law was not passed until the latter date, it is retroactive in that it taxes incomes from March 1 1913, thus taxing moneys which were no longer income but capital. It is also contended that the law is discriminatory in that it exempts a number of organizations, including labor, agricultural or horticultural associations, mutual savings banks, fraternities, benefit societies, building and loan associations, &c., thus failing to impose an equality of burden. It is furthermore asserted that out of a total population of 90,000,000, only about 499,000 are subject to the provisions of the law. The exemptions, it is contended, are unreasonable and arbitrary and involve a discrimination and classification founded upon wealth. The complaint also takes up the case of corporations like the Union Pacific, which has undertaken to keep its bondholders free of tax. According to the "Times," it "points out that some of these bondholders are doubtless entitled to an exemption, provided they fill in the requisite forms. But the company has no means of ascertaining if such men are entitled to an exemption and if they have complied with the law; so they are forced to pay the Government a tax on account of individuals who are not by law required to pay it. This, it is urged, sets up a discrimination between those corporations which issue tax-free securities and those which do not, and, moreover, both classes are subjected to great expense in connection with the enforcement of the Income Tax law. It is asserted on information and belief that it will cost the Union Pacific between \$5,000 and \$10,000 a year to act as a collector for the Government, and that this is one more instance in which the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution is violated."

Fault is also found, the "Times" points out, with the fact that the man with an income of more than \$20,000 cannot deduct the \$3,000 or \$4,000 exemption, and this, it is said, amounts to class legislation. It is also stated that the decisions of the Treasury Department with regard to the assumption by a debtor of the obligation of paying the tax for his creditor may lead to double taxation.

The other action, which seeks to test the provisions of the Income Tax Law, originates in Detroit, having been brought on behalf of John F. Dodge and Horace E. Dodge of that city, manufacturers of automobile parts and automobiles. The bill under which they attack the law was filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on the 16th inst. It is contended that the law unduly discriminates in favor of corporations and against individuals and partnerships, and, according to the attorney for the complainants, F. A. Baler, is attacked on the following grounds:

First, in laying a surtax of from 1 to 6 per centum on the net income of individuals, including partnership gains and profits, exceeding \$20,000, and in not levying a like surtax on the net incomes of corporations exceeding \$20,000.

Second, in levying an additional surtax on the income of an individual in excess of \$20,000, who holds stock in a corporation of which he would be entitled to share the gains and profits, if divided or distributed, or, whether divided or distributed or not, of all corporations, joint companies or associations, however created, or organized, formed or fraudulently availed of, for the purpose of preventing the imposition of such tax through the medium of permitting such gains and profits to accumulate instead of being divided or distributed; and thereby subjecting individual stockholders to a tax on corporate gains and profits which they have not received and may never receive.

And third, in permitting corporations and not individuals and partnerships to withhold from income taxation such portion of their gains and profits and net income as may be reasonably necessary for the needs and purposes of the business in which they are engaged.

#### TAXABLE MEMBERS OF PARTNERSHIPS REQUIRED TO ACCOUNT FOR THEIR PARTNERSHIP INTEREST IN INDIVIDUAL RETURNS.

In a notice issued under date of the 14th inst. by the Treasury Department, bearing on partnerships, it is pointed out that, while the income of partnerships is not subject to the income tax, taxable members of partnerships will be required to account in their individual returns for their respective shares or interest in the partnership profits, whether the same are divided or distributed or not. The following is the announcement in the matter:

Referring to the following provisions in paragraph 22 of the Income Tax Law: "That any persons carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity and the share of the profits of a partnership in which any taxable partner would be entitled if the same were divided, whether divided or otherwise, shall be returned for taxation and the tax paid under the provisions of this section; and any such firm, when requested by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or any district collector, shall forward to him a correct statement of such profits and the names of the individuals who would be entitled to the same if distributed," it is held:

That the income of partnerships per se is not subject to the income tax. The provisions of the law "relating to the deductions and payment of the tax at the source of income" do not apply to the income of partnerships as such.

Taxable members of partnerships will be required to account in their individual returns for their respective shares or interest in the partnership profits, whether the same are divided and distributed or not.

Partnerships owning "bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust and other similar obligations of corporations, joint-stock companies or associations and insurance companies," shall file certificate of ownership in Form 1001, evidencing the fact of partnership ownership when presenting for collection or payment coupons or interest orders for interest upon said obligations, and when such certificates are filed, the tax on such interest payments to partnerships shall not be withheld.

The last sentence in Article 14, Page 35, and Article 47 of income tax regulations, No. 33, providing for claim by partnerships for deduction for legitimate expense incurred in conducting the business of a partnership are hereby superseded and repealed.

## BANKING, LEGISLATIVE AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The public sales of bank stocks this week aggregate 77 shares and were all made at the Stock Exchange. No trust company stocks were sold.

Shares. BANK—New York. Low. High. Close. Last previous sale.  
77 Commerce, Nat. Bank of. 176 177 176 Mar. 1914—179  
x Ex-dividend.

Two New York Stock Exchange memberships were posted for transfer this week, the consideration in each case being \$50,000. The last previous transaction was at \$55,000.

Political excitement regarding the speech made by Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, at the annual dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, in London, last week, on the Monroe Doctrine and the Panama Canal, has pretty nearly died out, though the view still is that Mr. Page, considering his position, displayed both a lack of judgment and a lack of good taste in injecting into his remarks references to public matters of international import with which it is the function of the President alone to deal.

The newspaper accounts of the remarks resulted in the adoption by the United States Senate on the 12th inst. of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to furnish the Senate with a copy of the speech. The resolution, offered by Senator Chamberlain, was as follows:

*Whereas*, There was published in the morning papers what purported to be a London cable to the "New York American," giving an account of the annual dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, in London, in which Hon. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, is reported to have said: "The Monroe Doctrine simply meant this: That the United States would prefer that no European Governments should gain more land in the New World"; and

*Whereas*, It is further stated that amid laughter Mr. Page declared that he would not say that the United States had constructed the Panama Canal for Great Britain, but that it had added greatly to the pleasure of building that great work to know that the British would profit most by its use; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be requested to procure and furnish to the Senate without delay a copy of the speech made by the American Ambassador, and particularly that part thereof giving his definition of the Monroe Doctrine, and that portion thereof in which he is alleged to have stated amid great laughter that the British would profit most by the use of the Panama Canal, and that he call upon the American Ambassador to furnish forthwith for the use of the Senate the evidence upon which that portion of his speech was based, wherein he is alleged to have said that it added greatly to the pleasure of the people of the United States in the building of the Panama Canal to know that the British would profit most by its use.

Following the adoption of the above resolution, the newspapers had verbatim copies of the speech cabled to them, which they published in last Saturday morning's editions, the criticized passages being given as follows:

I will not say that we have constructed the Panama Canal for you [laughter], for I am speaking with great frankness and not with what is sometimes called diplomatic indirection [laughter], but I will say most truly that it adds greatly to the pleasure of building that great work that it is you who will most profit by it. [Laughter.]

I can say a similar thing about the recent lowering of our tariff. We did not lower it in order to please you [laughter]. It was for purposes that we considered economically for ourselves [cheers]. Nevertheless, it added to the pleasure of doing that to reflect that thereby we should receive more trade from you [cheers].

Concerning the recent message of President Wilson, I can say somewhat more. I take it upon myself and on my own responsibility to say more.

He told you that not merely to please you, but to express the true sentiment and the self-respect of the American nation and of every true American [cheers].

His was the voice of the people. Nevertheless, it adds to the pleasure of hearing that voice to know that it does please you.

May I put in another parenthesis, also on my account, and correct the impression that part of your press seems to have about the attitude of the United States Government concerning the investment of your colossal earnings in the States of Central America that have volcanic tendencies? [Laughter]

I sometimes read that the United States is entering upon a policy to discourage foreign investments. That is untrue. I think that some events are happening there which discourage them somewhat, but I hope they will not be charged to the United States. There is a policy forming in the minds of our Government and our people which is not new, and that would discourage such investments or such concessions as would carry with them control of the Government of any of those States, and only that [Hear, hear] only that, if you please, for so far as the United States is concerned, you know how heartily we have welcomed your investments there and still welcome them, and always will.

You may be sure that it is not the business of the United States to put any let or hindrance on any investment of yours anywhere in the world, and it will most heartily welcome your investments in any part of America, provided only you do not make them so that you may take the country with [laughter].

The Monroe Doctrine, you know, meant only this—that the United States would prefer that no European Government should gain more land in the New World. In those days the only way a foreign Government could gain land was literally to go and take land. Now, we have more refined methods of exploitation and there are other ways of taking it.

That is the only protest that the United States has ever whispered, and it has only whispered.

Would you do us the kindness clearly to understand that and possibly to correct the mis-impression that has got abroad?

The view generally taken here with regard to the utterances of Mr. Page is admirably set out in an editorial appearing in the New York "World" of the 14th inst., which we print below:

Mr. Page explains that his London speech has been misunderstood in this country owing to the excessive condensation of his remarks.

This is probably true, but Mr. Page misses the point. Any speech may be excessively condensed in newspaper reports; but that particular speech should never have been delivered at all. Even if the Ambassador had said the right thing, he would have been saying it at the wrong time.

An Ambassador should scrupulously refrain from doing anything that might embarrass his Government abroad; but he should be equally careful to refrain from doing anything that might embarrass his Government at home. With the best motives in the world, Mr. Page has caused his Government a great deal of embarrassment at home. He has made the President's task much more difficult than it was, and he has given comfort to all the jingoes and demagogues and lobbyists who are in full cry at the President's heels.

If further definitions of the Monroe Doctrine are needed in view of the delicate condition of affairs in Mexico, Mr. Page may safely trust Woodrow Wilson to say whatever ought to be said. If the Administrations' attitude toward the canal tolls issue needs further clarification, Mr. Page may safely trust the President's good judgment. Nor is it necessary to translate the Administration's policies into jocular speech for the edification of the British brother. Any Englishman who is intelligent enough to read the newspapers knows what the President has said and what he is doing. That is enough.

The American Ambassador to Great Britain is subjected to unusual temptations. He is courted and flattered and "jollied" by all classes. He is always the spoiled child of the diplomatic corps. His eloquence is invariably applauded and his feeblest joke can inspire cheers. No other diplomatist in the world is encouraged so persistently to talk about everything everywhere. It takes a strong man to resist.

Silence is golden everywhere; but in the diplomatic service it is often diamonds and precious stones. The lesson that Mr. Page has learned from his unfortunate experience is a lesson that other Americans representing this Government abroad should take seriously to heart. Reticence never requires an official explanation. The United States Senate never passes resolutions asking the State Department why an Ambassador failed to make an after-dinner speech.

Senator Robert L. Owen, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, who introduced the bill for incorporation of stock exchanges, was a visitor at the New York Stock Exchange on Monday. The hearings on the Owen bill were concluded by the Senate Committee on the 10th inst. Speaking of the pending legislation at the conclusion of his visit, Mr. Owen said:

All the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency have been anxious to obtain information on the mechanism of exchanges. It is the purpose of none of us to enact destructive legislation, but, if possible, to perfect a measure under which the legitimate functions of the New York Stock Exchange and other exchanges may be preserved and made even more useful. For myself, I have not agreed with those members of the Committee like Nelson, Bristow and Reed, who have looked upon the Stock Exchange as a gigantic gambling place. I recognize its usefulness as a great market place and its service in bringing foreign capital into the country, and distributing capital into enterprises throughout the country.

The pertinent questions now are whether the exchanges can be managed to better advantage if incorporated, and if under the supervision of the Postal Department. We have heard much testimony regarding the exchange and its methods in the sessions of the Puff Committee, and in our hearings of late we have desired most of all to obtain from the Stock Exchange people their arguments in favor of the present organization and methods of the institution, and after hearing them, we requested Mr. Untermeyer to present his argument favoring incorporation. Now we are awaiting a brief which President Mahon of the New York Stock Exchange is preparing against the idea of incorporation. The Committee will then go over all the opinions submitted to it and proceed to re-draft the bill. It is unlikely that we will report the bill before three or four weeks.

On the following day, Tuesday, Senator Owen paid a visit to the Boston Stock Exchange. A substitute bill for the Owen measure has been prepared by a special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The Owen measure provides that the Postmaster-General shall be the judge as to whether a stock exchange shall be deprived of the use of the mails in cases where fraudulent transactions in securities appear; the substitute vests this authority in the proposed Inter-State Trade Commission, with a right of appeal to the Federal courts. Under the Owen bill, also, stock exchanges must be incorporated under State laws. The substitute does not require incorporation. Before a security may be listed or dealt with on any exchange, a statement of the condition of its corporation for the preceding three years only is demanded by the new draft, while the Owen bill requires a complete history of the corporation from its beginning. Corporations whose securities are not listed with any stock exchange must file with the Inter-State Trade Commission the same information that they would have to file with the exchanges if they were applicants for listing, according to the substitute bill. The latter also prohibits members of exchanges manipulating securities and prices by fictitious deals, "matched orders" and "wash sales." It forbids the



selling or lending of a customer's securities without his consent in writing. Carrying an account on margin for an employee of a bank, trust company or insurance company and selling on behalf of a director or trustee of any corporation securities of that corporation which he did not own at the time of the sale are also prohibited.

In an interview discussing the part the parcel post has had in inducing the dissolution of the United States Express Co., Frank H. Platt, a director, and son of the late Thomas C. Platt, who controlled its affairs, designates the parcel post system as "a subsidy of the mail-order and department-store people, paid for by the United States out of the additional revenue coming from the income tax." The interview with Mr. Platt was had with a reporter of the New York "Times," and his observations appear in the issue of that paper of the 15th inst. After stating that the agitation began with John Wanamaker, Mr. Platt says:

The agitation began with him and developed among the other mail-order houses and department-store owners about the time of the abolition of rebates by the express companies. There was never much of a real demand for the parcel post outside of that stirred up by them. Being great advertisers, they had the press, and that is the whole story. The parcel post is principally a subsidy of the mail-order and department-store people, and is paid for by the United States out of the additional revenue coming from the income tax.

It is a subsidy because every parcel is being carried by the Government at an operative loss. They have a go-as-you-please method of accounting in the Post Office Department which enables them to say what they please. They discontinued the distinctive parcel post stamps so no one could know what the revenue from the business was. On the expense side, they omit the cost of buildings and plant and many other costs. The present true deficiency undoubtedly runs into the millions, and after the Government begins honestly to pay the railroads for carrying the parcels in the mail, the annual deficit may be conservatively estimated at more than \$30,000,000. Whatever the deficiency may be, it will be the Government's contribution to the carriage of goods, principally for the benefit of a few prosperous business houses.

In the first year of operation, one mail-order house turned over to the parcel post more than 1,000,000 shipments that would otherwise have gone by express. The transportation loss on those parcels was something more than the amount that the mail-order house saved, which was fine for the mail-order house, but tough on those other prosperous "incomers" out of whom the revenue had to be raised to meet the deficiency.

That about illustrates what the parcel post has put the express companies up against. On a railroad train, the express is one car and the mail in another. The express company is paying the railroad 50% of its revenue from its shipments. The Government is forcing the railroad to carry its shipments for practically nothing. Yet even with that arbitrary advantage, the Government is making a loss which, Congress cheerfully pays because it is afraid of the newspapers.

I see that Mr. Prouty is out with another interview, in which he says that the dissolution of the United States Express Co. is partly due to the reduction of rates, and that "fast freight will be the express of the future." Mr. Prouty was the Chairman of that semi-judicial body which rendered the decision reducing express rates about 20%. Semi-judicial does not always mean half judicial. As Mr. Prouty has retired from the Commission, it is a little late to remind him that its extraordinary powers of rate reduction were not given to the Commission so that it might destroy any kind of business; and if he joined in the express rate decision thinking that it would effect a destruction of the express business, then that decision is explained at last.

Information from the State banks relative to loans and discounts made to banks, individuals and others in the different States of the Union has recently been asked for by Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams. The information is desired for the use of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee. The Comptroller's letter also embodies a request for data regarding the aggregate balances carried with each local bank by outside banks and trust companies.

The immigration bill, retaining the literacy test, was favorably reported to the Senate on the 19th inst. It was passed by the House of Representatives on Feb. 4.

James S. Harlan of the Inter-State Commerce Commission was elected Chairman of that body on the 17th inst., succeeding Edgar E. Clark. Mr. Harlan's election to the Chairmanship is in accordance with a policy inaugurated in 1911, when it was decided to make the term of office of Chairman one year, the Commissioners being chosen to the post in the order of their seniority.

William Phillips, whose nomination as Third Assistant Secretary of State was confirmed by the Senate on the 13th inst., took the oath of office on the 17th inst.

Charles B. Strecker of Boston was nominated on the 17th inst. by President Wilson to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston in place of Charles H. Doty, whose term of office has expired. Mr. Strecker is President and General Manager of the Commercial-Financial Press Association and of the Commercial-Financial Printing Co., Vice-

President of Albert Frank & Co. and a director of the Federal Trust Company of Boston.

A favorable report on a bill increasing the deposit limit in postal savings banks was filed with the Senate by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads on the 9th inst. Under a bill already passed by the House of Representatives, the maximum which any one person may deposit is raised from \$500, the present limit, to \$1,000; the Senate bill makes the limit \$2,000.

Under a law recently enacted, postal money orders are made payable at any post-office, instead of being restricted for payment at the office on which the order is drawn, as formerly.

Under an amendment to the parcel-post regulations, announced on the 15th inst., butter, eggs, fruits, vegetables, poultry and other articles in parcels weighing from 20 to 50 pounds may be shipped, in the first and second zones; in boxes and crates similar to those handled by express companies. Previously crates and boxes of farm products had to be securely packed in such form as to be carried in mail bags.

In an address on "The Control of the International Flow of Gold," delivered at the sixth annual conference of the Western Economic Society in Chicago on the 13th inst., George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, lauded the new Federal Reserve system, saying in part:

It has been said that the new currency system will release large amounts of gold for exportation, but there is nothing in the plan that will require this or even give it early probability. It is true that the system can be operated with less gold than is required for our very costly gold certificate currency.

The truth is that we are approaching extravagance, not to say wastefulness, in our gold reserve, although up to this time our policy has been justified by the large volume of currency that is not specifically redeemable in gold.

The new system will be a living agency, with powers of initiative and self-help. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that one of the fundamental principles of the new system is that it shall have large powers in reserve. We have a great stock of gold, but at present it is all impounded for outstanding currency. The new system will make it possible to issue additional currency without increasing the reserves. This provides the elasticity we are wanting, but if we proceed to reduce our gold holdings or increase our currency issues permanently, we will simply exhaust the elasticity of the system and be no better off than before.

This new element of elasticity in our system will prevent the United States from being in the future the unmanageable and disturbing factor that it has been in the past. This country's interests have become so great, its activities so far-reaching, its sales and purchases and borrowings and payments so important, that any disturbance here is felt everywhere. An American panic throws workmen out of employment in every manufacturing centre abroad. And so, while providing for our own security, we have the added satisfaction of knowing that we will no longer be a menace to the industrial well-being of the world.

Discussing the suggestion for the adoption of two-name commercial paper at the final session of the conference of the Western Economic Society on the 14th inst., O. M. W. Sprague, Professor of Banking and Finance at Harvard University, stated that "any attempt to restore the use of double-name paper would involve not only revolutionary changes in existing banking arrangements, but would also tend toward the concentration of credits in the large cities." "The universal use of double-name paper," he said, "would almost certainly prove to be an especially grievous matter for farmers and other small producers. Improvement of present practice in the granting of commercial credit rather than revolutionary changes," he added, "is all that is required under the terms of the law. Nothing more is needed to provide the reserve banks with paper which will meet every test of safety and which will be of general advantage to the community."

The investigation by the Federal Grand Jury into the affairs of the Allied Printing Trades Council, which was begun Feb. 3 with a view to determining whether that labor organization had been guilty of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, seems to have ended in a substantial victory for the Council. In a letter to United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall by G. Carroll Todd, Assistant to the Attorney-General, Mr. Todd holds that the refusal of members of the Council to work upon books or magazines when any part is printed or illustrated in shops employing non-union men does not seem to be in violation of the Sherman law; as to the sending of circulars to publishing houses and other customers of non-union shops characterizing the latter as "unfair," and attempting to deter such publishing houses from having printing or engraving done in the non-union shops, Mr. Todd considers these threats as having the character of political action rather than of a secondary commercial boycott, and concludes that they do not constitute

a direct restraint of trade. He says, however, that should the Council go further and approach booksellers with threats not to buy from them if they carry in stock books of publishers employing non-union printers, such practices would constitute a secondary boycott, and he instances what is apparently a case of this nature with respect to the Electrotypers' Union. The full facts as presented by Mr. Todd to Mr. Marshall are as follows:

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Washington, D. C., March 13 1914.

H. Snowden Marshall, Esq., United States Attorney, New York, N. Y.

Sir:—I have considered the facts in the matter of the complaint against the Allied Printing Trades Council as stated in your letters and by Assistant District Attorney Harper on the occasion of his recent visit.

As the facts are understood by me, the case as thus far developed has two main features.

First. Members of the Allied Printing Trades Council concerted refusal to do work upon a book or magazine which in any part has been or is being printed or illustrated in a shop or shops employing non-union workmen. For example, if a book has been printed in a non-union printing shop and photo-engraving is essential to its completion photo-engravers who are members of the Allied Printing Trades Council would refuse absolutely to do the work. If brought to a shop in which they are employed they would strike rather than do it.

This would not seem to be in violation of the Federal Anti-Trust Act.

Second. The Allied Council sends circulars to publishing houses and other customers of the non-union shops, characterizing the latter as "unfair," and attempts to deter such publishing houses from having printing or engraving done in the non-union shops by threatening to appeal, and to have members of the American Federation of Labor, with which they are allied, appeal to State boards of education throughout the country not to buy books from publishing houses employing non-union printing shops. Furthermore, such appeals to the boards of education are in fact made.

It would seem that threats of this kind have rather the character of political action than of a secondary commercial boycott, and, accordingly, are distinguishable from the acts declared unlawful in *Loewe vs. Lawlor*, 208 U. S., 274.

I conclude, therefore, that on this branch of the case also the course of action of those trades unions, as now understood, does not constitute direct restraint of inter-State commerce within the principle of any case decided by the Supreme Court.

Of course, should the Allied Printing Trades Council go further than is here indicated and, say, approach book sellers with threats not to buy books from them if they carry in stock the books of publishers who employ non-union printers, we would then have a case of a secondary boycott within the principle of *Loewe vs. Lawlor*, supra. Your letter of the 24th ult. and its enclosure discloses what is apparently an instance of a secondary boycott of this nature by the Electrotypers' Union. There is nothing to show whether this is an isolated instance or whether it is a general practice on the part of trades unions embraced by the Allied Printing Trades Council. In either event it should be stopped. The Department would be glad to have your view as to whether a bill in equity should be filed to that end, or whether notice to the parties would be sufficient.

Very respectfully, for the Attorney-General,

G. CARROLL TODD,

Assistant to the Attorney-General.

The particular in which the Council offended against the law in the view of Mr. Todd is said to concern an article published in the December issue of the magazine of the Allied Printing Trades Council, in which its members were asked to refrain from buying the medicines manufactured by the Humphreys' Homeopathic Medical Co. of this city because its printing was done by a non-union house, Endor & Knopf. It is alleged that as a result of the item letters from unions in different parts of the country were sent to the medical company warning it that if it persisted in patronizing a non-union shop thousands of union members would boycott its medicines. The attorneys for the Council are now said to have advised the unions to cease their activities in that direction. The investigation into the Allied Printing Trades Council was begun on Feb. 3. Reference was made to it in our issue of Feb. 14.

The banking power of the financial institutions in New York State under the supervision of the State Banking Department is discussed at length in the annual report of Superintendent George C. Van Tuyl Jr., submitted to the Legislature on the 13th inst. According to Mr. Van Tuyl "the banking power of the United States, including capital, surplus, undivided profits, deposits, exclusive of bank deposits and national bank notes issued as circulation, as computed by the Comptroller of the Currency, aggregates \$23,181,000,000. The banking power of New York State banks and trust companies aggregates \$2,035,000,000 and the savings banks of the State contribute an additional \$1,926,000,000, making New York State's percentage 17% of the total for all banks in the United States. The banking power of our State bank and trust companies alone is 8 3/4% of the total for the United States." In his report Superintendent Van Tuyl also says:

Aggregate resources of New York State banks, trust companies and savings banks are equal to nearly 64% of the combined resources of these institutions and of the national banks of this State. It thus appears that the aggregate figures for the New York State institutions represent almost twice the aggregate resources of the New York State national banks. In addition to the aggregate resources of the banks, trust companies and savings banks, there are other institutions under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks with combined resources of nearly \$95,000,000. A list of these includes savings and loan associations, mortgage loan and

investment companies, safe deposit companies and personal loan associations. The savings and loan associations occupy the field in many of the villages of the State which is given over to the savings banks in the larger communities. The savings and loan associations, according to their last reports, have aggregate resources of nearly \$85,000,000.

The total banking capital, including surplus and undivided profits of all banking institutions in this country, approximates \$1,448,000,000. This figure includes the aggregate capital, surplus and undivided profits of savings banks in many States where such banks are operated as stock corporations.

The aggregate capital, surplus and undivided profits of trust companies and State banks in this State approximate \$339,000,000, which is more than 7 1/2% of the total for the country, but to these figures there should rightfully be added the surplus of the savings banks of this State, which aggregates \$116,000,000, making the total for New York State \$455,000,000, or over 10% of the country's total.

The resources of all banks in the United States aggregate \$26,300,000,000 and the resources of the State banks and trust companies \$2,230,000,000, or about 8 1/2% of the whole, but again, by adding the figures of the savings banks (\$1,926,000,000), the total is largely increased to \$4,156,000,000, or 15.8%, the percentage for New York State.

Savings deposits in all the banks of the United States are estimated at \$6,972,000,000. The aggregate deposits in New York State savings banks are \$1,741,000,000, so it appears that the savings banks of this State have about 25% of the entire savings deposits of the country. The estimated savings deposits in savings banks in the United States, including mutual savings banks and those operated as stock corporations, aggregate \$4,743,000,000, and on this basis of comparison the aggregate deposits in the savings banks of this State are 36 1/4% of the total for the country.

Reports of the savings banks to the Superintendent of Banks showing their condition on January 1st 1914 indicate that the continued growth in aggregate resources which has been in progress for some years is still uninterrupted. The aggregate resources of the savings banks on that date were \$1,926,331,331, which is a new high record for these institutions. The increase in resources during the year was \$61,550,578. The amount due depositors at the close of 1913 was \$1,741,697,466. This was an increase of \$52,244,297.

Aggregate surplus of the savings banks, figured on the cost of their securities as determined by amortization on December 31 1913 was \$183,945,047, and shows an increase for the year of \$12,279,093. Aggregate surplus on market value decreased during the year by \$1,615,981. During the last six months of 1913 there was an increase in market value surplus of \$10,391,138. This is accounted for by the very considerable increase in the market price of bonds held by them.

The status of so-called real estate companies operating in this State for the transaction of the business of selling debenture bonds, installment shares and like securities, is also reviewed in the report of Superintendent Van Tuyl. On this point he says:

Among the subjects to which the Banking Department has in recent years given the most serious consideration is the problem of protecting the investors of this State from the operations of domestic corporations organized under the Business Corporations Law, and assuming the right under their charters of exercising to a greater or less extent the powers of mortgage loan or investment corporations organized under the banking law and subject to the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks.

In an opinion recently rendered the Attorney-General of the State has held that a mortgage loan or investment company organized under any law of this State prior to the enactment of Chapter 452 of the Laws of 1896 is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks, and that any domestic corporation organized since that time under any law of this State other than the banking law or the insurance law, and attempting to exercise the powers of a mortgage loan or investment company, should be referred to him for action.

It would, therefore, seem necessary, if the State is to be rid of unauthorized investment companies and the investing public safeguarded against their operations, that the Superintendent of Banks should be given power to investigate violations of the law by such unauthorized corporations, and that an appropriation should be made to enable him to conduct the necessary investigations.

The establishment of a land bank in New York State, urged by Governor Glynn, is also advocated by Superintendent Van Tuyl. In the report of the Van Tuyl Banking Commission, covering the revision of the State banking laws, machinery is provided for the organization of such a bank somewhat along the lines of a clearing house for savings and loan associations. Discussing the revision of the banking law and agricultural credits in his reports on savings and loan associations, the State Superintendent says:

In the general revision of the banking law no material changes have been made in the article relating to savings and loan associations in so far as the local associations themselves are concerned. Through many years of trial and adversity the savings and loan system of this State has been perfected until in many respects, from a theoretical point of view, it is as nearly ideal as the labors of its founders can make it. That it is eminently practical and practicable has been demonstrated by the experience of many associations extending over a period of more than a quarter of a century and in exceptional cases for a much longer time.

Although this system has never been in this State largely utilized by farmers, and the operations of such associations have been practically confined to cities and villages, upon comparison with foreign co-operative systems it would appear to be better adapted to the making of long-term loans upon farm lands under the conditions prevailing in this country than any of the foreign systems, and the representatives of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations have been foremost in impressing these views not only upon the representatives of the local associations of the United States in convention assembled, but upon the Representatives of the National Government. All that has seemed to be needed in order to extend the advantages of the system to all the people of the State, including farmers, has been a central institution through which the necessary funds for making loans of this character could be obtained at a low rate of interest by combining the resources and credit of local associations.

Provision is made in the proposed revision of the banking law for the organization of such a central institution, to be known as the "Land Bank of the State of New York." By the proposed revision all the associations of the State are made eligible for membership in such a central institution, and it is provided that an authorization certificate shall not be issued to it unless at least ten associations having combined resources of at least five million dollars participate in its organization.



Mr. Van Tuyl points out that "notwithstanding the general reactionary tendencies, the year 1913 was upon the whole the most satisfactory which savings and loan associations of the State of New York have ever experienced. For the first time in sixteen years there has been an increase in the number of associations of this character and their aggregate resources increased considerably over \$5,000,000." The total assets of the savings and loan associations of the State at the close of 1913 amounted to \$64,249,990, the increase therein represented being \$5,209,479.

Immediate action toward the enactment of legislation for the regulation of private bankers is urged in a special message sent to the New York Legislature by Governor Glynn on the 16th inst. Without mentioning by name the suspension of the private banking firm of Henry Siegel & Co., Governor Glynn, in asking the Legislature to promptly remedy the defects of the existing laws, points out the need therefore as shown by the recent failure. He says:

Every new development in the investigation of the affairs of the large private bank in New York City which failed several months ago, brings to light a new reason why immediate action should be taken to protect depositors in private banks from the disaster which befell the depositors of that bank. It must be clear to every one now that the present law in relation to private banks gives no real protection to depositors, that while these banks use the fact that they are licensed by the State as an inducement for making deposits with them, the State has no effective means, under the present statute, to preserve the integrity of deposits.

The State occupies the unenviable position of being no more than the purveyor of bad news, the present law merely permitting the State to determine when a private banker is about to become insolvent. To permit such a situation to continue for an unnecessary day would be a mistake. No personal regard for some of the private bankers or any insincere argument for delay should prevent the immediate enactment of legislation which will afford depositors in private banks the same protection which is given to depositors in savings banks. The State cannot afford to lend itself to the continued recognition of a business system attended with grave danger to thousands of its citizens.

A bill imposing a tax of 1% on the capital, surplus and undivided profits of banks and trust companies, and permitting no deductions, was passed by the New Jersey Senate on March 10. In the House on the 18th inst. the bill was referred back to the Taxation Committee and a substitute bill was reported. The latter does not change the rate of the tax, but is said to alter the form of the measure in some minor details, the purpose in re-committing being to give it the stamp of an Assembly bill, so as to prevent any question arising as to its constitutionality, by reason of its legislative origin. It is stated that under the Assembly bill the provision governing the collection of the tax has been made to accord with the present system of collection from the holders of the stock. The Senate, or Pierce bill, provided for the collection of the tax from the banks. A conference between Gov. Fielder, at whose instance the bill was drawn, and the banking interests of the State, who are seeking a modification of the provisions of the proposed legislation, was held on the 17th inst., but proved fruitless.

Because of the passage by the Kentucky Legislature of the Glenn-Greene bill and its approval by the Governor on March 7, practically all the leading fire insurance companies doing business in Kentucky have notified their agents to stop writing. This is on the ground that Kentucky business has not been profitable under former conditions, and that the drastic provisions of the bill make it impossible for the companies to do business hereafter with either profit or safety. The bill is said to greatly increase the cost of fire underwriting, and gives the State Insurance Board the right to fix the price of insurance protection. The conditions that have now arisen in Kentucky are similar to those which developed in Missouri a year ago. Although the Kentucky law does not go into effect until June 15, up to the 16th inst. 88 companies had given notice of their withdrawal from the Kentucky Actuarial Bureau, an organization composed of and maintained by the insurance companies in the State. Under the Glenn-Greene bill the State Insurance Board is authorized to make a flat percentage decrease in rates on any class of business, at any time, and in such amounts as it may decide. The law also authorizes the board to increase its staff of employees at the expense of the insurance companies, to require the companies to turn over to it their tariffs, inspection reports and any other information regarding rates, and gives it other enlarged powers which, it is claimed, will increase the cost of doing business and diminish the returns. It is charged that this measure was imposed upon the insurance companies in spite of the fact that they have been losing money on their Kentucky business, and notwithstanding their statement that if it was passed they would be compelled to suspend. It carries severe penalties,

and rather than run the risk of these, furnish insurance at a loss and surrender the principle of business freedom, the companies have decided to stop business until it is made possible for them to resume with safety.

A delegation of Louisville bankers, merchants and manufacturers appeared before Gov. McCreary on the 16th inst. to urge that he devise some means for remedying the situation created by the suspension of the insurance companies. The Governor made it clear that he would not call a special session of the Legislature, having already polled both the Senate and the House, and learned that not a single member was disposed to change his vote. Ruby Laffoon, Chairman of the State Rating Board, was present at the conference, and in recommending that the delegation apply to the insurance companies themselves for the relief asked for, stated that every provision in the Glenn-Greene law was agreed to by the companies except the one giving the board the right to raise or lower the rate on a percentage basis. Chairman Laffoon is credited in the Louisville "Courier-Journal" with having stated that the only extension of powers conveyed under the bill was to enable the board to improve the condition of risks so as to reduce the fire waste and benefit the companies and the insured. He also stated that if a delegation be sent to confer with the board, he believed a way out of the situation could be found.

The Chase National Bank, which has been located in the Clearing-House Bldg. on Cedar Street ever since the erection of that structure, nineteen years ago, has decided to relocate on Broadway. It has taken a twenty-year lease of the entire ground floor and basement of the new Adams Bldg., at 61 Broadway, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Exchange Alley. The bank will move into its new quarters about six months hence.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York is distributing to its officers and clerical employees certificates which give evidence of their being beneficiaries under the plan of pension, life insurance and disability insurance adopted by the bank after careful study and analysis of different forms of pension and life insurance plans adopted by financial institutions, railroads, manufacturers and other employers, both in this country and in Europe. This plan contemplates no contribution whatever on the part of officers or clerks; the entire expense being borne by the bank.

As to pension, the plan provides that all officers and clerical employees may, with the consent of the board of directors, upon attaining the age of sixty years, retire from service or may be required to retire, and shall retire, upon attaining the age of sixty-five years, unless formally requested by the board of directors to remain longer in the service. Upon such retirement officers and clerical employees become eligible to an annual pension at the rate of 2% of aggregate salary received while in the continuous service of the bank, but the maximum annual amount to be paid shall in no case exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Life insurance is provided for all officers and clerical employees in the service of the bank at the time of the adoption of the plan, without physical examination, and all officers and clerical employees who may thereafter be employed and are found to be physically eligible for such insurance. The insurance in each case to be the amount of one year's salary at the time of the insured's death, but not to exceed the sum of \$5,000 in the case of any one person.

The disability insurance is one of the most attractive features of the plan; provision being made for all such present and future officers and clerical employees of the bank as may be found physically eligible. The amount of disability insurance in the case of each officer and clerical employee is to be payable monthly at the rate, during the first year of total disability, of 80% of the annual salary received by the insured at the time of disability and thereafter to be at the rate of 60% of such annual salary for life and so long as the total disability shall continue, payments for such disability to commence after the first month, the bank itself to pay the full salary of the insured during the first month of disability.

Attention is called to the excellent statement of March 4 of the National Bank of Commerce of this city, J. S. Alexander President. The deposits were \$163,731,343, the largest of any New York national bank but one; its capital, \$25,000,000; surplus, \$10,000,000, and undivided profits, \$6,939,541, aggregate \$41,939,541; and in this respect the

bank ranks second largest in the country, while its resources reach \$216,110,980. Mr. Alexander's executive associates include: Herbert P. Howell and R. G. Hutchins Jr., Vice-Presidents; Stephenson E. Ward, Cashier, and Oliver I. Pilat, Faris R. Russell, A. J. Oxenham, Wm. M. St. John, Louis A. Keidel and John E. Rovensky, Assistant Cashiers.

William Lummis, a former President of the New York Stock Exchange, died on the 15th inst. in his seventy-third year. Mr. Lummis became a member of the Exchange in 1864, and for twelve years served as a Governor; in 1884 he was elected Vice-President and later succeeded to the presidency. He founded the firm of Lummis & Day and was formerly identified with a number of banking institutions and railroads. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a former Commissioner of the Board of Education.

The proposal to reduce the capital of the Fourth National Bank of this city from \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000 was ratified by the stockholders on the 19th inst. The details of the plan were published in our issue of Feb. 21. The reduction will be effected by the surrender by the stockholders of 40% of their holdings at \$200 a share, the surplus being thereby brought down to the same amount as the capital. The change will go into effect on April 1.

The March 2 figures of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Edwin S. Marston, President, which are given elsewhere in the "Chronicle" to-day, possess peculiar interest at this time, when American banking institutions are contemplating the foreign privileges to be allowed under our new Federal Reserve system. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. has offices in New York, London, Paris and Berlin, and is we believe the only American bank with regularly established branches in so many foreign banking capitals. The company enjoys the distinction, unique in this country, of being the largest trust company whose business has been built up entirely by individual growth and not through successive consolidations with other companies. Its deposits for March 2 were \$119,389,531; capital, \$1,000,000; undivided profits, \$6,559,480; bonds and stocks, \$33,479,599; real estate, \$3,647,832; bonds and mortgages, \$5,802,930; loans, \$31,694,811; cash on hand and in bank, \$32,023,190, and aggregate resources were \$128,162,421. At a directors' meeting Thursday Anton A. Raven was elected a member of the board.

The Harriman National Bank at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street yesterday entered upon its fourth year of business as a national banking association, with deposits in excess of \$17,500,000. This shows noteworthy growth since it began business under a national charter on March 20 1911. No more interesting index to the change that has come to the territory between Thirty-fourth Street and Fifty-ninth Street, turning it from a district of fashionable dwellings to a busy wholesale and retail mercantile centre, than the growth of the banks in the neighborhood, can readily be found. In this increase of deposits, marking the substantiality of the local business community, the Harriman National Bank leads in point of percentage of growth, the rise from approximately \$4,000,000 to \$17,500,000 representing an increase of 337%. This institution maintains unique hours of business, being open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

John A. Noble, Cashier of the institution, is back from his trip abroad, taken for the purpose of studying the situation with respect to the opening of branches in Europe, as authorized under the new Federal system.

Action on an agreement for the merger of the Federal Safe Deposit Co. of this city into the Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Co. will be taken by the stockholders of the two organizations on March 25. The proposition to increase the capital of the Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Co. from \$200,000 to \$300,000 will also be voted upon at the same time.

The Franklin Trust Co. of Brooklyn, Arthur King Wood, President, reached the highest deposit mark in its history on March 2. The company's growth on that date brought deposits up to \$12,578,089. Its capital is \$1,000,000, surplus \$1,000,000 and undivided profits \$228,369. Aggregate resources are over \$14,887,604. The board of trustees is one of the strongest and most representative in Brooklyn.

Barker Gummere, President of the Trenton Trust & Safe Deposit Co. of Trenton, N. J., died in New York on the

9th inst. Mr. Gummere had recently been in ill-health and had been staying in New York preparatory to taking a trip abroad. He was in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Gummere controlled the Trenton Theatre Building Co., which operates the Taylor Opera House and the Trenton Theatre; he was Vice-President of the Real Estate Title Co. of Trenton, a director of the Mercer Trust Co., the Acme Rubber Co., the Hamilton Rubber Co. and other organizations.

William D. Morgan has tendered his resignation as Cashier of the Aetna National Bank of Hartford, Conn., in order to give his entire attention to an organization lately formed by him—the Morgan Bankers' Service, which has offices in the Woolworth Building, New York. Mr. Morgan has been connected with the Aetna National since 1891. He will leave the institution about April 1. He is said to have given considerable study to the new income tax law, and one of the features of his company will be the handling of coupons; it will also offer to banks a chart service furnishing the names of fiscal agents for the payment of coupons.

William L. Koester has been elected Cashier of the German-American Bank of Buffalo, succeeding the late Edward A. Weppner. Frederick A. Heron has become Assistant Cashier.

General William Ames, President of the Blackstone Canal National Bank of Providence, and one of the most prominent men in the business and political life of Rhode Island, died on the 8th inst. after a short illness. He was in his seventy-second year. He was formerly Collector of the United States Internal Revenue for the First Rhode Island District, and had also served in the Providence Common Council and the State Legislature. In addition, General Ames had been a member of the State House Building Committee which selected the site and assisted in the erection of the Capitol Building. He was President of the Fletcher Manufacturing Co., Vice-President of the International Braid Co., a director and member of the finance committee of the Providence Washington Insurance Co., a director of the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co. of Rhode Island, &c.

In line with the announcement of last week, Richard L. Austin was elected President of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia, succeeding Francis B. Reeves, retired. Mr. Reeves was made Chairman of the Board.

The organization is under way of the Waynesboro Trust Co. of Waynesboro, Pa. Of the authorized capital of \$200,000, stock to the amount of \$125,000 is to be issued at once; subscriptions are being received at par, \$50 a share. The proposed institution is to engage in a general banking and trust business. The city has at present no trust company, its banking facilities consisting of three banks—two national and one State.

Douglas M. Wylie, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce of Baltimore, and formerly President of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, died on the 9th inst. Since the death of his father he had been senior member of the grain and flour firm of Wylie, Son & Co. He was in his fiftieth year.

John G. Orchard, for forty years identified with Chicago banking institutions, died on March 15 at White Springs, Fla. Mr. Orchard for nearly twenty years was Cashier of The Merchants' Loan & Trust Co. Bank, holding that position until last June, when he retired on account of impaired health. He was born in Scotland in 1845 and began his banking career in his native country. After serving both the Royal Bank of Scotland, in Edinburgh, and the Bank of British North America, in London, he joined the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1874 and went to Chicago to open a branch of that institution. In 1883 he became connected with The Merchants' Loan & Trust Co. Bank, where he put his principal efforts in the work of developing the foreign business of the bank. In 1895 he was appointed its Cashier.

John H. McCluney, President of the State National Bank of St. Louis, died on the 3d inst. He was seventy-three years of age and had been identified with the State National Bank and its predecessor, the State Savings Association, for fifty-seven years. He entered the latter as a messenger; his election to the presidency of the State National occurred in 1907.



Henry T. Scott, heretofore President of the Mercantile National Bank of San Francisco, was elected Chairman of the Board on the 11th inst. John D. McKee, formerly Vice-President and Cashier, was elected President; Frank G. Drum was elected Vice-President, and O. Ellinghouse, Assistant Cashier, was elected Cashier.

Changes in the staff of the Mercantile Trust Co. of San Francisco also occurred on the 11th inst., when Mr. Scott, previously Vice-President, was elected President; Mr. Drum was elected a Vice-President; Mr. McKee, Vice-President and Cashier, resigned as Cashier but remains as Vice-President; and Mr. Ellinghouse was elected Cashier.

The Royal Bank of Canada (head office, Montreal), following its policy of extending its branches throughout the British West Indies, has purchased the British Guiana Bank, which has been in existence since 1836. The acquired bank had a capital of \$926,520, surplus of \$239,463, and total assets of \$3,680,396, with branches at Georgetown, Demarara and New Amsterdam, Berbice. The last statement of the Royal Bank of Canada showed total assets of over \$180,000,000, with branches in every important city in Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Honduras and British Guiana. The Bank also has agencies in New York and London, Eng.

The report of the Standard Bank of Canada (head office, Toronto) at the close of its thirty-ninth year, Jan. 31 1914, reveals substantial growth in all branches. The net profits, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, rebate of interest on unmatured bills under discount, exchange, cost of management, &c., amounted to \$555,096, being at the rate of 21.16% per annum on the average paid-up capital for the year, or 9.47% on the capital, reserve and undivided profits. The present year's net profits compare with \$462,080 the previous year. With the balance brought forward from last year, the premium on new stock, and the net profits of the past twelve months, the bank had available for distribution \$1,089,972, out of which it paid \$341,790 in four quarterly dividends at the rate of 13%; \$15,000 was contributed to the Officers' Pension Fund; \$630,965 was transferred to the Reserve Fund (\$430,965 of this representing premium on new stock); \$50,000 was written off bank premises, leaving \$52,217 to be carried forward to the new profit and loss account. The new statement shows a paid-up capital of \$2,860,240; a Reserve Fund of \$3,760,240; deposits (interest bearing and non-interest-bearing) of \$35,018,592, and total assets of \$45,661,015. W. F. Cowan is President of the bank and George P. Schofield is General Manager.

## Monetary and 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:

Week ending Mar. 20.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Silver, per oz. ....	26 13-16	26 13-16	26 13-16	26 13-16	26 13-16	26 13-16
d Consols, 2½ per cents. ....	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	74 13-16
d For account. ....	75½	75½	75½	75½	75 3-16	74½
d French Renten (in Paris) fr. ....	88.10	87.67½	87.46	86.92½	86.80	86.82½
Amalgamated Copper Co. ....	76½	76½	76½	77½	77½	76½
Am. Smelt. & Refining Co. ....	70	70½	70	70½	70½	70½
b Anaconda Mining Co. ....	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
d Topeka & Santa Fe. ....	99	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Preferred. ....	103	103	103	103	103	103
Baltimore & Ohio. ....	90½	91	90½	91½	92	92½
Preferred. ....	83	83½	83	83	83	83
Canadian Pacific. ....	211½	210½	211½	215½	213	212½
Cheapeake & Ohio. ....	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Chicago Great Western. ....	12	12½	12½	12	12	12½
Chicago Milw. & St. Paul. ....	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Denver & Rio Grande. ....	12	11½	12	12½	12½	12½
Preferred. ....	21½	21½	21½	23½	23	23
Erle. ....	29½	29	29½	29½	29½	29½
First preferred. ....	45½	45½	45½	46	46	46
Second preferred. ....	38	38½	38	37½	37½	38
Great Northern, preferred. ....	130½	130½	130½	131	130½	130½
Illinois Central. ....	112	112	112½	112½	112	112
Louisville & Nashville. ....	139½	139	140½	141½	141	140½
Missouri Kansas & Texas. ....	17½	17	16½	17½	17½	17½
Preferred. ....	52	51½	47½	44½	45½	46½
Missouri Pacific. ....	22½	22½	22½	24½	24½	24½
Nat. Rtr. of Mo., 24 pref. ....	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River. ....	92½	92½	92½	93½	93½	93½
N. Y. Ont. & Western. ....	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Norfolk & Western. ....	105½	106	106	106	106	105½
Preferred. ....	91	91	91	91	91	91
Northern Pacific. ....	115	115	114½	115½	115½	115½
a Pennsylvania. ....	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	57
a Reading Company. ....	84	84½	84	84½	84½	84½
a First preferred. ....	45½	45	45½	45½	45½	45½
a Second preferred. ....	46	46	46	46	46	46
Rock Island. ....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Southern Pacific. ....	96½	96½	96½	97½	97½	97½
Southern Railway. ....	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	26
Preferred. ....	86	86½	86½	86½	86½	86
Union Pacific. ....	162½	161½	172	162½	162½	162½
Preferred. ....	85½	85½	86½	86½	86½	85½
U. S. Steel Corporation. ....	66	65½	65½	66	65½	65½
Preferred. ....	113	113	113	113	113	113
Wabash. ....	2½	2	2	2	2	2
Preferred. ....	57	57	57	57	57	57
Extended 44. ....	57	57½	56½	56½	57½	56½

a Price per share. b & c Sterling. d Ex-dividend. e Quotations here given are flat prices.

## Commercial and Miscellaneous News

**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.

	Stock of Money Mar. 2 1914.	Money in Circulation
	In United States.	Mar. 2 1914.
Gold coin and bullion.....	1,920,268,748	167,662,188
Gold certificates.....	46,212,275	1,094,486,694
Standard silver dollars.....	505,754,263	19,686,703
Silver certificates.....	12,497,052	461,375,948
Subsidiary silver.....	179,530,024	19,293,038
Treasury notes of 1890.....	2,519,000	6,765
United States notes.....	346,681,016	7,471,326
National bank notes.....	753,168,831	45,318,126

Total.....3,767,921,882 318,147,473 3,449,774,409 3,344,345,795  
Population of continental United States March 2 1914 estimated at 95,463,000;  
circulation per capita, \$35.04.

This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in National Bank Depositories to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to \$66,728,384.66.

b 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.

### 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 February and the eight months of the years 1914 and 1913.

	Feb. 1914.	Feb. 1913.	8 Mos. 1913-14.	8 Mos. 1912-13.
Current Receipts—				
Customs.....	17,609,603 70	27,605,115 83	199,614,527 33	222,887,540 57
Internal revenue—				
Ordinary.....	21,328,817 64	22,417,852 37	209,855,503 38	207,650,113 08
Corporation tax.....	778,762 88	519,234 28	4,095,376 28	3,204,405 72
Miscellaneous.....	3,916,673 11	4,261,216 99	35,715,617 49	36,388,052 34
Total.....	43,633,857 33	54,503,419 47	449,281,024 48	470,130,111 71
Pay Warrants Drawn—				
Legislative establishment.....	1,151,182 07	831,280 01	8,864,238 56	8,739,121 76
Executive Office.....	57,273 20	49,945 55	462,940 18	413,679 04
State Department.....	434,737 48	470,139 61	3,315,842 13	3,750,844 58
Treasury Department—				
Excl. public bldgs.....	3,068,787 50	3,542,752 72	29,171,597 90	30,114,357 67
Public buildings.....	1,818,322 53	1,350,057 64	9,435,108 61	12,328,841 43
War Department—				
Military.....	9,213,589 33	8,188,570 00	86,030,143 73	85,193,913 56
Civilian.....	175,889 88	180,227 05	1,529,167 55	1,483,840 35
Rivers and harbors.....	3,050,301 82	1,988,350 57	36,143,739 07	27,094,403 92
Department of Justice.....	764,842 83	803,497 85	7,318,686 00	7,208,043 41
Post Office Department—				
Excl. Postal service.....	76,082 22	151,530 54	1,320,018 45	1,493,487 71
Postal deficiencies.....	—	—	686 34	454,682 55
Navy Department—				
Naval.....	9,613,371 38	10,692,936 62	92,518,598 61	89,060,203 87
Civilian.....	70,488 16	77,207 87	568,488 30	542,285 35
Interior Department—				
Excl. Pensions and				
Indians.....	1,253,960 78	1,236,322 25	16,398,750 00	16,738,052 31
Pensions.....	15,544,953 85	16,969,553 37	115,220,137 94	112,210,159 51
Indians.....	1,387,180 43	1,473,331 43	13,705,207 00	13,220,536 63
Department of Agricul.....	1,037,587 84	1,573,580 50	16,148,883 10	14,749,772 22
Department of Comm.....	748,836 77	1,299,250 20	7,701,762 78	10,096,135 03
Department of Labor.....	316,022 18	—	2,562,254 10	—
Independent offices and				
Commissions.....	265,408 87	191,790 53	2,002,288 66	1,832,478 34
District of Columbia.....	816,233 92	902,850 53	9,091,026 30	9,284,535 02
Int. on the public debt.....	1,936,836 16	1,316,663 94	16,693,015 45	16,121,963 89
Total pay warrants drawn (net).....	52,602,794 37	53,294,897 84	476,262,639 05	463,031,323 15
Public Debt—				
Bonds, notes and certificates retired.....	2,210 00	1,285 00	21,414 00	84,091 00
Panama Canal—				
Pay warrants issued.....	2,682,227 34	3,093,006 38	26,149,075 13	27,500,401 63
Total public debt & Pan. Canal disb'ts.....	2,684,437 34	3,094,291 38	26,170,489 13	27,584,492 63
Grand total disburse's.....	55,528,577 21	56,625,531 73	502,529,355 42	491,252,426 08
Net excess all disburse's.....	11,894,719 88	1,822,112 26	51,001,630 94	19,192,474 37

**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.

Month.	Merchandise Movement to New York.				Customs Receipts, at New York.	
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.	
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.
July.....	\$ 79,578,905	\$ 85,764,897	\$ 68,009,103	\$ 66,070,270	\$ 18,501,703	\$ 18,180,492
August.....	78,844,083	86,599,092	77,577,210	72,500,822	19,864,108	18,322,736
September.....	95,367,231	84,440,226	74,475,934	73,336,565	18,365,385	17,392,175
October.....	71,691,438	109,821,079	84,194,135	76,908,550	20,270,021	19,983,599
November.....	79,923,991	85,700,254	71,626,106	82,931,311	14,751,254	16,430,892
December.....	103,447,909	94,190,034	82,061,829	78,460,992	14,863,057	16,406,794
January.....	82,330,513	92,638,634	72,872,302	73,080,109	16,643,013	18,769,817
February.....	85,328,968	86,490,036	64,934,639	74,530,674	13,023,068	15,158,304
Total.....	\$ 776,513,038	\$ 725,614,332	\$ 595,751,053	\$ 605,431,293	\$ 136,281,611	\$ 144,188,309

Imports and exports of gold and silver for the 8 months:

Month.	Gold Movement at New York.				Silver—New York.	
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.	
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.
July.....	\$ 2,627,049	\$ 1,838,482	\$ 8,510,514	\$ 4,858,180	\$ 1,482,187	\$ 3,037,219
August.....	2,645,030	2,376,892	47,500	38,800	1,743,737	3,735,182
September.....	2,249,301	1,481,485	35,350	40,852	1,134,439	4,464,910
October.....	3,117,777	8,709,437	85,100	186,996	1,029,730	4,235,476
November.....	4,404,047	1,491,578	477,500	192,635	1,883,914	3,198,800
December.....	2,789,709	6,748,644	290,746	347,070	1,311,470	3,514,872
January.....	1,301,532	2,831,377	6,788,486	17,154,217	1,145,935	3,468,643
February.....	659,423	1,215,237	8,982,204	12,442,965	779,437	3,187,268
Total.....	19,790,868	26,783,132	25,217,400	35,426,615	10,510,849	28,790,360

**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 February 1913 will be found in our issue of March 29 1913, page 921.

1913-14.	Bonds and Legal Tenders on Deposit for		Circulation Afloat Under—		
	Bonds.	Legal Tenders.	Bonds.	Legal Tenders.	Total.
Feb. 28 1914.....	\$ 741,445,500	\$ 16,658,993	\$ 736,509,838	\$ 16,658,993	\$ 753,168,831
Jan. 31 1914.....	741,045,500	17,828,533	736,194,233	17,828,533	754,022,766
Dec. 31 1913.....	743,066,500	17,209,316	740,633,645	17,209,316	757,842,961
Nov. 29 1913.....	743,300,500	17,481,906	739,677,595	17,481,906	757,159,471
Oct. 31 1913.....	743,513,900	18,835,933	740,063,776	18,835,933	758,899,709
Sept. 30 1913.....	741,846,850	20,663,626	738,467,068	20,663,626	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	737,065,050	22,092,856	759,157,906
May 31 1913.....	737,427,800	21,539,251	733,754,816	21,539,251	755,294,066
April 30 1913.....	734,448,060	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

The following shows the amount of each class of bonds held against national bank circulation and to secure public moneys in national bank depositories on Feb. 28.

Bonds on Deposit February 28 1914.	U. S. Bonds Held Feb. 28 to Secure—		
	Bank Circulation.	Public Deposits in Banks.	Total Held.
2%, U. S. Panama of 1936.....	\$ 52,939,560	\$ 1,310,500	\$ 54,250,000
4%, U. S. Loan of 1925.....	34,681,200	3,845,700	38,526,900
3%, U. S. Loan of 1908-1918.....	21,314,100	4,728,500	26,042,600
2%, U. S. Consols of 1930.....	603,604,500	13,020,550	617,525,350
2%, U. S. Panama of 1938.....	28,906,140	599,000	29,505,140
3.65%, District of Columbia.....	933,000	933,000	1,866,000
Various, State, City, Railroad, &c.....	37,398,565	37,398,565	74,797,130
Various, Territory of Hawaii.....	10,000	10,000	20,000
4%, Philippine Loans.....	2,087,000	2,087,000	4,174,000
4%, Porto Rico Loans.....	5,883,000	5,883,000	11,766,000
3%, U. S. Panama of 1961.....	2,145,000	2,145,000	4,290,000
4%, Philippine Railway.....	15,922,900	15,922,900	31,845,800
Total.....	741,445,500	89,708,315	831,153,815

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

National Bank Notes—Total Afloat—	
Amount afloat Feb. 1 1914.....	\$754,022,766
Net amount retired during February.....	853,935
Amount of bank notes afloat March 1 1914.....	\$753,168,831
Legal-Tender Notes—	
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Jan. 1 1914.....	\$17,828,533
Net amount of bank notes retired in February.....	1,169,540
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes March 1 1914.....	\$16,658,993

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

#### APPLICATIONS TO CONVERT APPROVED.

The Bank of Hudson, Wis., into "The National Bank of Hudson." Capital, \$50,000.

#### VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

- 3,221—The State National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex., Mar. 3 1914. Absorbed by the Fort Worth National Bank. Liquidating agent, Noah Harding, Fort Worth, Tex.
- 5,792—The First National Bank of Hartford, Ky., Mar. 5 1914. Succeeded by the Citizens Bank of Hartford. Liquidating agent, J. C. Riley, Hartford, Ky.

#### DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by large or important corporations.

*Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.*

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
<b>Railroads (Steam).</b>			
Beech Creek (quar.).....	1	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 23a
Boston & Albany (quar.).....	2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Feb. 28a
Boston & Albany (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
Canadian Pacific, com. (qu.) (No. 71).....	2 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 28a
Preferred.....	2	April 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 28
Central RR. of N. J. (quar.).....	2	May 1	Holders of rec. April 17a
Chesapeake & Ohio (quar.).....	1	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 6a
Chicago Burlington & Quincy (quar.).....	2	Mar. 25	Holders of rec. Mar. 19a
Chicago & North Western, com. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 2a
Preferred (quar.).....	2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 2a
Fitchburg, preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 1 to Mar. 9
Grand Trunk, 1st and 2nd preference.....	2 1/2	April 1	Mar. 1 to Mar. 9
Third preference.....	2 1/2	April 1	Mar. 1 to Mar. 9
Hocking Valley (quar.).....	2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 13a
Interborough Rapid Transit (quar.).....	2 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Joliet & Chicago (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 6	Mar. 22 to April 6
Kansas City Southern, pref. (quar.).....	1	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31a
Keokuk & Des Moines, preferred.....	3 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 24a
Lackawanna RR. of N. J. (quar.).....	1	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 9a
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern (extra).....	6	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 9a
Quar. stk. (M. S. & N. Ind.) (extra).....	6	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Lehigh Valley, common & pref. (quar.).....	\$1.25	April 11	Holders of rec. Mar. 28a
Maine Central (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 10a
Manhattan Ry. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 10a
Minn. St. P. & S. M., com. & pf. (No. 22).....	3 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 10a
Minn. St. P. & S. M., leased cities.....	2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Newark & Bloomfield.....	1	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21a
N. Y. Central & Hudson River (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 15	Mar. 21 to Mar. 29
New York & Harlem, com. & pref.....	2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 29a
N. Y. Lackawanna & Western (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
North RR. of New Hampshire (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 2	Holders of rec. Mar. 9a
Philadelphia & Trenton (quar.).....	2 1/2	April 10	April 1 to April 10
Pittsb. Bessemer & Lake Erie, common.....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14
Pittsb. Ft. & Chic., rec. guar. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 7	Mar. 15 to April 7
Special guaranteed (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 15 to April 1
Reading Company, common (quar.).....	2	May 14	Holders of rec. April 27a

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
<b>Railroads (Steam) Continued.</b>			
Reading Company, second pref. (quar.).....	1	Apr. 9	Holders of rec. Mar. 24a
St. L. Rocky M. & P. Co., pf. (qu.) (No. 7).....	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Mar. 22 to Mar. 30
St. Louis & San Francisco—			
K. C. R. S. & M., pt. tr. crts. (quar.).....	1	April 1	Mar. 18 to April 1
Southern Pacific Co. (quar.) (No. 30).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 28a
Southern Railway, preferred.....	2 1/2	April 24	Holders of rec. Mar. 28a
Southern Ry. & M. & O. stock tr. crts.....	2 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16a
Toronto Hamilton & Buffalo (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 27a
Union Pacific, common (special).....	4 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 23a
Union Pacific, common (quar.).....	2 1/2	April 1	Mar. 3 to Mar. 22
Preferred.....	2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 22
United N. J. RR. & Canal Cos., pu. (qu.).....	2 1/2	April 10	Mar. 31 to Mar. 23
Warren.....	3 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. April 6a
West Jersey & Seashore.....	2 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. April 14a
<b>Street and Electric Railways.</b>			
Ashbyville Power & L., pref. (qu.) (No. 8).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 23a
Augusta-Alken Ry. & El. Corp., pf. (qu.).....	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Bangor Ry. & Elec., pf. (quar.) (No. 9).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Braintree Trac., Lt. & Pow., pref. (qu.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14
Brooklyn Rapid Transit (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 9
California Ry. & Power, prior pref. (qu.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21a
Capital Traction, Wash., D. C. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 15 to Mar. 31
Carolina Power & L., pf. (qu.) (No. 20).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 23a
Chicago City Ry. (quar.).....	2 1/2	Mar. 30	Mar. 6 to Mar. 16
Chicago & Ham. Traction, com. (quar.).....	1	April 1	Mar. 21 to Mar. 31
Preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 21 to Mar. 31
Cincinnati Street Ry. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 17 to Mar. 31
Cleveland Ry. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
Columbia Ry. Gas & Elec., pref. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 29 to April 1
Colum. Newark & Zanes, El. Ry., pf. (qu.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 26 to Mar. 31
Columbus Ry., P. & L., pf. A (No. 1).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16
Duluth-Superior Trac., com. & pf. (qu.).....	1	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
Frankford & Southw. Pass., Phila. (qu.).....	\$4.50	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Germania Pass. Ry. (quar.).....	\$1.31 1/2	April 7	Mar. 18 to April 6
Halifax Elec. Tramway (quar.).....	2	April 1	Mar. 20 to April 1
Houghton County Trac., com. (No. 10).....	2 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21a
Preferred (No. 12).....	3	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21a
Illinois Traction, pref. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
Kentucky Securities Corp., pref. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31
Lake Shore Elec. Ry., 1st pref. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21a
Louisville Traction, com. (quar.).....	1	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 25
Preferred.....	2 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 25
Manila Elec. RR. & Ltg. Corp. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 18a
Mobile Valley Co. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 23a
New Orleans Ry. & Light, com. (quar.).....	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Mar. 21 to Mar. 31
Preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Mar. 21 to Mar. 31
N. Y. State Railways, com. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 24a
Preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 24a
Northern Ohio Tract. & L., pref. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Philadelphia Co., com. (quar.) (No. 130).....	1 1/2	May 1	Holders of rec. April 1
6% cumulative preferred (No. 3).....	3	May 1	Holders of rec. April 1
Philadelphia Traction.....	\$2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 10a
Porto Rico Ry., Ltd., com. (quar.).....	1	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Public Service Corp. of N. J. (quar.).....	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 27a
Republic Ry. & L., pref. (quar.) (No. 11).....	1 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31
Ridge Ave. Pass. Ry., Phila. (quar.).....	\$3	April 1	Mar. 16 to April 1
St. Joseph Ry., L., H. & P., pref. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16
Second & Third Sta. Pass., Phila. (quar.).....	3	April 1	Mar. 3 to Mar. 13
Serra Pacific El., com. pref. (qu.) (No. 19).....	1 1/2	May 1	Holders of rec. April 15a
Twin City R. T., Minneap., com. (qu.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
Preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
United Light & Ry., common (quar.).....	1	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 10a
Common (payable in com. stock).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 10a
First preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 10a
Second preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 10a
United Trac. & Elec., Providence (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 11 to Mar. 15
Virginia Ry. & Power, common.....	1 1/2	April 10	Holders of rec. Mar. 21a
Wash. Balt. & Annap. El. RR., pf. (qu.).....	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 21a
Washington Water Power, Spokane (quar.).....	2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14
West End Street Ry., Boston, common.....	\$1.75	April 1	Mar. 22 to April 1
West India Elec. Co., Ltd. (qu.) (No. 25).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 24 to Mar. 31
Winthrop Electric Ry. (quar.).....	3	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
<b>Banks.</b>			
Chatham & Phenix National (quar.).....	2	April 1	Mar. 22 to Mar. 31
Commerce, National Bank of (quar.).....	2	April 1	Mar. 21 to April 1
Gotham National (quar.).....	2	April 1	April 1
Hanover National (quar.).....	4	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21
Irving National (quar.).....	2	April 1	April 1
Liberty National (quar.).....	5	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 31a
Manufacturers Nat., Bklyn. (quar.).....	5	April 1	Mar. 21 to Mar. 31
Metropolitan (quar.).....	2	April 1	Mar. 21 to Mar. 31
Seaboard National (quar.).....	3	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 24a
<b>Trust Companies.</b>			
Brooklyn (quar.).....	5	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Central (quar.).....	10	April 1	Mar. 24 to Mar. 31a
Columbia-Knickerbocker (quar.).....	5	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 23a
Commercial of New Jersey (quar.).....	4	April 1	March 31
Empire (quar.).....	2 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 21
Guaranty (quar.).....	6	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 25a
Extra.....	2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 25a
Lawyer's Title Ins. & Tr. (qu.) (No. 62).....	2	April 1	Mar. 17 to April 1
Mechanics of N. J. (quar.) (No. 59).....	5	April 1	Mar. 28 to April 1
Extra.....	5	April 1	Mar. 28 to April 1
Metropolitan (quar.) (No. 59).....	6	Mar. 31	Mar. 21 to Mar. 31
Mutual Alliance (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 31
Mutual of Westchester Co. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 31
New York (quar.).....	8	Mar. 31	Mar. 22 to Mar. 31
Title Guarantee & Trust (quar.).....	5	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 23
Union Trust (quar.).....	4	April 1	Mar. 25 to Mar. 31
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
Aetolian, Weber Piano & Pianola, pf. (qu.).....	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 25
Amer. Agric. Chem., com. (qu.) (No. 10).....	1	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 25a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 35).....	1 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 25a
American Bank Note, pref. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16a
Amer. Beet Sugar, pref. (qu.) (No. 59).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
Amer. Brake Shoe & Fdy., com. (quar.).....	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Preferred (quar.).....	2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
American Can, preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 17a
Amer. Car & Fdy., com. (qu.) (No. 40).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 10a
Preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 10a
American Chile, com. (monthly).....	1	Mar. 20	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
Common (extra).....	1	Mar. 20	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
American Clear, pref. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16a
Amer. Coal Products, com. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 26 to Mar. 31
Preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 15	April 11 to April 14
American Express (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
Amer. Gas & Elec., com. (qu.) (No. 10).....	2	April 1	Mar. 22 to April 1
Amer. Iron & Steel Mfg., com. & pf. (qu.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21a
American Locomotive, pref. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 21	Mar. 2 to April 21
American Machine & Foundry.....	5	April 1	Mar. 15 to April 1
American Manufacturing (quar.) (No. 68).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16a
Extra.....	2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16a
American Pipe & Construction (quar.).....	1	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
Second Preferred Service, 1st pref. (quar.).....	\$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 15 to Mar. 20
Second preferred.....	75c.	Mar. 31	Mar. 15 to Mar. 20
Amer. Power & L., Lt. pf. (qu.) (No. 18).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 24a
Preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 17 to Mar. 31
Amer. Public Utilities, com. (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 17 to Mar. 31
Preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 17 to Mar. 31
Amer. Radiator, common (quar.).....	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 22 to Mar. 31
Common (extra).....	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 22 to Mar. 31
Common (payable in common stock).....	10 1/2	Mar. 31	Mar. 22 to Mar. 31
Seedling Machine, common (quar.).....	1	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31a
Preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31a
Amer. Smelters' Securities, pref. A (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 21 to Mar. 29
Preferred B (quar.) (No. 58).....	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 21 to Mar. 29
Amer. Snuff, common (quar.).....	3	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
Preferred (quar.).....	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14a
Amer. Steel Foundries (quar.).....	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Feb. 27 to Mar. 10
Amer. Sugar Refg., com. & pref. (quar.).....	1 1/2	Apr. 2	Holders of rec. Mar. 2a
American Surety (quar.) (No. 99).....	2 1/2	Mar. 31	Mar. 15 to Mar. 31



Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.	Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
<b>Miscellaneous (Continued).</b>				<b>Miscellaneous (Concluded).</b>			
Amer. Tel. & Tel. (quar.)	2	April 15	Mar. 21 to Mar. 31	National Lumber, pref. (quar.) (No. 47)	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 24
American Tobacco, common (seppal.)	(2)	April 20	Holders of rec. Apr. 1	National Sugar Refining (quar.)	1 1/2	April 2	Holders of rec. Mar. 14
American Tobacco, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Feb. 15 to Mar. 15	National Surety (quar.)	3	April 1	Mar. 21 to Mar. 31
Amer. Type Founders, common (quar.)	1 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. Apr. 15	Nevada Consolidated Copper (quar.)	37 1/2	Mar. 31	Mar. 21 to Mar. 10
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. Apr. 15	New England Tel. & Tel. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 28
Amer. Woolen, pref. (quar.) (No. 60)	1 1/2	April 15	Mar. 27 to Apr. 7	New England Tel. & Tel. (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 18
Associated Oil (quar.)	1 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. Apr. 14	N. Y. Mfg. & Security (quar.)	3	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 25
Bell Telephone of Canada (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 25	New York Transit (quar.)	10	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 25
Bethlehem Steel, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16	Nipissing Mines Co. (quar.)	5	April 20	Mar. 31 to April 17
Bilco (S. W.) Co., common	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 24 to Mar. 31	North American Co. (quar.) (No. 40)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 19
Preferred (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 24 to Mar. 31	Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	Mar. 16 to Mar. 31
Booth Fisheries, 1st pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 21 to Apr. 1	Preferred (quar.)	2	Apr. 15	Mar. 16 to Mar. 31
British-Amer. Tobacco, ordinary (interim)	2 1/2	Mar. 31	See note 10.	Ogden Flour Mills, Ltd., com. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 19
Preferred	2 1/2	Mar. 31	See note 10.	Oils Elevator, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31
Brooklyn Union Gas (quar.) (No. 52)	1 1/2	Apr. 2	Mar. 10 to Mar. 1	Ottawa L., Ht. & Pow. (quar.) (No. 81)	2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Brunswick-Balke-Clender, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 20	Pennsylvania Lighting, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31
Buffalo Gen. Elec. (quar.) (No. 78)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20	Pennsylvania Water & Pow. (qu. J) (No. 1)	1	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16
California Electric Generating, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14	Pettibone, Mulliken & Co., 1st & 2d pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 17
California Petroleum Corp., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14	Phelps, Dodge & Co., Inc. (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 19
Cambria Iron (quar.)	2	April 4	Mar. 24 to Apr. 3	Extra	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 19
Canadian Cottons, Ltd., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14	Pittsburgh Plate Glass, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 17 to Apr. 1
Canadian General Elec., common (quar.)	3 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14	Preferred (annual)	12	April 1	Mar. 17 to Apr. 1
Preferred	3 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14	Procter & Gamble, pref. (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31
Canadian Locomotive, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 31	Quaker Oats, common (quar.)	2 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. Apr. 1
Canadian West'ns. Ltd. (qu.) (No. 37)	1 1/2	Apr. 9	Holders of rec. Mar. 16	Preferred (quar.)	2 1/2	May 20	Holders of rec. Mar. 14
Cas. (J. I.) Threshing M., Inc., pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Mar. 11 to Mar. 31	Ray Consolidated Copper (quar.)	37 1/2	Mar. 31	Mar. 10 to Mar. 10
Calhoun Company (quar.)	1 1/2	April 15	April 1 to Apr. 15	Remington Typewriter, 1st pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 19
Central Coal & Coke, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 15	April 1 to Apr. 15	Second preferred (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 19
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 10	Republic Iron & Steel, pf. (qu.) (No. 40)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 18 to Apr. 15
Central Leather, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 10	Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco (quar.)	3	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Central States El. Corp., pf. (qu.) (No. 7)	2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 17	Royal Baking Powder, com. (quar.)	3	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 16
Chic. Jd. Rys. & Un. Sls. Yds., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 17	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 16
Chicago Telephone (quar.)	2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 30	Safety Car Heating & Ltg. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16
Chino Copper (quar.)	75	Mar. 31	Mar. 7 to Mar. 1	Sears, Roebuck & Co., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14
Cincinnati Gas & Electric (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 21 to Mar. 21	Shawmut Water & Power (quar.)	1 1/2	April 20	Holders of rec. Apr. 7
Cities Service, com. and pref. (monthly)	3 1/2	May 1	Holders of rec. Apr. 15	Shawmut Water & Power (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 18
Cities Service, common and pref. (monthly)	3 1/2	May 1	Holders of rec. Apr. 15	South Utilities, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 18
Cleff, Peabody & Co., Inc., pf. (qu.) (No. 5)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20	South Penn Oil (quar.)	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 8 to Mar. 31
Columbus Gas & Fuel, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14	Extra	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 8 to Mar. 31
Columbus L., Ht. & Power, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16	South Porto Rico Sugar, common (quar.)	1	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14
Columbus Light, Heat & Pow., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16	Preferred (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14
Cons. Gas, El. L., & P., Balt., com. (qu.)	3	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20	South West Penn. Pipe Lines (quar.)	5	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16
Preferred	3	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20	Standard Milling, pref. (No. 22)	2 1/2	Apr. 15	Apr. 5 to Apr. 15
Consumers Power (Meb.) pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20	Standard Oil (Indiana) (quar.)	4	May 15	Holders of rec. Apr. 24
Continental Can, Inc., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20	Standard Oil (Kentucky) (quar.)	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15 to Apr. 1
Cruickshank, pref. (quar.) (No. 42)	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 16	Extra	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15 to Apr. 1
Cuban-Amer. Sugar, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16	Standard Oil of Ohio (quar.)	3	Apr. 1	Mar. 7 to Mar. 25
Detroit Edison (quar.)	1 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. Apr. 1	Extra	3	Apr. 1	Mar. 7 to Mar. 25
Dominion Canners, Ltd., common (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 15 to Mar. 31	Swaby Realty (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 15 to Mar. 31	Sulzberger & Sons Co., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Mar. 17 to Mar. 31
Dominion Iron & Steel, Ltd., pf. (No. 26)	3 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16	Swift & Company, (quar.) (No. 110)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 10
Dominion Textile, common (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14	Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel, common	4	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Dominion Textile, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31	Texas Company (quar.)	2 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 19
duPont (E. I.) de Nemours & Pow., pf. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 25	Apr. 16 to Apr. 25	Tobacco Products Corp., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 23
du Pont Internat. Powd., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21	Underwood Typewriter, common (quar.)	1	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Eastern Light & Fuel (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 20 to Mar. 22	Preferred (quar.)	2 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Eastman Kodak, common (quar.)	2 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 7	Union Carbide stock	48 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 18 to Apr. 1
Common (extra)	7 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 7	Union Switch & Signal, com. (quar.)	38 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 31
Preferred (quar.)	7 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 7	Com. & pref. (payable in com. stock)	38 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 31
Electrical Storage Battery, com. & pf. (qu.)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 23	Preferred (quar.)	48 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 31
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	May 1	Holders of rec. Apr. 25	Union Tank Line (No. 1)	2 1/2	Mar. 25	Holders of rec. Mar. 4
Electric Storage Battery, com. & pf. (qu.)	3	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 28	United Fruit (quar.) (No. 59)	2	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 26
Galea-Signal Oil, com. (quar.)	1	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Feb. 28	United Gas & Electric Corp., 1st pref.	3	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14
Preferred (quar.)	2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Feb. 28	United Gas Improvement (quar.)	81	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31
General Baking, preferred (quar.) (No. 9)	1	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21	United Shoe Machinery, com. (quar.)	500	Apr. 4	Holders of rec. Mar. 17
General Chemical, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 19	Preferred (quar.)	37 1/2	Apr. 4	Holders of rec. Mar. 17
General Chem. of California, 1st pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 2	U. S. Cast L. Pipe & Fdy., pf. (qu.) (No. 47)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Apr. 1
General Electric (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20	U. S. Gypsum, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	Holders of rec. Apr. 1
General Fireproofing, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20	U. S. Indus. Alcohol, pf. (qu.) (No. 30)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Apr. 8
Preferred (quar.) (No. 28)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21	U. S. Printing of Ohio (quar.)	17 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 21 to Apr. 1
General Gas & Electric, pref. (quar.)	300	Apr. 30	Holders of rec. Mar. 31	U. S. Steel Corporation, com. (quar.)	14	Mar. 30	Mar. 3 to Mar. 10
Goodrich (B. F.) Co., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21	United Utilities, pref. (qu.) (No. 13)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 22 to Apr. 1
Goodrich Tire & Rubber, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21	Utah Consolidated Mines	51	Mar. 21	Holders of rec. Feb. 28
Graham Manufacturing, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 24	Utah Copper Co. (quar.) (No. 23)	75	Mar. 31	Mar. 7 to Mar. 10
Great Lakes Towing, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 17 to Apr. 1	Western Electric (quar.)	2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 24
Guthrie Exploration (quar.) (No. 45)	57 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 14 to Mar. 18	Western Union Tel. (qu.) (No. 180)	1	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 25
Hale & Kilburn, 1st & 2d pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21	Westinghouse Air Brake (quar.)	82	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31
Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Inc., pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 20	Westmoreland Coal	3 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 18 to Apr. 1
Helina (Geo. W.), common (quar.)	2 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14	Weyman-Breton Co., common (quar.)	3	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 14	Wills-Overland, pref. (quar.)	2 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21
Hercules Powder (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 25	Mar. 15 to Mar. 25	Woolworth (F. W.), pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 10
Homestead Mining (monthly) (No. 472)	65	Mar. 25	Holders of rec. Mar. 20	Yale & Towne Mfg. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 25 to Mar. 31
Indiana Lighting	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 21 to Mar. 31	Yukon Gold Co. (quar.) (No. 19)	7 1/2	Mar. 31	Mar. 14 to Mar. 19
Indiana Pipe Line (quar.)	84	May 15	Holders of rec. Apr. 24				
Int. Harv. of N. J., com. (qu.) (No. 17)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 25				
Int. Harv. Corp., com. (quar.) (No. 5)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 25				
International Nickel, common (quar.)	2 1/2	June 1	May 15 to June 1				
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	May 1	Apr. 14 to May 1				
International Silver, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Feb. 25 to Apr. 1				
Preferred (on account of accum. divs.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Feb. 25 to Apr. 1				
Intern. Smokel. Pow. & Chem., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21				
Preferred	4	May 15	Holders of rec. May 5				
Iland Creek Coal, com. (quar.)	500	May 1	Holders of rec. Apr. 23				
Preferred	11 50	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 23				
Kansas Gas & Elec., pf. (qu.) (No. 16)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 25				
Kaufmann Dept. Stores, pf. (qu.) (No. 5)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20				
Kayser (Julius) & Co., common (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20				
First and second pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Apr. 30				
Kelly-Springfield Tire, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 2	Mar. 21 to Apr. 2				
Kohls Bakery, preferred (quar.) (No. 9)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21				
Krege (S. B.) Co., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 30	Apr. 21 to Apr. 30				
La Belle Iron Works, com. (quar.)	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 22 to Mar. 31				
Preferred (quar.)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 22 to Mar. 31				
Langston Monotype Machine (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	Holders of rec. Mar. 20				
La Rose Const. Mfns (quar.)	2 1/2	Apr. 20	Apr. 1 to Apr. 17				
Laurelde Co., Ltd. (quar.)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 23				
Laurens Mortgage (quar.) (No. 50)	4	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 23				
Lilgett & Myers Tobacco, com. (extra)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21				
Lilgett & Myers Tobacco, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 21 to Apr. 1				
Loose-Wiles Biscuit, 1st pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	May 1	Apr. 16 to May 1				
Second preferred (quar.)	2 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 17				
Lorillard (P.), common (quar.)	5	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 17				
Common (extra)	5	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 17				
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 17				
Loudell Elec. Light Corp. (quar.) (No. 72)	2	May 1	Holders of rec. Apr. 15				
MacAndrews & Forbes, common (quar.)	2 1/2	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31				
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31				
Mackay Companies, com. (qu.) (No. 35)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 11				
Preferred (quar.) (No. 41)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 11				
Manhattan Shirt, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 23				
Manhattan, Maxwell & Moore, Inc. (qu.)	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 23				
Massachusetts Lighting Co., old com. (qu.)	11 7/2	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 25				
New common (quar.)	250	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 25				
New preferred (quar.)	11 50	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 25				
May Department Stores, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20				
Mergenthaler Linotype (quar.)	2 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 7				
Extra	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Mar. 7				
Michigan Light, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 23				
Michigan State Tel. Co., & pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	Mar. 31	Jan. 22 to Apr. 14				
Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries	4 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16				
Montana Power, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16				
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 16				
Montgomery, Ward & Co., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 22 to Apr. 1				
Mortgage-Bond Co. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 24				
Municipal Service, common (No. 1)	1	Apr. 2	Holders of rec. Mar. 20				

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

Shares.	Per cent.	Shares.	Per cent.
500 Small Hopes Cons. Mining Co., \$5 each.		5 Minnesink Realty Co. ....	\$100
100 Golden Star Mines, \$5 each.		500 Minnesink Realty Co. 5s. ....	lot
100 Atlantic & Pacific R.R., com.		1 Monmouth Co. Agr. Fair Assn. \$25 lot	
100 Highland Chief Cons. Mining \$50 each.		200 Knox Hat Mfg. Co., com. ....	32
50 U. S. Equitable Gas Co. ....	\$510		
20 Knickerb. Lt. & Heat, com.	lot		
10 Knickerb. Lt. & Heat, pref.			
26 Spok. & Int. Emp. R.R., pref.			
13 Spok. & Int. Emp. R.R., com.			
\$100 High. Chief Cons. Mfn. 10s.			

## By Messrs. R. L. Day &amp; Co., Boston:

Shares.	\$ per sh.	Bonds.	Per cent.
7 National Union Bank. ....	215	\$3,000 N. Y. & N. E. Term. R.R. ....	100 1/2
7 Pepperell Mfg. Co. ....	290 1/2	4s, 1939. ....	100 1/2
6 Great Falls Mfg. Co. ....	178	\$5,000 Kansas City Belt Ry. 1st 6s, 1916. ....	101 1/2-101 3/4
5 Con. & Mont. R.R., class 4, ex-d. 108 1/2		\$50 Central Vermont Ry. stk. scrip 1st 6s, 1934. ....	
40 R. & B. Brine Transp. Co., com. ....	15		
23 Cambridge El. Sec. Co. right 5 1/2-5 3/4			
27 Cambridge El. Sec. Co. rights. ....	5 3/4		

## By Messrs. Francis Henshaw &amp; Co., Boston:

Shares.	\$ per sh.	Shares.	\$ per sh.
5 Mercantile Nat. Bank, Salem. 127 1/2		9 Salem Gas Light Co. ....	245
4 Warren Nat. Bank, Peabody. ....	107	25 Manchester Trac., L. & P. Co. 140 1/2	
4 Bates Mfg. Co. ....	22 1/2	11 Cambridge El. Lt. Co. rights. ....	5 1/2
3 Franklin Co., Lewiston. ....	201 1/2	284 Credit Reporting Co. of N. E., \$10 each. ....	\$250
3 Nashua Mfg. Co., \$500 each. ....	655	\$1,600 Credit Rep. Co. of N. E. 1st 6s, 1934. ....	lot
18 Pepperell Mfg. Co. ....	290 1/2		
20 York Mfg. Co. ....	80-80 1/2		

## By Messrs. Barnes &amp; Lofland, Philadelphia:

Shares.	\$ per sh.	Shares.	\$ per sh.
360 Buckley, Woodhull & Burns, Inc., \$50 each. ....	\$2 lot	5 American Dredging Co. ....	100
10 South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co. \$2 lot		1 Bank of North America. ....	280
2 Merc. Library Co. of Phila. \$3 1/2 lot		9 Amer. Pipe & Construction Co. 45-46	
20 Girard Nat. Bank. ....	351-351 1/2	1 Camden Atlantic & Ventnor Land Co. ....	300
7 Girard Trust Co. ....	892	6 Phila. Bourse, pref., \$25 each. ....	19 1/2
44 Nor. Liberties Gas Co., \$25 ea. ....	40	4 Phila. Bourse, com., \$50 each. ....	3 1/2
1 Library Co. of Philadelphia. ....	13	5 Phila. & Gray's Ferry Pass. Ry. ....	82
21 Firm. & Mech. Nat. Bank 135 1/2-136			
3 Nat. Bank of Nor. Liberties. ....	243 1/2	\$4,000 Doylestown & Willow Grove Ry. 1st 4s, 1930. ....	77
10 Philadelphia Nat. Bank. ....	425	\$1,000 Penn. Coal & Coke Co. 1st 5s, Series A, 1932. ....	90
240 Philadelphia Life Insur. Co. ....	10 1/2	\$1,000 Seranton Electric 5s. ....	101 1/2
6 Northern Trust Co. ....	500	\$500 Clear. & Jeff. Ry. 1st 6s, 27 1/2-28	
5 Phila. Trust, S. D. & Ins. Co. ....	715	\$2,000 Atlantic City R.R. 1st 5s, 19 102 1/2	
54 Camden Fire Ins. Assn. rights. ....	25c.	\$2,000 Roxborough Chestnut Hill & Norr. Ry. 1st 5s, 1926. ....	95 1/2
5 Ridge Avenue Passenger Ry. ....	242 1/2	\$100 Perkiomen R.R. 1st 5s. ....	101 1/2
18 13th & 15th Sts. Pass. Ry. 245 1/2-246			
9 John B. Stetson Co., com. ....	365		

## By Messrs. Samuel T. Freeman &amp; Co., Philadelphia:

Shares.	\$ per sh.	Bonds.	Per cent.
500 Majestic Apartment House. ....	\$25 lot	\$1,000 McKeesport City 3 1/2s, 1917 97 1/2	
4 Eighth National Bank. ....	450	\$500 Phila. City 3 1/2s, 1932. ....	94
11 Hamilton Trust Co. ....	96	\$500 Phila. City 3 1/2s, 1916. ....	98 1/2
		\$2,700 Philadelphia City 4s, 1915. ....	99
\$3,000 Cent. Dist. Telep. 1st 5s, 1943. ....	99 1/2-100	\$35,000 Majestic Apartment House 2d 5s, 1929. ....	\$200 lot

**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 March 14. 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. 00s omitted.	Capital.	Surplus.	Loans. Average.	Specie. Average.	Legals. Average.	Net Depos- its, Acct.	Re- serve.
New York. ....	2,000,000	4,325,4	22,650,0	4,628,0	910,0	21,167,0	26.1
Manhattan Co. ....	2,050,000	4,914,6	40,100,0	13,244,0	1,559,0	49,500,0	29.9
Mech. & Met. ....	2,000,000	2,190,0	22,024,0	4,446,0	1,332,0	22,600,0	25.5
America. ....	1,500,000	8,854,2	50,420,0	12,170,0	2,888,0	57,873,0	26.0
City. ....	25,000,000	33,141,8	201,344,0	4,333,0	1,914,0	25,703,0	25.0
Chemical. ....	3,000,000	7,715,5	29,445,0	4,441,0	1,972,0	25,659,0	25.0
Mechanics' Ex. ....	600,000	518,6	6,822,0	1,379,0	253,0	6,740,0	24.2
Butch. & Drov. ....	300,000	114,5	1,849,0	336,0	60,0	1,754,0	22.5
Greenwich. ....	500,000	1,135,8	9,560,0	2,493,0	205,0	10,698,0	25.2
American Ex. ....	5,000,000	16,339,5	46,821,0	10,257,0	1,714,0	46,996,0	25.4
Commerce. ....	25,000,000	10,393,5	146,204,0	26,214,0	5,998,0	127,609,0	25.2
Pacific. ....	500,000	1,007,2	5,139,0	666,0	151,0	4,886,0	25.0
Chat. & Phen. ....	2,250,000	1,404,0	20,569,0	3,732,0	1,614,0	21,260,0	25.1
People's. ....	200,000	464,3	2,154,0	445,0	151,0	2,349,0	25.3
Hanover. ....	3,000,000	15,003,1	80,878,0	24,457,0	2,080,0	94,719,0	25.0
Citizen's Cent. ....	2,550,000	2,444,5	23,275,0	5,137,0	611,0	22,600,0	25.4
Nassau. ....	1,000,000	411,5	10,796,0	2,260,0	784,0	13,038,0	25.3
Market & Fult. ....	1,000,000	1,062,4	9,072,0	1,628,0	966,0	9,197,0	28.1
Metropolitan. ....	2,000,000	1,868,9	11,267,0	2,650,0	270,0	11,204,0	26.0
Corn Exchange. ....	5,500,000	6,808,2	64,850,0	15,019,0	4,392,0	76,407,0	25.4
Imp. & Trad. ....	1,500,000	7,851,7	28,149,0	5,635,0	2,203,0	26,233,0	26.6
Park. ....	5,000,000	14,490,9	96,875,0	23,389,0	2,608,0	102,025,0	25.4
East River. ....	250,000	57,8	1,375,0	318,0	114,0	1,731,0	25.0
Fourth. ....	5,000,000	5,776,0	31,923,0	6,377,0	2,385,0	33,357,0	25.2
Second. ....	1,000,000	2,846,0	13,998,0	3,123,0	128,0	12,808,0	25.3
Fifth. ....	10,000,000	23,374,8	124,757,0	28,196,0	4,566,0	122,313,0	26.7
Ivy. ....	4,000,000	3,528,0	41,093,0	8,792,0	2,386,0	43,090,0	25.9
Bowery. ....	2,000,000	790,3	3,295,0	785,0	66,0	3,422,0	24.8
N. Y. County. ....	500,000	1,024,2	8,609,0	1,482,0	741,0	9,021,0	24.6
German-Amer. ....	750,000	689,7	4,031,0	740,0	230,0	3,828,0	25.3
Chase. ....	5,000,000	10,133,3	106,775,0	27,003,0	3,435,0	121,900,0	25.0
Fifth Avenue. ....	100,000	2,241,9	13,563,0	2,922,0	983,0	15,290,0	25.3
German Exch. ....	200,000	823,5	3,299,0	562,0	379,0	3,745,0	25.1
Germania. ....	200,000	1,040,9	4,851,0	1,245,0	257,0	5,635,0	26.6
Lincoln. ....	1,000,000	1,766,8	14,813,0	2,934,0	758,0	14,888,0	24.7
Garfield. ....	1,000,000	1,296,0	9,296,0	2,193,0	266,0	9,599,0	25.6
Fifth. ....	250,000	500,6	3,937,0	295,0	791,0	4,256,0	25.5
Metropolis. ....	1,000,000	2,229,0	12,950,0	2,242,0	1,009,0	12,927,0	25.1
West Side. ....	200,000	915,4	3,906,0	657,0	1,892,0	4,958,0	25.6
Seaboard. ....	1,000,000	2,616,1	26,031,0	5,527,0	1,892,0	30,743,0	27.0
Liberty. ....	1,000,000	2,828,0	24,249,0	5,126,0	1,591,0	26,716,0	25.1
N. Y. Prod. Ex. ....	1,000,000	955,0	9,376,0	2,335,0	395,0	10,661,0	25.6
State. ....	1,000,000	425,6	18,569,0	5,639,0	404,0	24,088,0	25.0
Security. ....	1,000,000	348,5	11,203,0	2,155,0	1,134,0	13,333,0	24.6
Coal & Iron. ....	1,000,000	578,5	6,611,0	1,217,0	614,0	6,823,0	26.8
Union Exch. ....	1,000,000	1,001,0	9,392,0	1,918,0	350,0	9,307,0	24.3
Nassau, Bklyn. ....	1,000,000	1,171,5	8,013,0	1,536,0	292,0	6,831,0	25.4
Totals, average. ....	134,150,0	214,583,0	1,481,400,0	335,305,0	67,741,0	1,532,892,0	26.2
Actual figures Mar. 14. ....			1,483,431,0	337,885,0	66,856,0	1,537,025,0	26.3

Circulation.—On the basis of averages, circulation of national banks in the Clearing House amounted to \$42,311,000, and according to actual figures was \$42,470,000.

## DETAILED RETURNS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Trust Cos. 00s omitted.	Surplus.	Loans. Average.	Specie. Average.	Legals. Average.	On Dep. with C.H. Banks.	Net Deposits. Average.	Reserve.
Brooklyn. ....	\$ 3,741.5	\$ 23,626.0	\$ 2,117.0	\$ 705.0	\$ 3,850.0	\$ 19,022.0	14.8+16.9
Bankers. ....	14,801.0	117,711.0	12,269.0	200.0	23,085.0	82,781.0	15.0+21.8
U. S. Mfg. & Tr. ....	4,412.0	35,706.0	4,234.0	338.0	5,754.0	30,454.0	15.0+15.5
Astor. ....	1,349.9	20,855.0	2,173.0	21.0	2,377.0	14,735.0	15.0+13.6
Title Guar. & T. ....	11,736.1	31,759.0	1,987.0	991.0	6,230.0	19,448.0	15.3+23.8
Guaranty. ....	24,268.5	181,357.0	16,725.0	1,112.0	13,808.0	118,215.0	15.3+10.6
Fidelity. ....	1,352.4	7,155.0	584.0	242.0	798.0	6,435.0	15.1+11.1
Lawyers' T. & T. ....	5,544.3	16,414.0	1,542.0	333.0	2,005.0	12,084.0	15.5+14.2
Col.-Knicker. ....	7,351.5	45,209.0	5,179.0	580.0	4,280.0	38,466.0	15.0+10.0
Peoples. ....	1,573.5	15,901.0	1,802.0	389.0	2,420.0	14,532.0	15.0+14.0
New York. ....	12,025.0	45,600.0	4,368.0	345.0	1,188.0	31,588.0	15.0+12.1
Franklin. ....	1,228.4	11,070.0	1,055.0	137.0	1,188.0	7,706.0	15.4+13.0
Lincoln. ....	547.5	10,561.0	1,190.0	245.0	1,046.0	9,444.0	15.0+15.1
Metropolitan. ....	6,794.3	24,252.0	2,339.0	38.0	2,851.0	15,910.0	15.0+15.1
Broadway. ....	838.9	13,050.0	1,267.0	609.0	2,102.0	12,469.0	15.0+14.4
Totals, average. ....	97,557.0	601,226.0	58,829.0	6,285.0	76,190.0	430,282.0	15.1+15.0
Actual figures Mar. 14. ....	596,494.0	60,809.0	6,199.0	\$4,187.0	429,843.0	15.5+16.3	

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 Guarantee & Trust, \$5,000,000; Guaranty, \$10,000,000; Fidelity, \$1,000,000; Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust, \$4,000,000; Columbia-Knickerbocker, \$2,000,000; Peoples, \$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 March 14.	Capital.	Surplus.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	On Dep. with C.H. Banks.	Net Deposits.
Averages. ....	\$ 134,150,0	\$ 214,583,0	\$ 1,481,400,0	\$ 335,305,0	\$ 67,741,0	\$ 1,532,892,0	\$ 1,532,892,0
Trust cos. ....	46,250,0	97,557,0	601,226,0	58,829,0	6,285,0	76,190,0	430,282,0
Total. ....	180,400,0	312,140,0	2,082,626,0	394,134,0	74,026,0	76,190,0	1,963,174,0
Actual. ....			1,483,431,0	337,885,0	66,856,0		1,537,025,0
Trust cos. ....			596,494,0	60,809,0	6,199,0	\$4,187,0	429,843,0
Total. ....			2,079,925,0	398,694,0	73,055,0	\$4,187,0	1,966,868,0

The State Banking Department also furnishes weekly returns of the State banks and trust companies under its charge. These returns cover all the institutions of this class in the whole State, but the figures are compiled so as to distinguish between the results for New York City (Greater New York) and those for the rest of the State, as per the following:

For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 86, p. 316.

## STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Week ended March 14.	State Banks. in Greater N. Y.	Trust Cos. in Greater N. Y.	State Banks. outside of Greater N. Y.	Trust Cos. outside of Greater N. Y.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital as of March 2....	23,137,400	67,900,000	*10,528,000	*10,250,000
Surplus as of March 2....	39,457,000	164,517,300	*14,028,915	*11,341,302
Loans and Investments....	320,922,400	1,052,564,600	125,598,600	179,342,400
Change from last week....	+3,511,000	-3,919,400	+646,300	+607,900
Specie.....	66,717,000	108,547,800	-----	-----
Change from last week....	+2,694,600	-439,800	-----	-----
Legal-tender & bk. notes....	19,193,000	9,588,400	-----	-----
Change from last week....	-897,300	-346,500	-----	-----
Deposits.....	381,630,200	1,180,758,400	134,362,600	190,568,200
Change from last week....	+6,004,300	-246,600	+1,212,400	+1,065,800
Reserve on deposits....	109,098,600	127,832,200	26,055,500	27,717,600
Change from last week....	+1,878,900	-649,000	+683,800	+823,600
P. C. reserve to deposits....	29.4%	16.8%	20.9%	15.7%
Percentage last week....	29.4%	16.6%	20.5%	15.3%



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 the Greater New York.

## NEW YORK CITY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Week ended March 14—	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	180,400,000	180,400,000	28,837,400	209,237,400
Surplus	312,140,000	312,140,000	73,378,300	385,518,300
Loans and Investments	2,079,925,000	2,082,626,000	529,539,400	2,612,165,400
Change from last week	+7,317,000	+3,763,000	—3,411,400	+351,600
Deposits	1,966,868,000	1,963,174,000	453,927,300	2,500,101,300
Change from last week	+5,942,000	+7,995,000	—3,593,400	+4,401,600
Specie	398,694,000	394,134,000	57,925,100	452,059,100
Change from last week	+8,103,000	+2,112,000	+356,600	+2,488,600
Legal-tenders	73,055,000	74,026,000	68,161,200	82,187,200
Change from last week	—1,459,000	+985,000	—534,200	+450,800
Banks cash in vault	404,741,000	403,046,000	13,036,400	416,082,400
Ratio to deposits	26.33%	26.29%	13.97%	—
Trust cos. cash in vault	67,003,000	65,114,000	53,049,900	118,163,900
Aggr. money holdings	471,749,000	468,160,000	65,086,300	534,246,300
Change from last week	+6,644,000	+3,097,000	—177,800	+2,919,400
Money on deposit with other bks. & trust cos.	84,187,000	76,190,000	21,392,400	97,582,400
Change from last week	+10,798,000	—1,948,000	+675,300	—1,272,700
Total reserve	555,936,000	544,350,000	87,478,700	631,828,700
Change from last week	+17,442,000	+1,149,000	+497,700	+1,646,700
Surplus CASH reserve—				
Banks (above 25%)	20,484,750	19,823,000	—	—
Trust cos. (above 15%)	2,531,550	671,700	—	—
Total	23,016,300	20,394,700	—	—
Change from last week	+5,339,800	+1,181,050	—	—
% of cash reserves of trust cos.—				
Cash in vault	15.58%	15.13%	15.28%	—
Cash on dep. with bks.	16.37%	15.04%	1.76%	—
Total	31.95%	30.17%	17.04%	—

+ 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 \$526,124,200, an increase of \$5,701,200 over 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 Deposit
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jan 10	2,427,088.8	2,296,438.0	394,487.1	91,954.3	486,441.4	552,585.5
Jan 17	2,445,960.7	2,341,392.0	417,505.9	96,094.8	513,600.4	587,622.9
Jan 24	2,484,162.4	2,402,297.1	440,760.3	91,638.2	532,398.5	613,359.6
Jan 31	2,528,843.0	2,455,935.2	454,411.7	89,162.0	543,573.7	637,705.6
Feb 7	2,547,657.3	2,464,083.3	451,830.9	88,077.1	539,908.0	643,910.9
Feb 14	2,554,957.2	2,455,557.8	454,687.4	85,610.2	543,297.6	657,488.9
Feb 21	2,568,018.1	2,463,093.5	455,339.7	87,429.5	542,769.2	660,993.5
Feb 28	2,585,828.8	2,476,147.2	453,530.2	84,403.0	537,993.2	639,431.8
Mar 7	2,611,813.8	2,495,699.7	449,690.5	81,736.4	531,326.9	630,182.0
Mar 14	2,612,165.4	2,500,101.3	452,059.1	82,187.2	534,246.3	631,828.7

Reports of Clearing Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the clearing non-member banks for the week ending Meh. 14, based on average daily results:

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

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Loans, Discounts and Investments.	Specie.	Legal Tender and Bank Notes.	On Deposit with C-H Banks.	Net Deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New York City.							
Manhattan and Bronx.	100.0	369.8	1,449.0	156.0	74.0	349.0	1,102.0
Washington Heights.	200.0	118.5	1,757.0	335.0	63.0	105.0	1,823.0
Battery Park Nat.	500.0	501.9	0,441.0	593.0	487.0	277.0	6,451.0
Century.	400.0	712.9	6,693.0	1,095.0	202.0	1,272.0	6,875.0
Colonial.	300.0	697.0	6,349.0	639.0	510.0	721.0	7,278.0
Columbia.	200.0	189.8	1,075.0	44.0	128.0	248.0	1,007.0
Fidelity.	200.0	491.4	5,109.0	569.0	386.0	674.0	5,385.0
Mutual.	200.0	329.8	3,345.0	402.0	134.0	336.0	3,432.0
New Netherlands.	200.0	108.9	1,837.0	240.0	113.0	321.0	2,014.0
Twenty-third Ward.	100.0	525.5	4,346.0	565.0	320.0	981.0	4,851.0
Yorckville.	300.0	686.4	3,732.0	393.0	31.0	673.0	3,046.0
Brooklyn.	252.0	966.3	5,728.0	746.0	87.0	755.0	5,235.0
Manufacturers' Nat.	1,000.0	527.5	9,821.0	1,258.0	629.0	2,086.0	11,800.0
Mechanics.	300.0	590.2	4,614.0	548.0	124.0	708.0	4,692.0
National City.	200.0	190.3	2,803.0	187.0	227.0	313.0	2,925.0
North Side.	400.0	1,404.8	4,079.0	283.0	287.0	3,110.0	2,966.0
Jersey City.	250.0	832.4	2,978.0	179.0	66.0	828.0	1,449.0
Hudson County Nat.	200.0	445.2	2,542.0	102.0	133.0	455.0	1,419.0
Third National.	220.0	684.7	4,723.0	289.0	65.0	518.0	1,776.0
Hoboken.	125.0	292.1	3,553.0	203.0	64.0	554.0	1,258.0
First National.	5,847.0	10,665.4	83,055.0	8,826.0	4,130.0	15,284.0	76,684.0
Totals Mar. 14.	5,847.0	10,603.0	82,663.0	8,455.0	3,933.0	14,723.0	75,880.0
Totals Mar. 7.	5,847.0	10,603.2	82,681.0	8,849.0	3,982.0	14,681.0	76,472.0
Totals Feb. 28.	5,847.0	10,603.2	82,681.0	8,849.0	3,982.0	14,681.0	76,472.0

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.							
Jan. 24.	60,735.0	220,958.0	30,265.0	3,734.0	268,555.0	9,719.0	164,445.3
Jan. 31.	60,735.0	224,639.0	28,852.0	3,669.0	269,736.0	9,805.0	169,792.5
Feb. 7.	60,735.0	226,601.0	29,010.0	3,632.0	271,461.0	9,842.0	180,830.2
Feb. 14.	60,735.0	226,505.0	28,068.0	3,818.0	269,530.0	9,845.0	146,717.2
Feb. 21.	60,735.0	229,167.0	27,130.0	3,535.0	270,437.0	9,801.0	151,015.3
Feb. 28.	60,735.0	230,657.0	24,708.0	3,608.0	266,871.0	9,748.0	129,379.8
Mar. 7.	60,735.0	229,750.0	24,865.0	3,611.0	268,992.0	9,839.0	167,502.9
Mar. 14.	60,735.0	227,148.0	26,195.0	3,807.0	268,597.0	10,099.0	154,824.9
Phila.							
Jan. 24.	103,684.3	378,919.0	106,931.0	104,278.0	440,564.0	11,487.0	168,330.7
Jan. 31.	103,684.3	382,764.0	104,278.0	104,278.0	440,820.0	11,416.0	157,577.5
Feb. 7.	103,684.3	383,250.0	106,469.0	106,469.0	444,845.0	11,432.0	173,867.8
Feb. 14.	103,684.3	384,672.0	109,466.0	109,466.0	449,953.0	11,435.0	130,882.3
Feb. 21.	103,684.3	388,553.0	109,701.0	109,701.0	454,576.0	11,447.0	173,394.9
Feb. 28.	103,684.3	392,332.0	115,383.0	115,383.0	462,726.0	11,440.0	167,073.8
Mar. 7.	103,684.3	396,079.0	111,456.0	111,456.0	454,725.0	11,455.0	183,903.8
Mar. 14.	103,684.3	398,872.0	107,614.0	107,614.0	452,331.0	11,471.0	145,027.8

a Includes Government deposits and the item "due to other banks." At Boston Government deposits amounted to \$1,549,000 on March 14, against \$1,373,000 on March 7.

\* "Deposits" now include the item "Exchanges for Clearing House," which were reported on March 14 as \$12,717,000.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending Meh. 14; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January:

## FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For Week.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Dry goods	\$4,297,526	\$2,830,133	\$3,010,974	\$3,185,036
General merchandise	19,064,904	16,095,124	13,744,741	18,129,665
Total	\$23,362,430	\$18,925,257	\$16,755,715	\$21,314,701
Since January 1.				
Dry goods	\$46,757,164	\$37,535,548	\$34,770,691	\$36,528,115
General merchandise	174,470,898	189,950,905	175,034,048	161,860,041
Total 11 weeks	\$221,228,062	\$227,486,453	\$209,804,739	\$188,388,156

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Meh. 14 and from Jan. 1 to date:

## EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
For the week	\$20,945,607	\$19,047,185	\$16,082,166	\$17,804,245
Previously reported	201,057,869	195,974,232	167,573,933	150,696,348
Total 11 weeks	\$222,003,476	\$215,021,417	\$183,656,099	\$168,500,593

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Meh. 14 and since Jan. 1 1914, and for the corresponding periods in 1913 and 1912:

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1	Week.	Since Jan. 1
Gold.				
Great Britain.	—	—	\$12,100	\$13,100
France	—	\$16,060,949	—	65,367
Germany	—	—	—	342
West Indies.	—	739,048	20	761,413
Mexico	\$300,100	900,120	10,657	642,667
South America	10,000	311,112	136,100	849,619
All other countries.	48,800	64,500	81,671	461,067
Total 1914	\$358,900	\$18,081,729	\$240,548	\$2,793,575
Total 1913	7,333,455	39,516,254	631,601	3,610,050
Total 1912	47,500	17,795,366	780,225	4,753,908
Silver.				
Great Britain.	\$568,798	\$5,820,801	\$2,100	\$7,450
France	108,790	1,109,298	—	4,086
Germany	—	—	—	14,921
West Indies.	2,186	52,708	140	7,698
Mexico	—	89,696	183,047	1,328,520
South America	131,000	\$19,650	55,401	523,322
All other countries.	—	—	40,900	392,271
Total 1914	\$810,774	\$7,892,153	\$281,588	\$2,278,268
Total 1913	1,145,687	11,259,115	157,577	2,108,364
Total 1912	1,393,216	10,833,386	108,945	2,385,293

Of the above imports for the week in 1914, \$23,163 were American gold coin and \$1,107 American silver coin.

## Banking and Financial.

## Municipal Bonds

Ask us to send you Circular No. 615 describing Canadian and American Municipal Bonds.

## Spencer Trask &amp; Co.

43 EXCHANGE PLACE—NEW YORK

Albany

Boston

Chicago

# Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, March 20 1914.

**The Money Market and Financial Situation.**—Business at the Stock Exchange this week has been so nearly at a stand-still until to-day, both in the matter of volume and values, that any accurate review of the market must necessarily be rather uninteresting. On at least two days the transactions in stocks have averaged only about 150,000 shares and on other days were but a trifle larger. Fluctuations were so narrow in almost every case as to have practically no significance.

There is, however, nothing new in the general situation. Current events, especially those of a dominant character, have been steadily and persistently forcing the business of the country into its present state, as every one knows who has acquainted himself with the record from week to week. A little more activity during the latter part of January encouraged the hope that the long-talked-of new year improvement in business had really materialized, but the depressing influences of last year have continued in force and the improvement mentioned was decidedly ephemeral.

An illustration of the situation is seen in this week's reports from the iron and steel districts, further confirmed to-day, which show a decreasing demand, owing largely to the absence of orders for railway equipment of all descriptions. It seems, therefore, safe to predict that when the railroads are allowed to conduct their business so as to realize an adequate income therefrom, the iron and steel business first, and a little later on every other business in the country, will be benefitted. In the mean time (the phrase is apt), money is accumulating at the principal centres, because not needed in the ordinary channels of trade, and rates here have had a declining tendency this week.

The open market rates for call loans on the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 1½@2%. Friday's rates on call were 1½@2%. Commercial paper on Friday quoted 3¼@4% for 60 to 90-day endorsements and prime 4 to 6 months' single names and 4¼@4½% for good single names.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a decrease of £472,056 and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 45.92, against 49.09 the week before. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 3%, as fixed Jan. 29. The Bank of France shows an increase of 11,164,000 francs gold and a decrease of 3,158,000 francs silver.

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

	1914. Averages for week ending March 14.	Differences from Previous week.	1913. Averages for week ending March 15.	1912. Averages for week ending March 16.
Capital	\$ 134,150,000		\$ 133,650,000	\$ 135,150,000
Surplus	214,583,000		204,973,300	199,829,900
Loans and discounts	1,481,400,000	Inc. 3,660,000	1,347,196,000	1,427,302,000
Circulation	1,331,311,000	Dec. 138,000	1,346,232,000	1,361,064,000
Net deposits	1,532,322,000	Inc. 7,167,000	1,349,194,000	1,464,936,000
Specie	335,305,000	Inc. 2,109,000	255,511,000	301,765,000
Legal-tenders	67,741,000	Inc. 1,233,000	75,629,000	78,221,000
Reserve held	403,046,000	Inc. 3,342,000	341,140,000	379,036,000
25% of deposits	383,223,000	Inc. 1,791,750	335,048,500	366,234,000
Surplus reserve	19,823,000	Inc. 1,550,250	6,091,500	13,752,000

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.

**Foreign Exchange.**—Sterling exchange ruled firm though quiet throughout the week. There were no definite arrangements for exports of gold, although negotiations are said to be in progress for a shipment to the Argentine.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 84/60 @ 4 84 7/8 for sixty days; 4 84 5/8 @ 4 84 6/8 for cheques and 4 84 5/8 @ 4 84 6/8 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 83 3/4 @ 4 84 and documents for payment 4 83 1/2 @ 4 84 1/2. Cotton for payment 4 83 1/2 @ 4 84 and grain for payment 4 84 1/2 @ 4 84 1/2.

The posted rates for sterling, as quoted by a representative house, were advanced 1/4c. on Wednesday to 4 85 for sixty days and 4 87 for sight, and ruled at these figures the remainder of the week.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 20 @ 5 20 plus 1/32 for long and 5 17 1/2 less 5/64 @ 5 17 1/2 less 3/64 for short. Germany bankers' marks were 94 1/2 @ 94 13-16 for long and 95 1/4 less 1/32 @ 95 1/4 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40 22 @ 40 24 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 25 fr. 20c.; week's range, 25 fr. 20 1/2c. high and 25 fr. 19 1/2c. low.

Exchange at Berlin on London, 20 m. 43 1/2 pf.; week's range, 20 m. 44 pf. high and 20 m. 43 pf. low.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

	Sterling Actual— Sixty Days.	Cheques.	Cables.
High for the week	4 84 7/8	4 84 7/8	4 84 7/8
Low for the week	4 84	4 84 5/8	4 84 5/8
Paris Bankers' Francs			
High for the week	5 20	5 17 1/2 less 1-32	5 16 1/2 less 3-32
Low for the week	5 20 1/4	5 15 1/2 less 1-32	5 17 1/2 less 3-32
Germany Bankers' Marks			
High for the week	94 13-16	95 1/4	95 5-16
Low for the week	94 11-16	95 3-16	95 1/4
Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders			
High for the week	40 plus 1-16	40 25	40 25
Low for the week	40 less 1-16	40 19	40 22

**Domestic Exchange.**—Chicago, par. Boston, par. St. Louis, par. San Francisco, 40c. per \$1,000 premium. St. Paul, 50c. per \$1,000 premium. Montreal, 78 1/2c. per \$1,000 premium. Minneapolis, 40c. per \$1,000 premium. Cincinnati, 5c. per \$1,000 premium.

**State and Railroad Bonds.**—Sales of State bonds at the Board include \$471,000 New York 4 1/2s at 108 3/4 to 108 7/8, \$37,000 N. Y. Canal 4 1/2s at 108 3/4 to 108 7/8, \$3,000 N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962, at 100 1/2 to 101 1/2, and \$2,000 Virginia 6s deferred trust receipts at 54 1/2.

The market for railway and industrial bonds has been somewhat more active, owing to enormous aggregate transactions in a few issues. Among the latter, Rock Island 4s are most conspicuous. They declined from 40 1/2 to 37, but recovered about half the loss. New Haven deb. 6s also declined over 3 points. On the other hand, American Tel. & Tel. conv. 4 1/2s moved up 2 points and several other issues are fractionally higher.

**United States Bonds.**—Sales of Government bonds at the Board are limited to \$15,000 2s reg. at 98 3/4. For to-day's prices of all the different issues and for yearly range see third page following.

**Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.**—The stock market has been notably dull and featureless throughout the week. It is quite unusual at this season to have so little interest manifested in market quotations and tendencies. There was, indeed, no visible change in tone or sentiment until to-day, but instead the same dull, monotonous routine of operations from day to day, carried on chiefly by professional traders. To-day's market was somewhat firmer from the start, and a considerable list of active stocks closes an average of 1 point higher than last night. This development is due in some measure, and perhaps largely, to closing contracts by the bear element, but from whatever cause, it apparently does not come from enlarged outside interest or investment buying.

There have been, of course, exceptional features, but they are few and easily understood. Among these is M. K. & T. preferred, which declined 8 1/4 points on its being dropped from the list of dividend-paying stocks. Canadian Pacific has recovered a little of its recent decline, and New Haven lost a part of its more recent advance.

Some industrials have inclined to erratic movement. American Express dropped 5 points and United States Express 9.

For daily volume of business see page 902.

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

STOCKS. Week ending March 20.	Sales for Week.	Range for Week.		Range since Jan. 1.	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Adams Express	255	101	Mar 18 104 1/2	Mar 16 91	Feb 110
Am Brake Shoe & F.	100	92 1/2	Mar 17 92 1/2	Mar 17 90	Jan 97 1/2
Preferred	800	140	Mar 17 142 1/2	Mar 17 129 1/2	Jan 140 1/2
American Coal Products	250	84 1/2	Mar 18 85 1/2	Mar 18 82	Jan 83 1/2
Preferred	390	103 1/2	Mar 18 105 1/2	Mar 18 102	Jan 106
American Express	275	100 1/2	Mar 18 100	Mar 18 100	Jan 110 1/2
Cent & So Am Tele.	10	103	Mar 18 103	Mar 18 103	Jan 109 1/2
Chicago & Alton	200	9 1/4	Mar 18 9 1/4	Mar 18 9 1/4	Jan 11 1/4
Preferred	100	13 1/2	Mar 18 13 1/2	Mar 18 13 1/2	Jan 19
Chic St P M & Omaha	150	128 1/2	Mar 17 128 1/2	Mar 17 128	Jan 130
Colorado & Southern	1,500	20	Mar 18 22	Mar 18 20	Jan 28 1/2
First preferred	1,370	46	Mar 18 46	Mar 18 46	Jan 62
Second preferred	260	30	Mar 18 35	Mar 18 30	Mar 35
Constock Tunnel	1,600	8c.	Mar 18 10c.	Mar 18 8c.	Jan 10c.
Crescent	15	70	Mar 20 70	Mar 20 70	Mar 80
General Chemical	47	170 1/4	Mar 20 170 1/4	Mar 20 170 1/4	Mar 180
General Chemical, pref.	25	109 1/2	Mar 17 109 1/2	Mar 17 107 1/2	Mar 109 1/2
Green Bay & W. deb B.	4	11 1/2	Mar 17 11 1/2	Mar 17 11 1/2	Mar 14 1/2
Havana Elec Ry. L & P.	25	82 1/2	Mar 18 82 1/2	Mar 18 82 1/2	Feb 84
Homestake Mining	112	120 1/2	Mar 18 122 1/2	Mar 18 114	Jan 122 1/2
Laclede Gas (St Louis)	100	98	Mar 20 98	Mar 20 95	Jan 101
Mexican Petroleum, pref.	100	76	Mar 18 76	Mar 18 76	Mar 87
St Y Cbr & St L	500	35	Mar 20 37 1/2	Mar 18 36	Mar 45
Pittsburgh Steel, 1st pref.	6	95	Mar 17 95	Mar 17 95	Mar 95
Pittsburgh Steel, pref.	100	92	Mar 18 92	Mar 18 88	Jan 93
Quicksilver Mining	550	1 1/4	Mar 18 1 1/4	Mar 18 1 1/4	Jan 2 1/4
St L & S F C & E The	10	10	Mar 17 10	Mar 17 10	Feb 10
Stk etts, tr. roots.	100	99 1/2	Mar 18 99 1/2	Mar 18 95 1/2	Jan 103 1/2
So Pacific subs 1st paid.	100	99	Mar 17 99	Mar 17 99	Jan 99
Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	47 1/2	Mar 18 47 1/2	Mar 18 45	Jan 50 1/2
United Cigar Mfrs.	10	100	Mar 17 100	Mar 17 99 1/2	Jan 100 1/2
United Dry Goods, pref.	60	84	Mar 18 84	Mar 18 81	Jan 85 1/2
U S Indus Alcohol, pref.	100	50 1/2	Mar 18 50 1/2	Mar 18 40	Jan 52
Virginia Iron Coal & C.	540	92 1/2	Mar 17 93 1/2	Mar 18 80 1/2	Feb 94
Wells, Fargo & Co.					

**Outside Market.**—Industrial securities were generally firm in the trading in the outside market this week, though the volume of business was only moderate. Movements in Standard Oil shares were irregular, but the majority of the issues are higher at the close. Atlantic Refining at 68 1/2 at the close to-day shows a loss of 10 points. Buckeye Pipe Line advanced over 8 points to 158 1/2 and reacted to-day to 155. Continental Oil rose from 257 to 273 and closed to-day at 270. Ohio Oil improved from 180 to 184, fell to 177 and moved upward again, reaching 193. The close to-day was at 188. Prairie Oil & Gas gained over 20 points to 600 and reacted finally to 586. Southern Pipe Line moved up from 234 to 247. South Penn Oil advanced 25 points to 425, dropped to 398 and sold back to 400. Standard Oil (California) at one time was up 22 points to 366, but reacted and finished to-day at 349. Standard Oil (Indiana) lost almost 30 points to 525, recovering finally to 541. Vacuum Oil was conspicuous for a rise of 34 points to 258, the close to-day being at 254. United Cigar Stores com. sold up from 91 1/2 to 94 and ends the week at 93 1/2. Tobacco Products pref. improved from 84 1/2 to 85 1/2. Riker-Hegeman advanced a point to 10, a new high record, the close to-day being at 9 3/4. Maxwell Motors stocks continue active, the com. advancing from 7 to 9 1/4 and reacting to 8 1/4. The first pref. was up from 31 1/2 to 36, but sold down finally to 32. The second pref. gained over 2 points to 13 1/2, but closed to-day at 12. Bonds continue dull. Western Pacific 5s recovered some of the recent loss, advancing from 59 3/4 to 60 1/2. Cuban 5s sold up from 98 3/8 to 98 7/8 and down to 98 3/4. In mining stocks Braden moved down from 8 1/2 to 8 and back to 8 1/4. Greene-Canaan gained half a point to 37. Nipissing sank from 6 1/2 to 6 1/8 and ends the week at 6 1/4.

Outside quotations will be found on page 902.



## 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

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES.						Sales of the Week.	STOCKS		Range since Jan. 1.		Range for Previous Year 1913.	
Saturday March 14	Monday March 16	Tuesday March 17	Wednesday March 18	Thursday March 19	Friday March 20		NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
97 97	96 97	97 97	97 97	97 97	97 97	3,233	Railroads		93 1/4 Jan 3	100 1/4 Jan 23	90 1/4 Nov	100 1/4 Jan
100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	445	Atchafalpa Topeka & S. F.		97 1/4 Jan 13	101 1/4 Feb 9	96 1/4 J'y	102 1/4 Jan
121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	700	Do pref.		116 Jan 3	126 Jan 23	112 J'ne	133 1/2 Jan
88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	11,710	Atlantic Coast Line R.R.		87 1/2 Feb 6	98 1/2 Jan 20	90 1/2 J'ne	100 1/2 Jan
80 81 1/2	80 81 1/2	80 81 1/2	80 81 1/2	80 81 1/2	80 81 1/2	410	Do pref.		77 1/4 Jan 6	83 1/4 Jan 20	77 1/4 J'ne	88 Jan
92 92 1/2	91 1/2 92	92 92 1/2	92 92 1/2	92 92 1/2	92 92 1/2	8,320	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.		87 1/4 Jan 3	94 1/4 Feb 6	87 1/4 J'ne	92 1/4 May
205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	35,800	Canadian Pacific.		205 1/2 Feb 6	230 1/2 Feb 6	205 1/2 J'ne	260 1/2 Jan
305 325	305 325	305 325	305 325	305 325	305 325	25,900	Central of New Jersey.		310 Jan 12	310 Jan 12	275 J'ne	362 Jan
52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	1,250	Chesapeake & Ohio.		50 1/2 Feb 10	68 Jan 24	51 1/2 J'y	80 Jan
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	825	Chicago & West tr. cfs.		11 1/2 Feb 12	14 1/2 Jan 24	10 1/2 J'ne	17 1/2 Jan
28 30 1/2	27 30 1/2	29 29	29 29	29 29	29 29	15,377	Do pref. trust cfs.		27 1/2 Jan 7	33 Jan 27	23 J'ne	35 Jan
136 139	137 137	137 137	137 137	137 137	137 137	260	Chicago Milw. & St. Paul.		95 1/2 Feb 7	107 1/2 Feb 4	90 1/2 Nov	110 1/2 Jan
134 134	134 134	134 134	134 134	134 134	134 134	430	Do pref.		137 Feb 7	143 Feb 6	131 1/2 Nov	148 Jan
171 180	173 180	171 180	174 174	173 180	173 180	100	Chicago & North Western.		170 Jan 6	180 Jan 24	168 Jan	180 Jan
38	38	38	37	37	37	70	Do pref.		38 Feb 6	40 Jan 6	34 1/2 Aug	64 Jan
61 70	61 70	61 70	62 70	62 70	62 70	1,400	Cleveland Chic. & St. L.		61 1/2 Jan 2	70 Feb 6	60 Oct	64 Jan
148 149	148 148 1/2	149 149 1/2	149 149 1/2	149 149 1/2	149 149 1/2	115	Delaware & Hudson.		148 Feb 11	159 1/2 Feb 4	147 1/2 J'ne	167 Jan
395 397	395 397	397 397	397 397	397 397	397 397	200	Delaware Lack. & West.		388 Jan 6	405 Jan 27	380 Dec	448 Jan
12 12	11 1/2 11 1/2	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	600	Denver & Rio Grande.		10 1/2 Feb 25	19 1/2 Jan 31	3 J'ne	23 1/2 Jan
21 21	20 21	23 23	21 24	21 24	21 24	24,200	Do pref.		27 1/2 Jan 3	32 1/2 Jan 23	20 1/2 J'ne	41 Jan
25 25	25 25	25 25	25 25	25 25	25 25	2,550	Erie.		42 1/2 Jan 3	49 1/2 Jan 27	41 1/2 J'ne	49 1/2 Jan
44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	8,050	Do 1st preferred.		42 1/2 Jan 3	49 1/2 Jan 27	41 1/2 J'ne	49 1/2 Jan
35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	4,060	Do 2d preferred.		35 1/2 Jan 3	40 1/2 Jan 23	28 1/2 J'ne	41 Jan
127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	1,000	Great Northern pref.		125 1/2 Jan 3	134 1/2 Feb 4	118 1/2 J'ne	132 1/2 Jan
36 36 1/2	36 1/2 36 1/2	36 1/2 36 1/2	36 1/2 36 1/2	36 1/2 36 1/2	36 1/2 36 1/2	2,400	Iron Ore properties.		33 1/2 Jan 3	39 1/2 Jan 19	26 1/2 J'ne	41 1/2 Jan
108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	1,410	Illinois Central.		107 Jan 7	115 Jan 26	102 1/2 Dec	128 1/2 Feb
60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60	2,400	Interboro Metrop. v. t. c.		14 1/2 Feb 25	16 1/2 Jan 24	12 1/2 J'ne	19 1/2 Jan
25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1,000	Do pref.		28 1/2 Feb 7	63 Jan 24	45 J'ne	60 1/2 Jan
61 61	60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60	200	Kansas City Southern.		58 Jan 12	62 Jan 24	56 J'ne	61 1/2 Jan
15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	7	Do pref.		68 Feb 28	9 Jan 23	61 1/2 J'ne	61 1/2 Jan
15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	7	Lake Erie & Western.		15 1/2 Jan 17	21 1/2 Jan 28	16 Nov	35 Jan
145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	5,700	Lehigh Valley.		143 1/2 Feb 9	159 1/2 Jan 23	141 1/2 J'ne	160 1/2 Jan
136 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	700	Louisville & Nashville.		133 1/2 Jan 3	141 1/2 Jan 19	120 1/2 J'ne	142 1/2 Jan
131 131	131 131	131 131	131 131	131 131	131 131	150	Manhattan Elevated.		128 Jan 6	133 Feb 7	127 J'ne	132 1/2 Jan
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	150	Minneapolis & St. Louis.		12 1/2 Jan 6	16 1/2 Jan 31	12 J'ne	23 1/2 Jan
130 132	130 132	130 132	130 132	130 132	130 132	740	Do pref.		38 1/2 Jan 6	35 1/2 Jan 22	30 Dec	47 Jan
140 148	140 148	140 148	140 148	140 148	140 148	5,800	Minn. St. P. & S. S. Marie.		124 1/2 Jan 14	137 Feb 5	115 1/2 J'ne	142 1/2 Jan
164 171	164 171	164 171	164 171	164 171	164 171	8,900	Do pref.		142 1/2 Jan 21	145 Feb 2	131 J'ne	160 1/2 Jan
50 50 1/2	49 50 1/2	49 50 1/2	49 50 1/2	49 50 1/2	49 50 1/2	10,200	Missouri Kan. & Texas.		16 Feb 16	24 Jan 20	15 J'ne	20 1/2 Jan
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	8,900	Do preferred.		42 1/2 Feb 17	60 Jan 30	42 J'ne	64 1/2 Apr
90 90	90 90	90 90	90 90	90 90	90 90	30	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1st pref.		30 Jan 19	34 Feb 6	31 Dec	69 1/2 Mich
104 104	104 104	104 104	104 104	104 104	104 104	166	Do 2d preferred.		10 Jan 6	14 Jan 26	8 Dec	27 1/2 Jan
90 90	90 90	90 90	90 90	90 90	90 90	15,947	N. Y. Central & H. R.		87 1/2 Feb 6	96 1/2 Jan 31	90 1/2 Dec	109 1/2 Jan
67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	43,400	N. Y. N. H. & Hartford.		65 1/2 Feb 4	78 Jan 2	65 1/2 Dec	129 1/2 Jan
26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	500	N. Y. Ontario & Western.		26 Jan 7	31 1/2 Jan 23	25 1/2 J'ne	33 1/2 Jan
103 103 1/2	103 103 1/2	103 103 1/2	103 103 1/2	103 103 1/2	103 103 1/2	1,820	Norfolk & Western.		99 1/2 Jan 9	105 1/2 Feb 4	98 1/2 J'ne	111 1/2 Jan
88 90	88 90	88 90	88 90	88 90	88 90	10,733	Do adjustment pref.		65 Jan 2	88 1/2 Feb 12	60 Aug	81 Feb
112 112 1/2	112 112 1/2	112 112 1/2	112 112 1/2	112 112 1/2	112 112 1/2	12,600	Do 2d preferred.		109 Jan 2	118 Feb 4	104 J'ne	122 1/2 Jan
110 111 1/2	110 111 1/2	110 111 1/2	110 111 1/2	110 111 1/2	110 111 1/2	1,200	Pennsylvania.		108 1/2 Jan 3	115 1/2 Jan 13	105 Dec	123 1/2 Jan
81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	126,050	Pitts. Chic. & St. L.		81 1/2 Feb 4	91 Feb 4	77 1/2 Dec	104 Jan
101 108	101 108	101 108	101 108	101 108	101 108	200	Do preferred.		161 1/2 Feb 9	172 1/2 Jan 22	154 1/2 J'ne	171 1/2 Dec
163 164 1/2	163 164 1/2	163 164 1/2	163 164 1/2	163 164 1/2	163 164 1/2	9,980	Reading.		87 1/2 Jan 8	89 Feb 19	82 1/2 Dec	92 1/2 Apr
88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	1,250	1st preferred.		90 Feb 2	93 Jan 28	84 J'ne	92 Apr
88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	1,250	2d preferred.		90 Feb 2	93 Jan 28	84 J'ne	92 Apr
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	9,980	Rock Island Company.		37 1/2 Feb 19	104 Jan 23	31 J'ne	44 1/2 Jan
7 7	6 1/2 7 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2	725	Do preferred.		37 1/2 Feb 19	104 Jan 23	31 J'ne	44 1/2 Jan
3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1,100	St. Louis & San Francisco.		25 Jan 19	25 Jan 19	17 1/2 J'ne	24 1/2 Feb
13 20	13 20	13 20	13 20	13 20	13 20	800	Do 2d preferred.		13 Feb 19	17 1/2 Jan 13	13 J'ne	19 Jan
27 7 1/2	27 7 1/2	27 7 1/2	27 7 1/2	27 7 1/2	27 7 1/2	800	Do 2d preferred.		6 Feb 19	9 1/2 Jan 20	5 J'ne	29 Jan
25 25 1/2	24 25 1/2	24 25 1/2	24 25 1/2	24 25 1/2	24 25 1/2	3,860	St. Louis Southwestern.		21 Jan 6	26 1/2 Jan 26	20 Dec	35 1/2 Jan
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2,900	Do preferred.		67 Jan 8	65 1/2 Jan 26	56 1/2 Dec	75 Jan
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	21,948	Seaboard Air Line.		16 1/2 Jan 2	22 1/2 Feb 5	14 1/2 J'ne	20 1/2 Apr
101 101 1/2	101 101 1/2	101 101 1/2	101 101 1/2	101 101 1/2	101 101 1/2	342	Do preferred.		46 1/2 Jan 2	53 Feb 4	48 J'ne	49 1/2 Apr
25 25 1/2	25 25 1/2	25 25 1/2	25 25 1/2	25 25 1/2	25 25 1/2	6,820	Southern Pacific Co.		88 1/2 Jan 3	99 1/2 Jan 23	88 1/2 J'ne	111 Jan
84 84 1/2	84 84 1/2	84 84 1/2	84 84 1/2	84 84 1/2	84 84 1/2	1,100	Certificates (wh. iss.).		25 Jan 19	25 Jan 19	17 1/2 J'ne	24 1/2 Feb
14 10 1/2	14 10 1/2	14 10 1/2	14 10 1/2	14 10 1/2	14 10 1/2	1,300	Southern v. t. cfs. stand.		22 1/2 Jan 3	25 1/2 Feb 4	19 1/2 J'ne	28 1/2 Jan
43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	1,300	Do preferred.		75 Jan 3	84 1/2 Feb 4	72 J'ne	81 1/2 Feb
9 10 1/2	9 10 1/2	9 10 1/2	9 10 1/2	9 10 1/2	9 10 1/2	410	Texas & Pacific.		12 1/2 Jan 5	16 1/2 Jan 21	10 1/2 J'ne	22 1/2 Jan
18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	400	Third Avenue (N. Y.).		41 1/2 Jan 29	45 1/2 Jan 13	27 1/2 J'ne	43 1/2 Sep
101 106 1/2	101 106 1/2	101 106 1/2	101 106 1/2	101 106 1/2	101 106 1/2	55,483	Toledo St. L. & Western.		10 Jan 6	12 1/2 Jan 24	7 1/2 J'y	13 Jan
157 158 1/2	157 158 1/2	157 158 1/2	157 158 1/2	157 158 1/2	157 158 1/2	720	Do preferred.		19 Jan 3	23 Jan 26	15 1/2 J'ne	29 1/2 Jan
83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	400	Twin City Rapid Transit.		103 1/2 Jan 7	108 1/2 Jan 19	101 1/2 J'ne	102 1/2 Dec

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BANKERS' QUOTATIONS

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  
discount or at auction this week. \* Ex-stock dividend. † Banks marked with a paragraph (§) are State banks. ‡ Ex-dividend.





BONDS										BONDS									
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE										N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE									
Week Ending March 20										Week Ending March 20									
Interest Period										Interest Period									
Price Friday March 20										Price Friday March 20									
Week's Range or Last Sale										Week's Range or Last Sale									
Range since Jan. 1.										Range since Jan. 1.									
Bids										Bids									
Asks										Asks									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High										High									
No.										No.									
Low										Low									
High																			



BONDS										BONDS									
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE										N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE									
Week Ending March 20										Week Ending March 20									
Minn & St Louis (Con.)										N Y N H & Hartford (Con.)									
Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High	No.	Low	High	Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High	No.	Low	High
Iowa Central 1st gold 5s 1935	J-D	92 1/2	93	5	83	94				N Y N H & Hartford 1st 4s 1935	F-A	91 1/2	92 1/2	1	81 1/2	82 1/2			
Refunding gold 4s 1935	M-S	51	52	52	51	57 1/2				Cent & West Eng 1st 4s 1935	J-J	100	100	1	100	100			
M S & S M con g 4s 1st 1935	J-J	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2				Houston 1st 4s 1935	M-N	106	106	106	106	106			
1st Chic Term 1st 4s 1935	J-M	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2				N Y W & B 1st 4s 1935	J-J	73	73	73	73	73			
M S & S 1st 4s 1st 1935	J-J	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2				N H & D 1st 4s 1935	J-J	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2			
Missouri Central 1st 5s 1935	J-J	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2				New England cons 5s 1935	J-J	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2			
Mo Kan & Tex 1st gold 4s 1935	J-D	90	90	90	90	90				Consol 4s 1935	J-J	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2			
2d gold 4s 1935	F-A	70	70	70	70	70				Providence Secur deb 4s 1935	J-D	83	83	83	83	83			
1st ext gold 5s 1935	M-N	96	96	96	96	96				N Y O & W ref 1st 4s 1935	M-S	83	83	83	83	83			
1st & refund 4s 1935	M-S	66	66	66	66	66				Registered 55,000 only 1935	M-S	83	83	83	83	83			
Gen sinking fund 4 1/2s 1935	J-J	70	70	70	70	70				General 1st 4s 1935	J-D	87	87	87	87	87			
St Louis Div 1st ref 4s 1935	A-O	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2				Norfolk Sou 1st 4s 1935	J-D	96	96	96	96	96			
Dal & Wa 1st gold 5s 1935	M-N	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2				Norfolk Sou 1st gold 5s 1935	F-A	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2			
Kan O & Pac 1st 4s 1935	F-A	103	104	103	103	104				Norfolk & West gen 4s 1935	M-N	118 1/2	119	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2			
Mo K & O 1st 4s 1935	M-N	100	100	100	100	100				Improvement & ext 4s 1935	F-A	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2			
M K & T of 1st 4s 1935	J-J	96	96	96	96	96				New River 1st gold 5s 1935	F-A	118 1/2	119	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2			
Shor Sh & So 1st 4s 1935	J-D	97	97	97	97	97				N & W Ry 1st cons 4s 1935	F-A	94	94	94	94	94			
Texas & Okla 1st 4s 1935	M-S	103	104	103	103	104				Registered 1935	A-O	94	94	94	94	94			
Missouri Pac 1st cons 4s 1935	M-S	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	104 1/2	105				Div 1st 1st 4s 1935	J-J	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2			
Trust gold 5s stamped 1917	M-S	94	94	94	94	94				10-25 year conv 4s 1935	J-J	102	102	102	102	102			
Registered 1935	F-A	94	94	94	94	94				10-20 year conv 4s 1935	M-S	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2			
1st collateral gold 5s 1935	F-A	94	94	94	94	94				Convertible 4 1/2s 1935	M-S	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2			
Registered 1935	F-A	94	94	94	94	94				Pech O & C joint 4s 1935	J-D	89	89	89	89	89			
40-year gold loan 4s 1935	M-S	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	58				C O & T 1st 4s 1935	J-J	102	102	102	102	102			
1st & ref conv 5s 1935	M-S	70 1/2	71	70 1/2	70 1/2	71				Sci V & N E 1st 4s 1935	M-N	93	93	93	93	93			
3d 7s extended at 4% 1935	M-N	78 1/2	79	78 1/2	78 1/2	79				Northern Pacific 1st 4s 1935	J-J	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2			
Cent Br Ry 1st 4s 1935	J-D	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	92				Registered 1935	J-J	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2			
Cent Br U P 1st 4s 1935	J-D	75	75	75	75	75				General 1st gold 5s 1935	J-D	94	94	94	94	94			
Leroy & C V A 1st 4s 1935	J-J	90	90	90	90	90				Registered 1935	F-A	67	67	67	67	67			
Pac R of Mo 1st ext 4s 1935	J-J	103	104	103	103	104				St P. & Duluth Div 4s 1935	J-D	89 1/2	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2			
2d extended gold 5s 1935	A-O	102	102	102	102	102				Dul Short L 1st 4s 1935	M-S	100	101	100	100	101			
St L & M S con g 4s 1935	A-O	103	103	103	103	103				St P & N P gen 1st 6s 1935	F-A	111 1/2	112	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2			
Gen con stamp g 4s 1935	A-O	103	103	103	103	103				Registered certificates 1935	F-A	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2			
Unified & ref gold 4s 1935	J-J	76	76	76	76	76				St Paul & D 1st 1st 6s 1935	F-A	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2			
Registered 1935	J-J	76	76	76	76	76				2d 5s 1935	A-O	101	101	101	101	101			
Riv & G Div 1st 4s 1935	M-S	77	77	77	77	77				1st consol gold 4s 1935	J-D	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2			
Verdi V & I 1st 4s 1935	M-S	115 1/2	116	115 1/2	115 1/2	116				Wash Cent 1st gold 4s 1935	J-D	111	111	111	111	111			
Mob & Ohio new gold 6s 1935	J-J	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	112 1/2	113				Nor Pac 1st 4s 1935	J-D	91	91	91	91	91			
1st extension gold 6s 1935	M-S	82	82	82	82	82				Oregon-Wash 1st & ref 4s 1935	J-J	91	91	91	91	91			
General 1st 4s 1935	M-S	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2	107				Pacific Coast Co 1st 4s 1935	J-D	101	102	101	101	102			
Montgom Div 1st 4s 1935	F-A	93	93	93	93	93				Pennsylvania RR—									
St Louis Div 5s 1935	J-D	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	92				1st real est 4s 1935	M-S	96	97	96	96	97			
Nashville Ch & St L 1st 5s 1935	A-O	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2	107				Consol gold 5s 1935	M-S	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	102 1/2	103			
Jasper Branch 1st 4s 1935	J-J	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	103 1/2	104				Consol gold 4s 1935	M-S	99	99	99	99	99			
McM M W & A 1st 6s 1935	J-J	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	103 1/2	104				Convertible gold 3 1/2s 1935	J-D	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	98 1/2	99			
T & P Branch 1st 4s 1935	J-J	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	103 1/2	104				Registered 1935	J-D	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	101 1/2	102			
Nat Ry of Mex prior lien 4 1/2s 1935	A-O	47	47	47	47	47				Consol gold 4s 1935	M-S	96 1/2	97	96 1/2	96 1/2	97			
Guaranteed general 4s 1935	A-O	47	47	47	47	47				Alleg Vail gen 4s 1935	M-S	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	92			
Nat of Mex prior lien 4 1/2s 1935	A-O	47	47	47	47	47				D R R R & B 1st 4s 1935	F-A	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	92			
1st consol 4s 1935	A-O	47	47	47	47	47				Phila Balt & W 1st 4s 1935	M-N	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	92			
N O Mob & Chic 1st ref 5s 1935	J-J	48	48	48	48	48				Sod Bay & Sou 1st 4s 1935	J-J	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	92			
N O & N E prior lien 4s 1935	A-O	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	101 1/2	102				Sunbury & Lewis 1st 4s 1935	J-J	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	92			
New Orleans Term 1st 4s 1935	J-J	82	82	82	82	82				U N J R R & Can gen 4s 1935	M-S	93	93	93	93	93			
N Y Central & H R g 3 1/2s 1935	J-J	82	82	82	82	82				Pennsylvania Co—									
Registered 1935	J-J	82	82	82	82	82				Guar 1st 4 1/2s 1935	J-J	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	101 1/2	102			
Debtenture gold 4s 1935	M-S	89 1/2	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	90				Registered 1935	J-J	84 1/2	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	85			
Registered 1935	F-A	89 1/2	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	90				Guar 3 1/2s coll trust reg 1935	M-S	85 1/2	86	85 1/2	85 1/2	86			
Lake Shore coll 3 1/2s 1935	F-A	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	82 1/2	83				Guar 3 1/2s coll trust reg 1935	F-A	85 1/2	86	85 1/2	85 1/2	86			
Registered 1935	F-A	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	82 1/2	83				Trust Co coll g 3 1/2s 1935	M-S	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	97 1/2	98			
Mich Cent coll gold 3 1/2s 1935	F-A	73	73	73	73	73				Guar 3 1/2s trust cts D 1935	J-D	85 1/2	86	85 1/2	85 1/2	86			
Registered 1935	F-A	73	73	73	73	73				Guar 15-25 year 4s 1935	M-S	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2	95			
Beech Creek 1st gu 4s 1935	J-J	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2	95				Chn Leb & Nor gen 4s 1935	M-N	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2	95			
Registered 1935	J-J	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2	95				Ch & Mar 1st 4s 1935	M-S	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	102 1/2	103			
2d guar gold 5s 1935	J-J	100	100	100	100	100				Ch >									

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Concluded

\* No price Friday; latest bid and asked. \* Due Jan. † Due April. ‡ Due May. § Due June. ¶ Due July. & Due Aug. ° Due Oct. ° Due Nov. § Due Dec. \* Option sale.



*Sales of  
the  
Week.*

## Range since Jan. 1.

## 899

Saturday March 14		Monday March 16		Tuesday March 17		Wednesday March 18		Thursday March 19		Friday March 20		Week. Shares.		EXCHANGE		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.	
														Railroads									
18	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	1	1	Chic City & Ry	17	Mch 18	204	Jan 31					
50	50	50	50	50	48	50	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	100	100	Do pref	49 1/2	Mch 10	55 1/2	Feb 2					
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	23	23	Chicago Elev Rys	23	Jan 21							
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	100	100	Do pref	70	Jan 21							
91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	826	826	Chic Rys part ctf "1"	90	Jan 21							
31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 3/4	31 1/2	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	25	25	Chic Rys part ctf "2"	27	Jan 8	35	Jan 16	18 1/2	Jan 31	33 1/2	Sep	
64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	100	100	Chic Rys part ctf "3"	6 1/2	Jan 14	8 1/2	Jan 29	5 1/2	Jan 9	5 1/2	Sep	
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	25	25	Chic Rys part ctf "4"	2	Jan 14	4	Jan 2	2 1/2	Jan 4	4 1/2	Apr	
19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	100	100	Kansas City Ry & L	17	Jan 15	17	Jan 15	16 1/2	Jan 1	37	Sep	
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	100	100	Do pref	4 1/2	Jan 7	4 1/2	Jan 7	3 1/2	Jan 9	3 1/2	Jan	
31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	100	100	Streets W Stable C L	4 1/2	Jan 7	4 1/2	Jan 7	4 1/2	Jan 9	4 1/2	Jan	
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	100	100	Do pref	25	Jan 26	25	Jan 26	25	Sep	45	Mch	
														Miscellaneous									
29	29	29	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	10	10	American Canal	29	Jan 3	34 1/2	Jan 23	21 1/2	Jan 9	40 1/2	Jan	
93	93	93 1/2	93 1/2	92	93	92	93	92	93	92 1/2	92 1/2	34	34	Do pref	89 1/2	Jan 2	95 1/2	Jan 2	81 1/2	Jan 1	129 1/2	Jan	
435	440	435	448	435	440	440	440	440	440	435	445	100	100	American Radiator	401	Jan 5	440	Feb 10	400	Oct 5	500	Feb	
128	128	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	132	130	100	100	Do pref	128	Mch 14	134 1/2	Feb 8	125	Dec 1	135	May	
35	40 1/2	35	40 1/2	36	36	36	36	40 1/2	40 1/2	35	40 1/2	26	26	Amer Shipbuilding	30	Jan 9	44	Jan 31	28	Nov 5	55	Jan	
121 1/2	121 1/2	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	121 1/2	123	100	100	Do pref	70	Jan 8	70 1/2	Jan 8	68	Nov 10	103 1/2	Jan	
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	10	10	Amer Tolep & Teleg	118	Jan 2	124	Jan 29	110 1/2	Dec 1	139 1/2	Jan	
81	82	80	81	80	81	80	81	80	81	81	81	100	100	Booth Fisheries com	30	Feb 25	50	Jan 21	49 1/2	Dec 7	71	Jan	
46	49	46	49 1/2	46	49 1/2	46	49 1/2	46	49 1/2	46	49 1/2	100	100	Do pref	75 1/2	Feb 26	84 1/2	Jan 27	73 1/2	Jan 5	89 1/2	Jan	
58	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58	58 1/2	90	90	Cal & Chic Canal & D	61	Jan 2	60	Feb 13	47 1/2	Jan 5	55 1/2	Jan	
218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	212 1/2	215	100	100	Chicago Title & Trust	212	Jan 13	218	Mch 17	200	Apr 2	221	Sep	
138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	139 1/2	139 1/2	632	632	Common w'h Edison	133	Jan 26	140	Mch 16	124 1/2	Dec 1	155	Sep	
11 1/2	11 1/2	12	12	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12	100	100	Corn Prod Ref Co com	9 1/2	Jan 9	13	Jan 31	8 1/2	Feb 7	7 1/2	Feb	
														Do pref									
93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95	95	95 1/2	95	95	95	95 1/2	477	477	Diamond A & B	61 1/2	Jan 2	102	Jan 26	90	Oct 1	110 1/2	Feb	
22	24	22	24	22	24	22	24	22	24	25	24 1/2	100	100	Goodrich (B.F.) com	25 1/2	Feb 5	26	Feb 4	15 1/2	Nov 3	53	Feb	
105	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	106	106	107	106	107	106	106 1/2	285	285	Hart Shaft & Marx pf 100	100 1/2	Jan 2	106	Mch 17	94	ch 100	100 1/2	Dec	
65	65	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	65	63	64 1/2	100	100	Illinois Brick	69 1/2	Jan 9	70	Jan 30	58	Nov 7	76 1/2	Jan	
														Internat Harvestor Co 100									
														Knickerbocker Ice pf 100									
														National Biscuit									
134 1/2	134 1/2	135	140	135	140	135	140	135	140	135	137	3	3	Do pref	123 1/2	Jan 14	138	Feb 3	105 1/2	Jan 1	139	Sep	
121	125	120	125	120	125	120	125	120	125	121	121 1/2	100	100	Do pref	121 1/2	Feb 16	123 1/2	Feb 4	118	Dec 1	123	Jan	
106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107	108	970	970	National Carbon	105 1/2	Feb 16	113 1/2	Feb 19	113	Jan 1	138	Dec	
117	120	117	120	117	120	117	120	117	120	115	117	231	231	Do pref	115 1/2	Jan 27	120	Mch 17	111 1/2	Jan 18	118	Jan	
423	423 1/2	423 1/2	423 1/2	423 1/2	423 1/2	423 1/2	423 1/2	423 1/2	423 1/2	423 1/2	423 1/2	1,575	1,575	Pacific C & El Co	35	Jan 9	47 1/2	Feb 13	33	Nov 6	63	Jan	
122	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	124	124	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	1,575	1,575	People's Gas & Coke	121	Jan 3	125	Jan 5	104	Jan 1	130	Sep	
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	79	80 1/2	100	100	Pub Serv of N Ill com	77	Jan 3	81	Mch 4	65	Jan 1	85	Aug	
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	99	99	99	99	99	99	99 1/2	240	240	Do pref	94 1/2	Jan 21	100	Feb 7	89 1/2	Dec 10	101 1/2	Jan	
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	100	100	Rumely common	13	Mch 2	17 1/2	Jan 14	19	Aug 6	69	Feb	
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	100	100	Do pref	34 1/2	Feb 14	40 1/2	Jan 14	40 1/2	Aug 9	97 1/2	Jan	
188 1/2	189 1/2	188 1/2	189 1/2	188 1/2	189 1/2	188 1/2	189 1/2	188 1/2	189 1/2	187 1/2	189 1/2	905	905	Sears-Roebuck com	181	Jan 1	182	Jan 1	178 1/2	Jan 1	214 1/2	Jan	
122 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2	10	10	Do pref	122	Jan 1	123 1/2	Jan 1	122 1/2	Jan 1	124 1/2	Jan	
26	28	29	30	28	30	28	30	28	30	28	30	100	100	Studebaker Corp com	100	Feb 3	30 1/2	Feb 3	16	Nov 3	34	Feb	
80	82	83	85	83	85	83	85	83	85	83	85	1,017	1,017	Do pref	83	Feb 3	86	Feb 8	58	Nov 3	70	Nov	
105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	106	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	100	Swift & Co	104 1/2	Jan 3	107 1/2	Feb 27	101 1/2	Jan 1	107 1/2	Mch	
24	24 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	95	95	The Quaker Oats Co	230	Jan 6	245	Mch 19	195	Jan 1	280	Feb	
105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	100	100	Do pref	102	Jan 6	107	Feb 28	99 1/2	Jan 1	108 1/2	Feb	
149	150	147 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	2,558	2,558	Union Carbide Co	140	Feb 9	185	Mch 18	142	Dec 2	218	Nov	
														Unit Box Bd & P Co 100									
														U S Steel com									
														Ward, Moore & Y Co pref									
														Western Stour									
														Woolworth com									
112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	115	114	114	112 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	300	300	Do pref	67 1/2	Jan 3	67 1/2	Feb 13	50	Jan 1	68 1/2	Jan	
78	78	78	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	170	170	Do pref	109	Jan 3	114	Mch 17	103 1/2	Feb 1	111	Sep	
														Do pref									

NAME.	Capital (\$000 am.)	Surp. & Profits (tited.)	Dividend Record				Bids.	Ask.
			In 1912.	In 1913.	Per- cent.	Last Paid.		
Southwest Tr & S	\$200.0	\$35.1	Org. J	uly 5	12	Dec. 19, '13	125	130
Stockmen's Tr & S	1,000.0	---	Q	Q-M	6	Dec. 31, '14	168	169
Stockmen's Tr & S	200.0	57.9	6	Q	6	Jan. '14	145	150
Union Trust Co.	1,200.0	1,701.7	8	8 1/2	6	Dec. 31, '13	---	---
West Side Tr & S	400.0	136.0	8 1/2	12	Q	Dec. 31, '13	300	---
Woodlawn Tr & S	200.0	119.1	10	10	Q-M	Jan. 14, '14	224	228

BONDS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ending March 30	Inter- est period	Price Friday March 30	Week's Range or Last Sale	H'ds Sold	Range Since January 1.
		Bid Ask	Low High	No.	Low High
Amer Tel & Tel coll 4s.....1929	J - J	---	91 Feb '13	---	---
Armour & Co 4½s.....1939	J - D	92½ Sale	92½ 92½	2	88¾ 93
Auto Elec 1st M 6s.....1928	F - A	70 74	82¼ April '12	---	---
Cai Gas & Ed util & ref 5½ 1937	M - N	---	96½ May '12	---	---
Chic City Ry 5s.....1927	F - A	100½ 107	100¼ 100½	10	99¼ 101
Chic City & Con Ry 5s.....1927	A - O	82 84½	84½ 84½	16	81½ 85½
Chicago River Ry 5s.....1914	J - J	97 98	97½ Feb '14	---	95½ 98
Chic Pneu Tool 1st 5s.....1921	J - J	93½ 95	94 94	10	92¼ 94
Chicago Ry 6s.....1937	F - A	99 99½	98½ 99	23	96½ 99½
Chic Ry 4½ "A".....1928	A - O	92½ Sale	92½ 92½	1	91 94
Chic Ry 4½ "Bonds" "C"	J - D	70½ Sale	70½ 70½	8	73¾ 81½
Chic Ry 4½ "series" "H"	F - A	94 96	93 Sep '13	---	---
Chic Ry coll 6s.....1913	F - A	---	100 Jan '12	---	---
Chic Ry Pr m M g 4s.....1927	J - J	71	70¼ Mar '14	---	67 70¼
Chic Ry Adj Inc 4s.....1927	May 1	51½ Sale	51 51½	16	45 54¼
Chicago Telephone 5s.....1924	J - D	100½ 101	101 101½	3	99¼ 101½
Cleoro Gas Co ref O m.....1932	J - J	97½ Sale	97½ 97½	11	97½ 97½
Commonwealth 5s.....1943	M - S	101½ Sale	101½ 101½	8	101 101½
Cudahy Tract 1st 4s.....1924	M - N	100½ 101½	101 Mar '14	---	100½ 101½
Dela Match Can deb 5s.....1920	---	105 Sale	105 105½	1	99¼ 100¼
Gen Mos 6% Int l notes.....1915	A - O	98 99	99¼ April '13	---	---
Int Har 3-yr 4% notes.....1915	F - A	---	99 July '13	---	---
Iland Steel 1st M g 6s.....1928	---	---	105½ April '12	---	---
Kan City Ry & Light Co.....1913	M - N	---	80 Oct '12	---	---
Lake St El—1st 5s.....1928	J - J	78 Sale	78 Sep '13	---	---
Metr W Side El 1st 4s.....1938	J - J	83½ Sale	79½ 83½	149	77½ 83½
Extension g 4s.....1926	J - J	79 Sale	76½ 79	29	74 79
Mili El Ry 1st g 5s.....1926	F - A	102 104½	104½ April '12	---	---
" " ref & ext 4½s.....1931	J - J	94 94½	95 Sept '12	---	---
Morris & Co 4½s.....1939	J - J	88 89½	88½ Feb '14	---	86¼ 89
Nat Tube 1st g 5s.....1962	M - N	---	100¼ May '12	---	---
Nor Shore El 1st g 5s.....1922	A - O	99½	99 Jan '14	---	99 99
do let & ref g 5s.....1940	A - O	98½	98½ Mar '14	---	98 98½
Nor Sh Gas Co of Ill 1st 5s.....1937	F - A	92 94	95½ Sept '13	---	---
North West El 1st 4s.....1911	Q - S	---	100¼ Jun '13	---	---
N W G L & Coke Co 6s.....1928	J - J	98 Sale	100 Sep '13	---	---
Ogden Gas Co 4½ 1st g 6s.....1944	M - N	95½ 96	95½ 95½	1	93 96
Penn Gas Co 4½ 1st g 6s.....1944	A - O	---	115½ Sept '12	---	---
Rewarding gold 5s.....1947	M - S	100½ Sale	100½ 100½	18	99¼ 100½
Chic Gas L & C 1st 5s.....1937	J - J	103 103½	103 103½	10	101 103½
Consum Gas 1st 5s.....1936	J - D	100½	100½ Mar '14	---	99 101½
Mutual Fuel Gas 1st 5s.....1947	M - N	100½	100½ Feb '14	---	100 100½
Pub Serv Co 1st ref g 5s.....1965	---	93	93½ Feb '14	---	90½ 93½
South Side Elev 4½s.....1924	J - J	95 Sale	95 95	41	94 95
Swift & Co 1st g 5s.....1914	J - J	109	100¼ Mar '14	---	100 101½
Tri-City Ry & LA coll.....1928	A - O	---	98¼ April '12	---	---
Trust Ind 1st 5s.....1945	A - O	75	75 Dec '13	---	---
Union Elec (Loop) 6s.....1945	A - O	---	100 May '12	---	---
U S Gypsum 1st 5s.....1922	M - S	100	Dec '13	---	---
Western Elec Co 4s.....1932	J - J	100 102½	99½ Dec '13	---	---

Note.—Accrued interest must be added to all Chicago prices.

\* Bid and ask prices; no sales were made on this day. † Jan. 13 (close of business) for national banks and Jan. 14 (opening of business) for State institutions. ‡ 1 Mo. price Friday; latest price this week. § Sept. 1 1911. ¶ Dividends not published; stock all acquired by the Continental & Commercial National Bank. a Due Dec. 31. b Due June. c Due Feb. d Due Jan. 1. e Extra div. f New stock. 1 1/4% of 14 ex-ls. g Stockholders to vote Jan. 13 1914 upon increasing capital to \$300,000. h The additional stock to be distributed as a 20% stock dividend. V. 97, p. 1799. i Dividends reported beginning April 18. j Dividends are paid Q.-J. with extra payments Q.-F. k Dec. 31 1913. l Ex 24% accumulated dividend. m Increase in capital to \$400,000 authorized Sept. 24, a cash div. of 75% being paid in connection therewith. V. 97, p. 1000, 574. n Includes ex-div. o Ex-div. p Ex-stock div. q 1/4 assessment paid. r Paid 6% reg. and 1 1/4 extra on old capital stock of \$600,000 and 1 1/4% on new capital \$1,000,000. s March 8 1914. t March 8 1914. u Ex 50% stock div. v Capital to be lns. to \$350,000. V. 93, p. 518.

## STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES.

Saturday March 14	Monday March 16	Tuesday March 17	Wednesday March 18	Thursday March 19	Friday March 20	Sales of the Week Shares	STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE	Range since Jan. 1, On basis of 100-share lots.		Range for Previous Year 1913.	
								Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
96 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	100	Atch Top & Santa Fe	96 1/2	97 1/2	91 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	101	101	101	101	101	100	Do pref.	97 1/2	101 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2
187	187	187	187	187	187	100	Boston & Albany	185	187	185	187
82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	100	Boston Elevated	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
180	180	180	180	180	180	100	Boston & Lowell	155	180	155	180
38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	100	Boston & Maine	35	38 1/2	35	38 1/2
247	247	247	247	247	247	100	Boston & Providence	247	247	238 1/2	247
7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	Boston Suburban El Cos.	7	7 1/2	7	7 1/2
60	60	60	60	60	60	100	Do pref.	60	60	60	60
39	41	40	40	40	40	100	Boston & Worcester	37	40	37	40
162	162	162	162	162	162	100	Chic June Ry & USY	162	162	162	162
163	163	163	163	163	163	100	Do pref.	163	163	163	163
180	180	180	180	180	180	100	Connecticut River	185	180	185	180
80	80	80	80	80	80	100	Citibank pref.	80	80	80	80
120	120	120	120	120	120	100	Do pref.	120	120	120	120
87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	100	Do pref.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	100	Do pref.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	100	Do pref.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	100	Do pref.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	Do pref.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Do pref.	100	100	100	100
163	163	163	163	163	163	100	Do pref.	163	163	163	163
25	25	25	25	25	25	100	Do pref.	25	25	25	25
157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	100	Do pref.	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	100	Do pref.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
120	120	120	120	120	120	100	Do pref.	120	120	120	120
73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	100	Do pref.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
94	94	94	94	94	94	100	Do pref.	94	94	94	94
55	55	55	55	55	55	100	Do pref.	55	55	55	55
95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	100	Do pref.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	100	Do pref.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	100	Do pref.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
110	110	110	110	110	110	100	Do pref.	110	110	110	110
121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	100	Do pref.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	100	Do pref.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
65	65	65	65	65	65	100	Do pref.	65	65	65	65
7	7	7	7	7	7	100	Do pref.	7	7	7	7
151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	100	Do pref.	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
13	13	13	13	13	13	100	Do pref.	13	13	13	13
260	260	260	260	260	260	100	Do pref.	260	260	260	260
147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	100	Do pref.	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
101	101	101	101	101	101	100	Do pref.	101	101	101	101
93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	100	Do pref.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	100	Do pref.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	100	Do pref.	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2
31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	100	Do pref.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
30	30	30	30	30	30	100	Do pref.	30	30	30	30
68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	100	Do pref.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
24	24	24	24	24	24	100	Do pref.	24	24	24	24
67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	Do pref.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
138	138	138	138	138	138	100	Do pref.	138	138	138	138
162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	100	Do pref.	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
18	18	18	18	18	18	100	Do pref.	18	18	18	18
105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	100	Do pref.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	100	Do pref.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
28	28	28	28	28	28	100	Do pref.	28	28	28	28
160	160	160	160	160	160	100	Do pref.	160	160	160	160
54	54	54	54	54	54	100	Do pref.	54	54	54	54
28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	100	Do pref.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	100	Do pref.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	100	Do pref.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	100	Do pref.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
295	295	295	295	295	295	100	Do pref.	295	295	295	295
21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	100	Do pref.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	100	Do pref.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
74	74	74	74	74	74	100	Do pref.	74	74	74	74
19	19	19	19	19	19	100	Do pref.	19	19	19	19
51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	100	Do pref.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	100	Do pref.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	100	Do pref.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	Do pref.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
420	420	420	420	420	420	100	Do pref.	420	420	420	420
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	100	Do pref.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
41	41	41	41	41	41	100	Do pref.	41	41	41	41
37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	100	Do pref.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	100	Do pref.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	100	Do pref.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	100	Do pref.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	100	Do pref.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
30	30	30	30	30	30	100	Do pref.	30	30	30	30
19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	100	Do pref.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	100	Do pref.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	100	Do pref.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
5	5	5	5	5	5	100	Do pref.	5	5	5	5
46	46	46	46	46	46	100	Do pref.	46	46	46	46
37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	100	Do pref.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
21	21	21	21	21	21	100	Do pref.	21	21	21	21
44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	100	Do pref.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	100	Do pref.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	100	Do pref.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
3	3	3	3	3	3	100	Do pref.	3	3	3	3
2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	Do pref.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	100	Do pref.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	100	Do pref.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Do pref.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	100	Do pref.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	100	Do pref.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	100	Do pref.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	100	Do pref.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100	Do pref.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	100	Do pref.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1								



NOTE.—Buyer pays accrued interest in addition to the purchase price for all Boston bonds. \* No price Friday; latest bid and asked. \* Fiat prices.

SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES						Sales of the Week Shares.		ACTIVE STOCKS		Range Since Jan. 1		Range for Previous Year (1913)		
Saturday March 14	Monday March 16	Tuesday March 17	Wednesday March 18	Thursday March 19	Friday March 20			(For Bonds and Inactive Stocks see below)	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest		
106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106	108	108	105	105 1/2	508	Baltimore	103	Feb 14	108	Jan 26	
112 1/2	112 1/2	114	114	114	114	113	111	98	Con Gas El L & Pow	100	109	Jan 3	114	Mich 10
116	116 1/2	117	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	546	Do pref	100	153	Jan 3	19 1/2	Feb 2
57 1/2	57 1/2	57	58 1/2	57	57	57 1/2	57 1/2	61	Houston Oil & Ref	100	53	Jan 7	60	Jan 19
191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	109	Do pref	100	115	Jan 22	120	Jan 22
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	21	Northern Central	100	17	Jan 6	22	Feb 5
26 1/2	27	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	1,120	Seaboard Air Line	100	46	Jan 2	55 1/2	Feb 5
									Do pref	100	24 1/2	Jan 7	27 1/2	Mich 6
									United Ry & Electric	100	50		53	Jan
									Philadelphia					
									American Cement	50	37 1/2	Jan 5	30 1/2	Feb 14
									Cambria Steel	50	47 1/2	Jan 5	51 1/2	Jan 21
									Electric Co of America	100	11	Jan 15	11 1/2	Jan 27
									Elec Storage Battery	100	46 1/2	Jan 5	55 1/2	Feb 2
									Gen Asphalt	100	38 1/2	Jan 5	42 1/2	Feb 5
									Do pref	100	74 1/2	Jan 5	82	Feb 10
									Keystone Telephone	50	21	Jan 8	23 1/2	Jan 31
									Leh Co Superior Corp	100	21	Jan 8	23 1/2	Jan 31
									Leh Co & Noy tr ctf	50	81	Mich 11	84 1/2	Jan 22
									Lehigh Valley	50	72 1/2	Mich 9	75 1/2	Jan 24
									Lehigh Valley Transit	50	18 1/2	Jan 3	20 1/2	Feb 4
									Do pref	50	30	Jan 3	34	Jan 29
									Pennsylvania RR	50	54 1/2	Jan 3	57 1/2	Jan 31
									Philadel Co (Pittsb)	50	39	Jan 6	46 1/2	Feb 6
									Philadelphia Electric	25	25 1/2	Jan 3	26 1/2	Jan 3
									Phil R T vot tr ctf	50	18	Jan 23	20 1/2	Jan 15
									Rendall	50	81 1/2	Mich 12	86 1/2	Jan 23
									Tompan Mining	1	6	Mich 6	7 1/2	Jan 14
									Union Traction	50	44 1/2	Mich 9	47	Jan 15
									United Gas Impt	50	82 1/2	Jan 5	86	Jan 28
									PHILADELPHIA					
									Inactive Stocks					
									Amer Gas of N J	100	7 1/2	101	7 1/2	101
									American Mining	100	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	102
									Cambria Steel	50	42	100	42	100
									Central Coal & Coke	100	73 1/2	100	73 1/2	100
									Consol Trac of N J	100	73 1/2	100	73 1/	

and asked: no sales on this day. Dividend. \$ \$15 paid, \$ \$17½ paid. \$22½ paid.

## Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

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

Week ending March 20, 1914.	Stocks.		Railroad, &c., Bonds.	State Bonds.	U. S. Bonds.
	Shares.	Par Value.			
Saturday	128,945	\$11,434,300	\$1,407,500	\$29,000	-----
Monday	163,683	14,640,950	2,329,000	129,000	-----
Tuesday	253,617	22,130,700	2,123,500	325,000	-----
Wednesday	211,618	18,890,800	2,610,500	105,000	\$15,000
Thursday	143,832	12,390,750	2,774,500	77,500	10,000
Friday	321,594	27,321,300	2,520,500	111,000	-----
Total	1,223,289	\$106,734,300	\$13,765,500	\$836,500	\$25,000

Sales at New York Stock Exchange.	Week ending March 20.		Jan. 1 to March 20.	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Stocks—No. shares	1,223,289	1,107,091	\$20,332,370	\$20,427,284
Par value	\$106,734,300	\$104,626,450	\$1,794,174,354	\$1,803,429,650
Bank shares, par	\$7,700	\$100	\$202,600	\$27,100
Bonds.				
Government bonds	\$25,000	\$1,500	\$133,800	\$300,000
State bonds	\$26,500	250,500	15,555,500	4,668,500
RR. and misc. bonds	13,765,500	6,372,000	185,002,000	126,081,500
Total bonds	\$14,627,000	\$6,630,000	\$200,691,000	\$131,050,000

## DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Week ending March 20, 1914.	Boston.			Philadelphia.		
	Listed Shares.	Unlisted Shares.	Bond Sales.	Listed Shares.	Unlisted Shares.	Bond Sales.
Saturday	8,873	6,174	\$16,200	3,854	2,392	\$33,300
Monday	11,537	5,858	38,000	4,768	3,410	40,700
Tuesday	11,733	8,038	84,800	6,001	4,149	49,800
Wednesday	16,466	7,221	64,200	4,540	2,400	46,500
Thursday	10,748	8,347	67,600	2,906	4,338	25,300
Friday	14,216	10,519	44,400	4,530	7,719	48,500
Total	73,623	46,155	\$315,100	26,580	24,498	\$244,100

## Inactive and Unlisted Securities

All bond prices are now "and interest" except where marked "I"

Street Railways		Street Railways—(Con.)	
New York City		United L & Ry Co.	
Bleek St & Ful Fy atk.	100	2d preferred	100
1st mtg 4s 1950.	70	2d preferred	100
B'ys & 7th Ave atk.	100	United Ry of St L.	100
2d mtg 4s 1914.	178	Common	100
Broadway Surface RR.	99 1/2	Preferred	100
1st 6s 1924.	100	Wash Ry & El Co.	100
Cent. Crotona stock	100	Preferred	100
1st mtg 6s 1922.	100	As 1951	100
Christoph & 10th St atk	120	West Penn Tr & Wat Pow	100
Dry Dock E B & Batt.	100	Preferred	100
1st gold 6s 1932.	99 1/2	Electric, Gas & Power Co.	100
Scrip 6s 1914.	30	Cent Un Gas 5s 1927.	100
Elgin Avenue stock	280	El Kings Co El L & P Co.	100
Scrip 6s 1914.	99	New Amsterdam Gas	100
43d & Gr St atk.	240	1st consol 5s 1948.	100
43d St & St N Ave	100	N Y & E R Gas 1st 5s 44	100
1st 6s 1924 at 5% to 40.	100	N Y & Q El L & P Co.	100
Ninth Avenue stock	155	Preferred	100
Second Avenue stock	100	N Y & Richmond Gas	100
Consol 6s 1948 etia.	23	North N Un 1st 5s 1927.	100
10th Avenue stock	113	Standard G L 1st 5s 30	100
Boa Boulev 6s 1945.	99 1/2	Other Cities	
Boa Fer 1st 5s 1919.	90	Am Gas & Elec com.	50
Tarry W P & St 5s 1918.	75	Preferred	50
23 & 29th St 5s 90 etia.	70	Am L & Gas com.	100
Twenty-third St atk.	240	Preferred	100
Union Ry 1st 5s 1942.	101	Amer Power & Lt com.	100
Westchester 1st 5s 43.	90	Preferred	100
Yonkers St RR 6s 1946.	92	Bay State Gas	50
Brooklyn		Buffalo City Gas stock	100
Advan Ave RR con 5s 31A-O	101 1/2	Cities Service Co com.	100
B B & W E 6s 1933.	94	Preferred	100
Brooklyn City RR.	100	Columbia Gas & Elec.	100
Bklyn Hgt 1st 5s 1941.	101	1st 5s 1927.	100
Coney Isl & Bklyn.	100	Con Gas of N J 1st 5s 1939.	100
1st cons 4s 1948.	82	Consumers' L H & P.	100
Con 4s 1955.	78	5s 1938.	100
Brk C & N 6s 1939.	98	Consumers Power (Minn.)	100
N Wmsbury Flatbush.	101	1st & ref 5s 29 opt 14M-N	90
1st 4 1/2 1st 1941.	92	Denver G & El 5s 1949.	90
Metaway 1st 5s 1922.	99	Electric Bond Share pref	100
Other Cities.		Elisabeth Gas Lt Co.	100
Buff St Ry 1st con 5s 31F-A	100	Essex & Hudson Gas.	100
Com'w'th Pow Ry & L.	50	Gas & El Bergen Co.	100
Preferred	80	Gr't West Pow 5s 1946.	100
Conn Ry & Lt com.	63	Hudson County Gas.	100
Preferred	66	Indiana Lighting Co.	100
Detroit United Ry.	21	4s 1958 opt.	71
Federal Light & Trac.	21	Indianapolis Gas.	100
Preferred	71	1st 5s 1952.	88
Havana Elec Ry & P	100	Jackman Gas 5s 937.	90
Preferred	94	Laclede Gas L (St Louis)	100
Louis St 5s 1930.	102 1/2	Preferred	100
New Or Ry & Lt com.	100	Madison Gas 6s 1928.	100
Preferred	60	Narragans (Prov) El Co.	100
N Y State Ry com.	68	Newark Gas 6s Apr 44.	122
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt com.	63	Newark Consol Gas.	100
Pub Ser Corp of N J—See	104 1/2	No Hud L H & P 5s 1938A-O	95
Tr etia 6% perpetual.	104 1/2	Pacific Gas & E com.	100
No Jer St 1st 5s 1948 M-N	78	Preferred	100
Cons Tract of N J.	73	Pat & Gas Gas & Elec.	100
1st 5s 1933.	103	St Joseph Gas 5s 1937.	88
New's Pass Ry 5s 30.	104	Standard Gas & El (Del)	50
Rapid Trans 1st 5s 1921.	100	Preferred	60
1st 5s 1921.	100	United Electric of N J.	100
J C Hob & Pat 4s 49 M-N	100	1st & 4s 1949.	82
So J Hob & Trac.	123	United Gas & Elec Corp.	100
Gu 5s 1953.	99	Utah Securities Corp.	100
No Hud Co Ry 5s 1923 J	102	6% notes Sep 15 23M-S	94 1/2
Ext 5s 1924.	98	Western Power com.	100
Pat Ry com 6s 1931.	110	Preferred	100
5d 6s 1914 opt.	100	Western States Gas & El.	100
Republic Ry & Light.	17 1/2	1st & ref 5s 1941 opt.	88
Preferred	70	Ferry Companies	
Tennessee Ry 1st 100	16 1/2	N Y & E R Ferry stock.	10
Preferred	69 1/2	1st 5s 1929.	40
Toledo Tract L & P.	13	N Y & Hob 5s May 48.	10
Preferred	60	Hob Fy 1st 5s 1946.	10
Trent P & H 5s 1943.	92	N Y & N J 5s 1946.	10
		10th & 23d St Ferry.	10
		1st mtg 5s 1919.	40
		Union Ferry stock.	100
		1st 5s 1920.	97

\* Per share. a And accrued dividend. b Basis. c Listed on Stock Exchange but usually inactive. d Flat price. e Nominal. f Sale price. g New stock. h Subsidiaries. i Ex-div. j Ex-rights. k Includes all new stock dividends and subscriptions. l Listed on Stock Exchange but infrequently dealt in record of sales. m Any will be found on a preceding page. n Ex-300% stock dividend.

Telegraph and Telephone		Bid	Ask	Indust and Miscel—(Con.)		Bid	Ask
Amer Tele & Cable.	100	55	59	American Surety.	50	170	180
Central & South Amer.	100	107	108 1/2	American Thru pref.	5	3	5
Com'l Un Tel (N Y).	25	100	110	Amer Typefounders com.	100	41	42 1/2
Empire & Bay State Tel.	100	60	72	Preferred	100	98 1/2	98
Franklin.	100	40	50	Deb 6s 1939.	M-N	98	100
Gold & Stock Tel.	100	115	125	Amer Writing Paper.	100	1	1 1/2
Mackay Co—See Stk Ex	115			Barney & Smith Car com.	100	10	15
Northwestern Tel.	50	103	113	Preferred	100	5	7 1/2
Pacific & Atlantic.	25	65	72	Bliss (E W) Co com.	100	100	100
Pac Tele & Tel pref.	100	88	91	Preferred	100	115	125
Southern & Atlantic.	25	88	95	Bond & Mtge Guar.	100	285	295
Short Term				Borden's Cond Milk com.	100	113 1/2	114
Amal Copper 5s 1915.	M-N	100	100 1/2	Preferred	100	106	107
Amer Locomotive 5s 1915 J-J	J	99 1/2	100 1/2	Bridges & Copper Co.	5	1 1/2	1 1/2
5s 1916.	J	100	100 1/2	Brown Shoe com.	100	97 1/2	98
5s 1917.	J	100	100 1/2	Preferred	100	92 1/2	96
Baito & Ohio 5s 1914.	J-J	100	100 1/2	Butterick Co.	100	27	27 1/2
Bklyn Rap Tr—See N Y Stk	Ex	100	100 1/2	Casualty Co of America.	100	100	115
Chic & Ohio 4 1/2 1914.	J-D	100	100 1/2	Celluloid.	100	128	130
Chic Elec Ry 5s 1914.	J-J	97 1/2	98	City Investing Co.	100	28	33
Chic Coll 5s Oct 1 1914.	A-O	100	100 1/2	Preferred	100	90	100
Coll 5s April 1 1915.	A-O	99 1/2	99 1/2	Claffin (H B) Co com.	100	70	72
5s Oct 1917.	A-O	99 1/2	99 1/2	1st preferred.	100	80	85
Gen'l Motors 6s 15—See N Y Stk Ex	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	2d preferred.	100	80	85
Hocking Valley 4 1/2 14 M-N	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	Citizet, Peabody & Co—See	Stk Ex	100	115
Int & Gt Nor 5s 1914.	J-J	100	100 1/2	Consol Car Heating.	100	63	70
Int & Gt Nor 6s 1914.	F-A	95 1/2	96 1/2	Continental Can com.	100	34	36
Inter Harvester 5s 15 F-A	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	Preferred	100	89 1/2	93
K C Ry & Lt 6s 1912.	M-S	97	98	Cruick Steel com.	100	16 1/2	16 1/2
K C Ry & Lt 6s 1916.	F-A	96	98	Preferred	100	292 1/2	303
Mo Kan & Tex 5s 1916.	M-N	95 1/2	96 1/2	Davis-Daily Copper Co.	10	1 1/2	1 1/2
Missouri Pacific 5s 1914 J-D	100	99 1/2	99 1/2	duPont (E I) de Nem Pow	100	132	134
N Y C Lincs Eq 5s 1912-22	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	Preferred	100	87 1/2	88
4 1/2 Jan 1914-1925.	J	4 1/2	4 1/2	Emerson-Brauntham.	100	24	30
4 1/2 Jan 1914-1927.	J	4 1/2	4 1/2	Preferred	100	78	78
N Y Cent 4 1/2 1915.	M-N	99 1/2	99 1/2	Empire Steel & Iron com.	100	13	13
5s Apr 21 1914.	A-O	100 1/2	100 1/2	Preferred	100	20	27
St L & S F 6s 1913 opt.	J-D	100	100	General Chemical com.	100	170	178
6s Sept 1 1914 opt.	M-S	100	100	Preferred	100	107	108
Seaboard A L Ry 5s 1914.	100	99 1/2	100	Goldfield Consol M.	100	1 1/2	1 1/2
Southern Ry 5s 1916.	F-A	100	100 1/2	Hackensack Water Co.	100	83 1/2	86
5s Feb 2 1917.	M-S	99 1/2	99 1/2	1st 6s 1952 op 1912.	J-J	100	30
West Maryland 5s 1915 J-J	95	95 1/2	95 1/2	Hale & Kilburn com.	100	80	90
Westingh's El & M 6s 1915	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1st preferred.	100	30	35
Railroads				2d preferred.	100	30	35
Chic & Alton com.	100	91 1/2	10	Havana Tobacco Co.	100	2	4
Chic St P M & Om.	100	121 1/2	15	Preferred	100	9	13
Chic St P M & Om.	100	128	130	1st 6s June 1 1922.	J-D	63	67
Preferred	100	135	150	Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	100	90	101
Colo & South com.	100	40	45	1st 6s 1922.	M-S	5	15
1st preferred.	100	46	48 1/2	Hocking Hall-Marvin	100	100	100
2d preferred.	100	33	40	Hoboken Land & Improv't	100	100	100
Dul S S & A com.	100	4	6	1st 5s Nov 1930.	M-N	160	27 1/2
N Y Chic & St L com.	100	8	11	Hocking Val Products.	100	3 1/2	5
1st preferred.	100	92	92	1st 6s 1951.	100	130	133
2d preferred.	100	63	88	Ingersoll-Rand com.	100	140	143
Northern Securities Subs.	103	103	103	Preferred	100	92	92
Pitts Bess & Lake Erie.	50	29	31	Internat Rub com.	100	7	8
Preferred	50	55 1/2	60	Internat Banking Co.	100	95	100
Railroad Securities Co.	78	78	78	International Nickel.	100	118 1/2	119
1st 6s 1914.	60	61	61	Preferred	100	106 1/2	108
Standard Oil Stocks	15	15	15	International Salt.	100	3	4
Anglo-American Oil com.	650	650	650	1st 6s 1951.	A-O	50	52
Atlantic Refining.	650	690	690	International Silver pref.	100	115	125
Borne-Seymour Co.	300	310	310	1st 6s 1948.	J-D	100	100
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	150	156	160	Internat smelt & Refg.	100	100	110
Chesapeake & Potomac	670	680	680	Kelly Springfield Tire	100	37 1/2	62
Continental Oil.	112	118	118	Preferred	100	133	143
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	270	275	275	Debutene 4s 1951.	A-O	77	80
Cumberland Pipe Line.	65	65	65	Lackawanna Steel.	100	35	39
Eureka Pipe Line Co.	295	300	300	Langston Monotype.	100	233 1/2	235
Galena-Signal Oil com.	178	181	181	Lawyers' Mtge Co.	100	195	200
Preferred	138	142	142	Lehigh Val Coal Sales.	100	150	170
Indiana Pipe Line Co.	143	146	146	Manhattan Shirt.	100	40	60
National Transit Co.	25	25	25	Preferred	100	98	103
Northern Pipe Line Co.	235	235	235	Manhattan Transit.	100	1	1 1/2
Ohio Oil Co.	123	127	127	Mortgage Bond Co.	100	97	102
Pierco Oil Corp.	156	158	158	National Surety.	100	185	190
Prairie Oil & Gas.	109	109	109	New York Air Brake.	100	58	65
Solar Refining.	370	380	380	New York Dock com.	100	5	20
Southern Pipe Line Co.	245	248	248	Preferred	100	26	26
South Penn Oil.	400	405	405	N Y Mtge & Security.	100	165	165
South West Pa Pipe Lines.	100	150	155	N Y Title Ins Co.	100	75	85
Standard Oil (California)	350	352	352	N Y Transportation.	100	4 1/2	4 1/2
Standard Oil (Indiana)	538	540	540	Niles-Bem-Pond com.	100	75	75
Standard Oil (Kansas)	515	515	515	Ohio Copper Co.	100	1 1/2	1 1/2
Standard Oil of Kentucky.	288	293	293	Ontario Silver.	100	2 1/2	3
Standard Oil of Nebraska.	430	450	450	Otis Elevator com.	100	76	77
Standard Oil of N J (old).	1500	1500	1500	Preferred	100	97	99
Standard Oil of N J.	418	420	420	Pettibone-Mulliken Co	100	25	25
Standard Oil subsidiaries.	1100	1100	1100	1st preferred.	100	88 1/2	99
Standard Oil of N Y.	232	233	233	Pittsburgh Brewing.	50	100 1/2	100 1/2
Swan & Finch.	440	440	440	Preferred	100	26 1/2	26 1/2
Union Tank Line Co.	220	225	225	Pittsburgh Steel pref.	100	91	92
Vacuum Oil.	253	256	256	Pope Mfg Co com.	100	1	3
Washington Oil.	45	50	50	Preferred	100	13	14
Waters-Pierce Oil.	3800	3800	3800	Pratt & Whitney pref.	100	100	103 1/2
Tobacco Stocks				Producers Oil.	100	130	130
Amer Cigar com.	100	143	148	Realty Amos (Bklyn).	100	105	112
Amer Mach & E.	100	97	100	Remington Typew'r com.	100	23	27
British-American Tobac.	23	23 1/2	23 1/2	1st preferred.	100	97	98 1/2
New stock.	23	23 1/2	23 1/2	2d preferred.	100	90	92
Conley Foll.	100	270	290	Royal Bak Powd com.	100	183	188
Heine (Geo W) com.	100	160	165	Preferred	100	108	109
Johnson T L Foll & Metal	100	108 1/2	115	Safety Car Heat & Lt.	100	107 1/2	108 1/2
MacAndrew & Forbes.	100	150	185	Sears, Roebuck & Co—See N Y	Stk Ex	100	100
Porto-Rican Amer. Tob.	225	240	240	Preferred—See Chic Stk Ex	100	100	100
Reynolds (R J) Tobac.	220	240	240	Singer Mfg Co.	100	320	330
Tobacco Products com.	100	100	100	Standard Coupler com.	100	320	330
Preferred	85	85 1/2	85 1/2	Preferred	100	105	111
United Cigar Mfrs com.	100	46 1/2	48 1/2	Stern Bros pref.	100	100	100
Preferred	100	100	103	Texas & Pacific Coal.	100	95	100
United Cigar Stores com.	100	93 1/2	93 1/2	1st 6s 1910.	100	94 1/2	102 1/2
Weyman-Bruno Co.	100	113	115	Con 6s 1929.	J-J	90	95
Young (J S) Co.	100	215	300	U S Indus Alcohol.	100	71	75
Industrial & Miscellaneous		113	120	Preferred	100	82	88
Adams Express.	98	103	103	U S Steel Corporation.	100	2	6
Col tr 4s 1947.	J-D	76 1/2	75 1/2	Col 1st 5s Apr 1951 op 1911	113	113	113
Alliance Realty.	88	92	92	Col 1st 5s Apr 1951 not opt	113	113	113
Amer Bank Note com.	50	41	43	U S Tit Gu & Ind.	100	75	75
Preferred	50	50	52 1/2	U S Virginia Iron & C.	100	49	55
American Book.	100	160	170	U S Wells Fargo & Co.	100	90	93
American Brass.	100	140	145	Westchester & Bronx Title	100	105	105
American Chile com.	210	215	215	Mtge Guar.	100	105	105
Preferred	100	109	109	Westingh's Air Brake.	100	120 1/2	120 1/2
Amer Express.	100	100	108	Willis-Overland com.	100	65	67
Am Graphophone com.	100	31 1/2	31 1/2	Preferred	100	91	96
Preferred	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	Worthington (H R) Co pf.	100	55	58
American Hardware.	128	130	130				
Amer. Culling 6s 1914.	J-D	99 1/2	100 1/2				
Amer Press A L Co.	40	45	45				
Am Steel Fdy 6s 1935A-O	100	104	104				



## 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.

ROADS.	Latest Gross Earnings.				July 1 to Latest Date.			
	Week or Month.	Current Year.	Previous Year.		Current Year.	Previous Year.		
Ala N O & Tex Pac	February	330,667	330,479		2,760,807	2,592,696		
Ala & Vicksburg	February	137,902	143,852		1,291,968	1,263,725		
Vicksburg & Pac	February	142,975	133,478		1,253,246	1,166,347		
Ann Arbor	1st wk Mar	42,575	42,950		1,610,923	1,572,917		
Atch Topeka & S Fe	January	8,541,419	9,698,890		66,447,698	70,927,249		
Atlanta Birm & Atl	January	288,593	262,234		2,120,577	1,932,133		
Atlantic Coast Line	January	3,205,386	3,255,133		20,639,433	20,233,580		
Charleston & W Car	January	79,074	153,819		1,250,646	1,097,436		
Chesapeake & Ohio	January	110,545	93,598		1,153,624	731,471		
B & O Ch T & R	January	7,296,161	8,404,005		59,950,125	60,853,343		
Bangor & Aroostook	January	110,540	131,409		1,020,944	1,082,246		
Bessemer & L Erie	January	315,647	213,091		2,097,964	1,809,530		
Birmingham South	January	341,734	464,316		5,629,323	5,495,180		
Boston & Maine	January	92,455	113,142		727,994	695,250		
Buff Roch & Pitts	2d wk Mar	3,436,819	212,130		8,179,825	7,810,855		
Buffalo & Susq	January	198,536	201,277		6,425,169	1,439,089		
Canadian Northern	2d wk Mar	330,500	364,000		16,910,300	15,830,200		
Central of Georgia	January	2,188,000	2,541,000		94,637,378	97,650,798		
Central of New Jer	January	1,184,674	1,147,210		8,781,966	8,472,583		
Cent New England	January	2,376,089	2,491,608		19,071,660	19,597,519		
Central Vermont	January	286,428	305,241		2,237,762	2,225,649		
Ches & Ohio Lines	2d wk Mar	279,200	315,385		2,435,228	2,503,732		
Chicago & Alton	2d wk Mar	681,861	728,036		25,461,668	25,219,072		
Chic Buri & Quincy	January	244,120	254,174		10,252,119	10,835,919		
Chic & East Ill	January	7,011,263	7,623,161		58,075,340	58,336,456		
Chic Great West	2d wk Mar	1,309,280	1,364,202		7,600,121	7,968,282		
Chic Ind & Louisv	2d wk Mar	302,312	279,277		10,225,228	9,980,499		
Chic Milw & St P	2d wk Mar	135,934	133,728		4,929,630	4,917,587		
Chic Mil & T	January	6,012,067	7,283,152		56,259,772	57,785,910		
Chic N & W	January	6,336,132	6,485,191		52,754,198	52,149,504		
Chic St Paul M & O	January	1,483,219	1,483,219		11,270,175	10,629,784		
Chic Terre H & S E	January	176,866	166,120		1,321,769	1,200,063		
Cin Harb & Dayton	January	704,513	759,883		6,124,111	6,339,218		
Colorado Midland	January	138,630	137,142		1,139,113	1,252,622		
Colo & Southern	2d wk Mar	228,555	285,859		9,788,939	10,987,274		
Cornwall	January	13,299	20,143		110,484	141,907		
Cornwall & Leban	January	19,422	39,921		186,713	247,350		
Cuba Railroad	January	478,179	460,323		2,651,754	2,409,274		
Delaware & Hudson	January	1,767,755	2,080,181		14,172,496	14,339,166		
Del Lack & West	January	2,808,914	3,342,867		24,321,113	24,639,166		
Den & Rio Grande	2d wk Mar	307,000	308,960		17,409,210	17,444,133		
Western Pacific	2d wk Mar	80,800	115,400		4,421,364	4,357,040		
Denver & Salt Lake	1st wk Mar	11,536	7,415		814,315	814,338		
Detroit & Iron	January	113,304	129,598		950,901	1,049,925		
Detroit & Mackinac	2d wk Mar	26,506	27,201		831,001	853,161		
Dul & Iron Range	January	114,890	110,221		4,853,801	4,647,008		
Duluth & St H & Atl	1st wk Mar	65,599	50,263		2,395,518	2,273,792		
Elgin Joliet & East	January	778,123	1,091,445		7,073,255	7,739,183		
El Paso & Sou West	January	4,430,432	4,008,732		36,974,890	37,651,701		
Erie	January	528,065	520,149		2,569,746	2,419,685		
Florida East	January	71,803	74,185		591,527	590,336		
Florida Johns & Glov	January	289,110	274,315		2,048,751	1,830,000		
Georgia Railroad	January	93,743	92,677		4,976,211	4,767,211		
Grand Trunk Pac	4th wk Feb	1,016,088	1,007,923		38,647,326	38,488,248		
Grand Trunk Syst	2d wk Mar	125,059	138,588		4,758,009	4,853,971		
Grand Trk West	4th wk Feb	43,385	41,969		1,699,789	1,673,800		
Det Grov & M	4th wk Feb	42,188	43,670		1,555,563	1,610,795		
Canada Atlantic	February	3,906,065	4,589,742		53,141,717	53,290,951		
Great Northern	January	170,177	197,524		1,244,290	1,204,935		
Gulf & Ship Island	January	455,130	528,855		4,737,730	4,709,779		
Hocking Valley	January	4,832,139	5,159,270		41,976,278	43,953,519		
Illinois Central	2d wk Mar	145,000	178,000		7,472,182	8,515,717		
Internat & Gt Nor	2d wk Mar	200,958	177,774		6,811,766	6,185,675		
Interoceanic Mex	January	215,416	266,162		1,967,096	1,967,473		
Kanawha & Mich	January	929,329	883,765		6,378,088	6,404,485		
Kansas City Sou	January	176,193	138,641		1,141,117	1,050,030		
Lehigh & New Eng	January	2,147,485	2,127,635		23,957,908	25,439,203		
Lehigh Valley	January	151,107	152,578		1,026,232	984,246		
Louisiana & Arkan	January	1,177,485	1,217,635		12,146,791	11,159,347		
Louis & Nashv	1st wk Mar	12,475	12,403		105,434	111,242		
Macon & Birm Ham	January	904,947	816,252		6,950,140	6,729,070		
Maine Central	January	34,988	39,128		323,264	303,178		
Maryland & Penna	4th wk Feb	181,400	205,600		6,498,006	6,482,639		
a Mexican Railways	1st wk Mar	12,013	18,643		578,739	579,632		
Mineral Range	2d wk Mar	206,922	198,825		6,940,877	7,123,614		
Minn & St Louis	2d wk Mar	586,889	558,327		21,686,724	22,778,767		
Minn St P & S M	January	84,263	105,086		618,984	613,627		
Mississippi Central	2d wk Mar	547,037	556,733		23,478,201	23,891,741		
a Mo Kan & Texas	2d wk Mar	1,071,000	1,075,000		43,278,126	44,799,362		
a Missouri Pacific	January	1,101,252	1,139,168		7,625,220	7,769,687		
Nashv Chatt & St L	2d wk Mar	818,363	905,563		26,131,601	24,882,639		
a Nat Rys of Mex L	1st wk Mar	2,200	7,701		25,519	289,142		
Nevada-Cal Oregon	January	154,657	158,196		1,134,769	889,191		
New Or Great Nor	January	7,119,051	7,719,510		59,169,221	58,166,778		
N Y C & Hud Riv	January	1,240,173	1,327,413		10,232,070	10,105,859		
Boston & Albany	January	3,974,396	4,879,092		32,881,961	34,116,789		
Lake Shore & M S	January	433,805	478,779		3,492,192	3,664,848		
n Lake Erie & W	January	355,593	397,109		2,620,616	2,607,136		
Chic Ind & South	January	2,644,142	2,901,385		20,550,890	20,675,745		
Michigan Central	January	2,709,338	3,019,105		22,328,111	22,961,947		
Olev C O & St L	January	106,540	96,857		928,215	898,748		
Peoria & Eastern	January	1,119,014	1,602,254		10,768,105	11,693,936		
Chic N & W	January	968,046	1,117,675		7,185,869	7,616,640		
Pitts & Lake Erie	January	378,780	423,708		3,656,249	3,367,671		
N Y C & St L	January	209,488	239,628		17,411,347	17,577,697		
Tol & Ohio Cent	January	2,094,887	2,396,287		17,411,347	17,577,697		
Tot all lines above	January	2,094,887	2,396,287		17,411,347	17,577,697		

## AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Weekly Summaries.		Current Year.	Previous Year.	Increase or Decrease.	%
1st week Jan	(37 roads)	17,912,504	19,434,434	-1,521,930	7.88
2d week Jan	(37 roads)	11,572,457	12,121,817	-549,360	4.51
3d week Jan	(37 roads)	12,315,781	12,861,124	-545,343	4.24
4th week Jan	(37 roads)	17,913,504	19,434,434	-1,521,930	7.88
1st week Feb	(37 roads)	17,913,504	19,434,434	-1,521,930	7.88
2d week Feb	(37 roads)	11,572,457	12,121,817	-549,360	4.51
3d week Feb	(37 roads)	12,315,781	12,861,124	-545,343	4.24
4th week Feb	(37 roads)	17,913,504	19,434,434	-1,521,930	7.88
1st week Mar	(39 roads)	12,677,952	14,487,059	-1,809,107	12.49
2d week Mar	(39 roads)	12,047,122	13,077,594	-1,030,472	7.92
3d week Mar	(39 roads)	10,164,479	10,685,385	-520,906	4.87
Monthly Summaries.					
May	239,445	239,445	239,445	0	0.00
June	239,445	239,445	239,445	0	0.00
July	239,445	239,445	239,445	0	0.00
August	239,445	239,445	239,445	0	0.00
September	239,445	239,445	239,445	0	0.00
October	239,445	239,445	239,445	0	0.00
November	239,445	239,445	239,445	0	0.00
December	239,445	239,445	239,445	0	0.00
January	239,445	239,445	239,445	0	0.00
February	239,445	239,445	239,445	0	0.00

a Mexican currency. b Does not include earnings of Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry. from Nov. 1 1911. c Includes the New York & Ottawa, the St. Lawrence & Adirondack and the Ottawa & New York Ry., the latter of which, being a Canadian road, does not make returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission. f Includes Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indiana RR. g Includes the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. in both years. h Includes the Northern Ohio RR. i Includes earnings of Mason City & Fort Dodge and Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific in both years. j Includes Louisville & Atlantic and the Frankfort & Cincinnati. k Includes the Mexican International. l Includes the Texas Central in both years and the Wichita Falls Lines in 1912, beginning Nov. 1. m Includes not only operating revenues, but also all other receipts. n Includes St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern. o We no longer include the Mexican roads in any of our totals.

**Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.**—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the second week of March. The table covers 24 roads and shows 4.87% decrease in the aggregate under the same week last year.

Second week of March.	1914.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh	\$ 236,448	\$ 212,130	\$ 24,318	\$
Canadian Northern	330,500	354,000	23,500	
Canadian Pacific	2,168,000	2,541,000	373,000	
Chesapeake & Ohio	681,861	728,036	46,175	
Chicago Great Western	302,312	279,277	23,035	
Chicago Ind & Louisville	135,934	133,728	2,206	
Colorado & Southern	228,555	285,859	57,304	
Denver & Rio Grande	397,000	393,900	3,100	
Western Pacific	89,800	115,400	25,600	
Detroit & Mackinac	26,506	27,201	695	
Grand Trunk of Canada	1,016,088	1,007,923	8,165	
Grand Trunk Western				
Detroit Gr Hav & Milwau.				
Canada Atlantic				
International & Great Northern	145,000	178,000	33,000	
Minneapolis & St. Louis	206,922	198,825	8,097	
Iowa Central				
Minneapolis St Paul & S M.	586,889	558,327	28,562	
Missouri Kansas & Texas	547,037	556,753	9,716	
Missouri Pacific	1,071,000	1,075,000	4,000	
St. Louis Southwestern	256,000	254,000	2,000	
Southern Railway	1,314,473	1,358,449	43,976	
Texas & Pacific	336,464	329,131	7,333	
Toledo St. Louis & Western	87,690	98,446	10,756	
Total (24 roads)	10,164,479	10,685,385	520,906	
Net decrease (4.87%)			106,816	627,722
Mexican roads (not incl. in total)				520,906
Inter-oceanic of Mexico	206,958	177,774	29,184	
National Railways of Mexico	818,303	995,364	177,061	

For the first week of March our final statement covers 39 roads and shows 7.92% decrease in the aggregate under the same week last year.

First Week of March.	1914.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previously reported (28 roads)	\$ 9,452,798	\$ 10,361,470	\$ 84,420	\$ 993,092
Alabama Great Southern	90,516	92,536	2,020	
Ann Arbor	42,575	42,956	381	
Chicago & Alton	244,120	254,174	10,054	
Clinch New Or & Texas Pacific	201,664	204,417	2,753	
Denver & Salt Lake	11,536	7,415	4,121	
Georgia Southern & Florida	46,074	55,358	9,284	
Louisville & Nashville	1,147,485	1,217,635	70,150	
Mobile & Ohio	226,921	238,731	11,810	
Nevada-California-Oregon	5,599	4,701	898	
Seaboard Air Line	570,073	595,424	25,351	
Tennessee Alabama & Georgia	1,231	2,779	1,548	
Total (39 roads)	12,041,222	13,077,596	89,439	1,258,313
Net decrease (7.92%)				1,038,374

**Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.**—In our "Railway Earnings" Section or Supplement, which accompanies to-day's issue of the "Chronicle", we give the January figures of earnings of all steam railroads which make it a practice to issue monthly returns or are required to do so by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The reader is referred to that Supplement for full details regarding the January results for all the separate companies.

In the following we give all statements that have come in the present week covering a later or a different period from that to which the issue of the "Railway Earnings" Section is devoted. We also add the returns of the industrial companies received this week.

Roads.	Gross Earnings— Current Year.	Previous Year.	Net Earnings— Current Year.	Previous Year.
Brazill Railway—Dec	\$269,533	\$254,662	\$100,400	\$108,382
Jan 1 to Dec 31	\$2,861,133	\$2,611,538	\$1,051,000	\$1,114,759
Wheeling & Lake Erie—Feb	501,673	538,281	140,973	111,431
July 1 to Feb 28	5,511,197	5,481,344	1,725,396	1,803,438

## INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Companies.	Gross Earnings— Current Year.	Previous Year.	Net Earnings— Current Year.	Previous Year.
Cities Service Co.—Feb	\$91,259	\$150,509	\$32,228	\$144,953
Jan 1 to Feb 28	806,018	320,498	793,401	309,223
Cleve Elect III Co.—Feb	412,904	354,837	211,046	181,574
Jan 1 to Feb 28	822,373	716,813	420,956	367,785
Dayton Power & Light—Feb	84,055	70,517	37,688	35,540
Detroit Edison—Feb	553,335	467,417	245,720	216,933
Jan 1 to Feb 28	1,156,661	967,990	527,189	455,664
Northern States Power (Subsidiary Co.)—Feb	386,699	367,877	209,089	189,846
Pacific Light & Pow.—Dec	238,530	238,884	113,746	106,797
Jan 1 to Dec 31	2,852,060	2,546,891	1,273,988	1,099,648

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.

a Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

## Interest Charges and Surplus.

## INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Companies.	Int., Rentals, &c.— Current Year.	Previous Year.	Bal. of Net Earnings— Current Year.	Previous Year.
Cities Service Co.—Feb	\$9,167	\$15,059	\$35,061	\$144,953
Jan 1 to Feb 28	58,333	9,994	735,067	299,229
Cleveland Elect III—Feb	637,243	637,013	173,803	144,560
Jan 1 to Feb 28	672,847	673,367	348,109	294,417
Dayton Power & Light—Feb	25,160	22,659	12,528	12,881
Detroit Edison—Feb	69,999	64,008	175,721	152,925
Jan 1 to Feb 28	135,029	127,491	392,160	328,173
Pacific Light & Power—Dec	73,232	38,465	40,514	68,331
Jan 1 to Dec 31	512,786	480,512	761,202	619,137

a Includes preferred stock dividend and amortization of bond discount.

z After allowing for other income received.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES.

	November 1913.	1912.	July 1 to Nov. 31— 1913.	1912.
Canadian Express Co.— Gross receipts from operation	\$21,547	\$296,107	\$1,543,584	\$1,500,900
Express privileges—Dr.	123,573	128,139	735,498	696,808
Total operating revenues	137,673	167,967	838,086	804,091
Total operating expenses	143,257	135,479	733,992	668,720
Net operating revenue	—5,584	32,488	104,093	135,361
One-twelfth of annual taxes	2,850	2,750	14,150	13,750
Operating income	—8,434	29,738	89,943	121,611
Western Express Co.— Gross receipts from operation	\$107,853	\$119,070	\$565,979	\$619,618
Express privileges—Dr.	61,107	63,689	308,867	320,247
Total operating revenues	46,746	55,381	257,111	299,371
Total operating expense	50,417	48,382	267,263	285,236
Net operating revenue	—3,671	6,999	—151	58,134
One-twelfth of annual taxes	789	762	3,922	4,050
Operating income	—4,460	6,236	—4,074	54,083
Northern Express Co.— Gross receipts from operation	\$253,284	\$301,862	\$1,737,692	\$1,828,528
Express privileges—Dr.	136,385	162,014	925,436	981,148
Total operating revenues	116,898	139,848	812,255	847,379
Total operating expenses	93,385	99,305	573,687	580,216
Net operating revenue	23,512	40,542	238,568	267,163
One-twelfth of annual taxes	4,500	4,500	27,000	27,000
Operating income	19,012	36,042	211,568	240,163

## ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

Name of Road.	Week or Month.	Latest Gross Earnings.		Jan. 1 to latest date.	
		Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
American Ry Co. . . . .	February	382,145	368,187	\$11,995	\$73,278
Atlantic Shore Ry . . .	January	21,097	22,292	21,997	22,292
aUr Elgin & Chic Ry . .	January	145,484	140,578	145,484	140,578
Bangor Ry & Electric . .	January	63,687	68,793	63,687	68,793
Baton Rouge Elec Co . .	January	15,020	13,427	15,020	13,427
Belt L Ry Corp (NYC) . .	January	64,786	70,582	64,786	70,582
Berkshire Street Ry . . .	January	75,568	72,504	75,568	72,504
Brazillian Trac L & P . .	January	2017,530	1912,955	2,017,530	1,912,955
Brook & Plym St Ry . . .	January	7,333	7,873	7,333	7,873
Bklyn Rap Tran Syst . . .	November	1993,648	1976,552	22,809,495	22,347,760
Cape Breton Elec Co . . .	January	29,798	31,835	29,798	31,835
Chattanooga Ry & L . . .	January	90,233	95,633	90,233	95,633
Cleveland Ry & L . . . .	January	28,814	28,095	28,814	28,095
Cleveland Ry & L . . . .	January	94,052	91,543	94,052	91,543
Columbus (Ga) El Co . . .	January	55,985	50,523	55,985	50,523
Com th Pow Ry & L . . . .	January	4281,072	163,306	4281,072	163,306
Coney Isl'd & Bklyn . . .	November	110,488	109,772	1,552,745	1,478,010
Connecticut Co . . . . .	January	591,824	591,459	591,824	591,459
Consum Pow (Mich) . . .	January	318,067	298,549	318,067	298,549
Cumh Co (Mo) P & L . . .	January	184,599	172,587	184,599	172,587
Dallas Electric Co . . . .	January	201,071	170,815	201,071	170,815
Detroit United Lines . . .	1st wk Mar	197,095	209,771	1,931,617	2,040,128
D D E B & Bat (rec) . . . .	January	46,839	48,477	46,839	48,477
Duluth-Superior Trac . . .	January	102,881	93,356	102,881	93,356
East St Louis & Sub . . . .	December	238,628	228,599	2,694,219	2,452,451
El Paso Electric Cos . . .	January	92,713	80,922	92,713	80,922
Federal Light & Trac . . .	December			2,329,164	2,189,953
42d St M & St N Ave . . .	January	166,457	153,831	166,457	153,831
Galv-Houston El Co . . . .	January	197,276	169,615	197,276	169,615
Grand Rapids Ry Co . . .	January	102,585	104,563	102,585	104,563
Harrisburg Railways . . .	February	72,400	69,188	---	---
Havana El Ry, L & P . . .	Wk Mar 15	53,232	53,670	586,935	577,792
Honolulu Rapid Tran & L and Co . . . . .	November	50,425	48,420	562,978	512,387
Houghton Co Tr Co . . . .	January	22,137	24,379	22,137	24,379
Hudson & Manhattan . . .	January	6487,055	6474,900	6487,055	6474,900
Illinois Traction . . . . .	January	717,079	667,833	717,079	667,833
Interboro Rap Tran . . . .	February	2768,498	2600,261	5,702,368	5,503,605
Jacksonville Trac Co . . .	January	62,645	49,823	62,645	49,823
Lake Shore Elec Ry . . . .	January	105,488	109,981	105,488	109,981
Lehigh Valley Transit . . .	January	127,591	125,269	127,591	125,269
Lewis Ave & Waterv . . . .	January	45,299	44,952	45,299	44,952
Long Island Electric . . . .	November	16,645	15,462	228,407	205,489
Louisville Railway . . . .	January	258,613	260,390	258,613	260,390
Milw El Ry & L Co . . . . .	January	528,655	521,210	528,655	521,210
Milw L. R. & Tr Co . . . . .	January	119,340	95,449	119,340	95,449
Monongahela Val Tr Co . .	January	78,506	68,635	78,506	68,635
Nashville Ry & Light . . .	December	197,993	189,098	2,207,245	2,074,990
N Y City Interboro . . . .	January	53,178	46,915	53,178	46,915
N Y & Long Island . . . . .	November	31,718	29,657	381,427	363,180
N Y & North Shore . . . . .	December	12,755	11,771	164,282	154,228
N Y & Queens Co . . . . .	November	106,223	104,506	1,276,604	1,226,711
New York Railways . . . .	January	1165,858	1160,813	1,165,858	1,160,813
N Y Westches & Bos . . . .	January	29,308	22,869	29,308	22,869
N Y & Stamford Ry . . . . .	January	22,588	23,422	22,588	23,422
Norham Easton & W . . . .	December	15,210	14,520	188,879	183,366
Nor Ohio Trac & L . . . . .	January	270,960	237,465	270,960	237,465
North Texas Elec Co . . . .	January	173,093	157,047	173,093	157,047
North Pennsylv Ry . . . .	January	25,166	25,730	25,166	25,730
Ocean Electric (L I) . . . .	November	5,644	4,846	148,550	136,594
Paduach Tr & L Co . . . . .	January	25,670	26,666	25,670	26,666
Pensacola Electric Co . . .	January	23,701	26,317	23,701	26,317
Phila Rap Trans Co . . . .	February	1779,099	1775,158	3,785,532	3,777,225
Port (Ore) Ry L & P Co . . .	January	582,610	553,598	582,610	553,598
Portland (Me) RR . . . . .	December	79,867	76,693	1,036,316	981,052
Puget Sound Tr L & P . . .	January	754,035	701,640	754,035	701,640
Republic Ry & Light . . . .	February	234,571	228,419	492,949	472,753
Rehoboth Island Co . . . .	January	404,062	403,074	404,062	403,074
St Joseph (Mo) Ry L & P . .	January				
Heat & Power Co . . . . .	December	117,830	110,874	1,252,904	1,179,839
Santiago El Tr & Tr . . . . .	February	36,184	37,051	73,685	76,419
Savannah Electric Co . . .	January	72,461	67,792	72,461	67,792
Second Avenue (rec) . . . .	November	79,862	81,776	963,292	906,287
Southern Boulevard . . . .	January	17,228	14,081	17,228	14,081
Tampa Electric Co . . . . .	January	80,158	68,157	80,158	68,157
Third Avenue . . . . .	January	344,706	326,444	344,706	326,444
Toronto Street Ry . . . . .	February	461,274	431,389	965,117	906,841
Twin City Rap Tran . . . . .	1st wk Mar	168,788	155,076	1,587,352	1,475,415
Underground Elec Ry of London	Wk Mar 7	214,650	214,160	214,650	214,160
London Elec Ry . . . . .	Wk Mar 7	213,054	212,892	213,054	212,892
Metropolitan Dist . . . . .	Wk Mar 7	256,733	256,106	2,544,377	2,539,549
London Gen Bus . . . . .	Wk Mar 7	209,083	201,749	209,083	201,749
Union Ry Co of NYC . . . .	January	1010,289	997,495	1,010,289	997,495
United Ry of St Louis . . . .	January	441,823	410,302	441,823	410,302
Wash Balto & Annap . . . .	February	53,073	48,683	110,766	100,565
Westchester Electric . . . .	January	42,573	40,805	42,573	40,805
Westchester & RR . . . . .	January	17,513	17,454	17,513	17,454
Western Ry & Light . . . .	January	229,774	211,501	229,774	211,501
Wisconsin Gas & Elec . . . .	January	36,161	33,158	74,361	63,158
Yonkers Railroad . . . . .	January	55,566	28,486	55,566	28,486
York Railway . . . . .	January	68,328	59,282	68,328	59,282
Youngstown & Ohio . . . .	January	20,266	18,142	20,266	18,142
Youngstown & South . . . .	December	14,037	12,912		



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

Roads.	Gross Earnings		Net Earnings	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Consumers' Pow (Mich) a Jan	318,067	298,549	177,354	184,635
Grand Rapids Ry a Jan	102,585	104,563	37,442	44,632
Harrisburg Rys. Feb	72,400	69,188	8,556	9,065
Interborough R T a Feb	2,768,498	2,600,261	1,554,621	1,383,375
Lehigh Valley Transit b Jan	127,591	125,209	58,158	55,182
New York Rys. a Jan	1,165,858	1,160,813	320,830	334,459
Philadelphia Rap Trans. Feb	1,779,009	1,775,158	682,118	670,617
Portland (Ore) Ry L & P a Jan	582,610	553,598	305,324	283,389
Puget Sd Tr Lt & Pow a Jan	754,035	701,640	319,400	263,726
Republic Railway & Light (Sub Cos) a Feb	234,971	228,413	95,486	90,087
United Lt & Rys (Sub Cos) Feb 1 to Jan 31	6,099,722	5,377,342	2,387,972	2,221,614
Virginia Ry & Power b Jan	441,823	410,302	229,016	197,249
Wash Balto & Annap b Feb	53,076	48,683	17,361	15,872
Western Rys & Light Dec	232,447	210,730	100,725	88,811
Jan 1 to Dec 31	2,541,684	2,267,260	956,148	845,431
January	229,741	211,301	88,468	72,171

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.
Consumers' Pow (Mich) Jan	71,865	61,653	105,488	102,982
Grand Rapids Ry. Jan	13,615	14,736	23,827	29,896
Interborough Rap Tran Feb	899,144	905,350	269,459	258,546
Lehigh Valley Transit Jan	55,806	45,216	23,424	10,622
New York Railways Jan	277,286	278,991	273,924	289,058
Philadelphia Rap Tran Feb	802,232	767,505	261,113	269,888
Portland (Ore) Ry L & P Jan	173,282	153,021	132,042	130,368
Puget Sd Tr Lt & Pow Jan	152,617	146,014	166,783	117,712
Republic Railway & Light (Sub Cos) Feb	44,762	45,876	50,724	44,211
United Lt & Rys (Sub Cos) Feb 1 to Jan 31	1,219,232	1,123,711	1,168,740	1,097,903
Virginia Ry & Power Jan	135,410	124,857	210,198	278,943
Wash Balto & Annapolis Feb	23,825	22,654	24,147	26,157
Western Ry & Light Dec	55,449	44,839	25,210	21,990
Jan 1 to Dec 31	629,561	536,399	236,904	236,602
January	60,077	50,270	24,505	24,188

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 does not include reports in the issue of the "Chronicle" in which it is published. The latest index will be found in the issue of Feb. 28. The next will appear in that of March 28.

#### West Jersey & Seashore RR.

(Eighteenth Annual Report—Year ending Dec. 31 1913.)

Pres. Samuel Rea March 13 wrote in substance:

**Results.**—The total rail operating revenues increased only \$10,531. Passenger revenue increased \$102,152, but the merchandise freight revenue alone decreased \$102,246, while coal and coke traffic increased \$13,535.

The total rail operating expenses increased \$115,115 more than in 1912, while maintenance of equipment expenses increased \$51,942 and transportation expenses exceeded those of 1912 by \$111,359, principally because of increased wages, largely resulting from awards under Federal legislation, the extra full-crew law, increased consumption of fuel due to the greater use of steel cars, and the extension of the block-signal system.

Other income decreased \$57,043, due principally to heavier replacement and depreciation charges for equipment of the Atlantic City & Longport Electric Line, which is leased to the Atlantic City & Shore RR. Co.

The net income was \$473,394, a decrease of \$414,485, against which was charged the appropriations to sinking and other reserve funds, amounting to \$81,231, and the balance of \$392,163 was transferred to the credit of profit and loss account. The company paid a 5% dividend, aggregating \$482,080, which was charged against the last-named account.

**Expenditures for Road and Equipment.**—These aggregated \$464,138, viz.: Charged to capital account, \$163,638; charged to reserve for additions and betterments appropriated out of income of previous years, \$300,300.

The City of Camden is insisting that the elimination of grade crossings by the elevation of your tracks on the Atlantic City and Cape May divisions through the city be resumed. This work was undertaken several years ago, pursuant to agreement with the city, but was deferred owing to the decreased profits of your company and the difficulty of obtaining new capital.

**Lease.**—The lease of your property and franchises to the Pennsylvania RR. Co. for a period of 999 years, upon the basis of a guaranteed rental of 6% on the common stock, was duly authorized by both companies, but the P. U. Commission of New Jersey declined to approve the lease. The Supreme Court has declined to set aside the action of the Commission, and consideration is now being given as to the advisability of carrying the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals (V. 98, p. 691).

#### OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Miles operated.....	356	356	356	353
Passenger earnings.....	\$4,199,901	\$4,097,749	\$4,019,180	\$3,868,779
Freight.....	1,814,635	1,903,346	1,838,698	1,798,906
Miscellaneous.....	391,251	394,161	389,889	373,988
Total.....	\$6,405,787	\$6,395,256	\$6,247,667	\$5,981,673
Maint. of way & struc.....	\$1,043,324	\$928,209	\$960,315	\$1,045,667
Maint. of equipment.....	1,024,181	969,239	927,015	731,514
Traffic.....	199,579	171,205	152,225	179,696
Transportation.....	2,746,119	2,634,760	2,629,203	2,452,436
General.....	167,092	157,733	124,334	121,403
Total.....	\$5,180,295	\$4,861,145	\$4,793,092	\$4,530,716
Net operating revenue.....	1,225,492	1,534,110	1,454,575	1,450,957
Outside oper.—net def.....	43,621	42,720	42,800	65,975
Net earnings.....	\$1,181,871	\$1,491,390	\$1,411,775	\$1,384,982

#### INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Net earnings.....	\$1,181,871	\$1,491,390	\$1,411,775
Taxes.....	318,965	296,625	359,788
Operating income.....	\$862,906	\$1,194,765	\$1,050,987
Add—Lease of road.....	\$104,360	\$154,777	\$176,303
Joint facilities, rents, &c.....	92,802	99,429	100,944
Gross income.....	\$1,060,068	\$1,448,971	\$1,328,234
Hire of equipment balance.....	\$43,099	\$43,521	\$50,846
Lease of ferries.....	14,996	9,108	12,954
Joint facility, &c., rents.....	197,008	180,736	169,303
Miscellaneous tax accruals.....	8,166	3,367	3,347
Bond interest.....	251,827	255,473	265,175
Dividends—Guaranteed stock (6%).....	6,240	6,240	6,240
Other interest.....	65,248	62,640	59,031
Miscellaneous.....	46	46	46
Common dividends (5%).....	482,080	482,080	482,080
Additions and betterments.....	26,707	26,707	26,707
Appropriated to sinking, &c., funds.....	81,231	78,792	66,537
Total deductions.....	\$1,149,985	\$1,148,670	\$1,115,619
Balance, surplus or deficit.....	def. \$89,917	sur. \$300,300	sur. \$221,615

#### GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Assets	1913.	1912.	Liabilities	1913.	1912.
Road & equip't a20,090,218	19,741,796	19,741,796	Stock (see "Ry. & Ind." Section).....	9,747,305	9,747,305
Stk. of prop., &c., cos., unpledged.....	164,685	164,665	Funded debt.....	7,857,000	7,942,000
Marketable secur.....	1,120	1,120	Equip. trusts.....	12,075	16,100
Misc. investments.....	193,640	192,898	Real est. mtgs.....	46,300	46,300
Cash.....	238,933	695,174	Traffic, &c., bals.....	528,118	600,468
Agents & cond'rs.....	163,046	143,210	Vouchers & wages.....	247,388	264,363
Materials & suppl's.....	274,004	181,694	Miscellaneous.....	139,633	131,448
Traffic, &c., bals.....	2,364	292,616	Accr. int. divs., &c.....	175,553	176,779
Miscellaneous.....	166,306	196,948	Accrued taxes.....	315,472	321,850
Temporary adv' to prop., &c., cos.....	299,265	299,265	Provided fund.....	245,507	229,721
Cash & securities in prov. loans.....	248,507	229,721	Def. credit items.....	604	1,036
Oth. def. deb. items.....	25,145	12,272	Appropri'd surp. b1,731,613	1,650,382	1,650,382
Total.....	21,867,213	22,050,259	Profit and loss.....	819,640	922,507

a After deducting reserve for accrued depreciation of road, \$315,287, and of equipment, \$154,961. b Includes additions to property since June 30 1907 through income, \$1,199,007; invested in sinking and redemption funds, \$520,531, and car trust principal charged out in advance, \$12,075.—V. 98, p. 691.

#### Chicago City Railway Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Jan. 31 1914.)

Pres. L. A. Busby, Chicago, March 16, wrote in substance:

The property has produced a net income of \$1,928,076, from which four quarterly dividends were paid, aggregating a total of 10%, and leaving \$128,076 of surplus for the year. Sufficient reserves having been set aside under the provisions of the 1907 ordinance to provide for maintenance and renewals, it was decided to distribute from earnings an extra dividend of 1% upon the capital stock. Total surplus account Jan. 31 1914, \$40,334.

During the year the company built 14.24 miles of single track; total mileage of single track now owned, 306.31 miles.

Unified operation of the surface street railways of the city of Chicago became effective Feb. 1 1914, pursuant to the Unification Ordinance and operating agreement approved by the stockholders Dec. 22 1913 (V. 98, p. 303; V. 97, p. 1897, 1893).

#### INCOME ACCOUNT YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Passenger receipts, incl. Southern Street Ry.....	11,289,037	10,838,714	10,321,770	9,762,275
Other receipts.....	446,406	405,267	389,707	343,169
Total receipts.....	11,735,443	11,243,981	10,711,477	10,105,444
Oper. exp., taxes, renewals and int. on capital invest't and Southern St. Ry. net earnings.....	9,931,721	9,485,823	9,057,223	8,596,509
Net earnings.....	1,803,722	1,758,158	1,654,254	1,508,935
City's proportion, 55% as per ordinance.....	992,047	966,987	909,840	829,914
Company's proportion, 45% as per ordinance.....	811,675	791,171	744,414	679,021
Int. on capital, as certified by Board of Supervising Engineers.....	2,305,151	2,217,266	2,088,089	1,994,939
Income from oper'n.....	3,116,826	3,008,437	2,832,503	2,673,960
Other income.....	220,799	260,172	295,259	439,180
Net income.....	3,337,625	3,268,609	3,127,762	3,113,140
Interest on bonds.....	1,409,549	1,286,102	1,181,723	1,127,708
Dividends (10%).....	w1,800,000	x1,800,000	y1,800,000	z1,800,000
Balance, surplus.....	128,076	182,507	146,040	185,432

\*Includes contingent reserve fund of \$60,000 to apply on account of increase in wages and barmen from Aug. 1 1912 to Feb. 1 1913.

w Also extra dividend of 14% paid Dec. 1913.

x Also extra dividend of 14% paid Dec. 30 1912.

y Also extra dividend of 14% paid Dec. 1911.

z Also extra divs. of 4% and 2%, paid Mar. and Dec. 1910, respectively.

#### BALANCE SHEET JANUARY 31.

Assets	1914.	1913.	Liabilities	1914.	1913.
Pur. price of prop. in terms of ord. 47,480,140	45,467,704	44,832	1st M. 5% gold bds28,950,000	27,200,000	27,200,000
Accounts receiv.....	93,059	44,832	Accts. payable, &c.....	1,346,754	1,019,617
Real estate & treas. securities.....	14,962	19,974	Surp. assets, represented by equity of \$18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Cash on hand.....	748,323	699,222	capital stock.....	18,940,335	18,012,115
Total.....	48,337,039	46,231,732	Total.....	48,337,039	46,231,732

—V. 98, p. 386.

#### Union Traction Co. of Indiana.

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

Pres. Arthur W. Brady says in substance:

**Results.**—The net income (after fixed charges) was \$74,694, being a decrease of \$51,898. This loss is chiefly accounted for by the disastrous flood of March and April 1913, which very seriously interfered with the operation of the property, particularly the Interurban lines, and added greatly to the expenses of the year, and to the effect of the street railway strike at Indianapolis early in November and the teamsters' strike at Indianapolis in early December. The losses in earnings and increases in expenses due to these causes, and reflected in the income account for 1913, are conservatively estimated as exceeding \$100,000.

**Maintenance.**—The operating expenses include \$291,493 expended upon maintenance of way and structures, and \$165,064 expended upon maintenance of equipment, which, together with \$20,700 charged as the 1913 portion of the flood expense, make an aggregate sum expended on maintenance of \$477,258, equaling 19.32% of the gross earnings for the period. This is equivalent to about \$1,256 per mile of railroad operated, excluding trackage rights at Indianapolis, Logansport and Wabash.

**Additions, &c.**—The amount charged for additions and betterments during the year is \$344,912, apportioned as follows: Road, bridges, build-

ings, &c., \$155,912; car equipment, \$183,811; general and miscellaneous, \$5,189; total, \$344,912. In addition \$37,209 was advanced to the Traction Light & Power Co. for light and power equipment, (see below.) There was also expended \$41,879 on account of sinking funds, thereby reducing the bonded debt of the company and its underlying companies.

**Steel Cars.**—Included in the foregoing additions and betterments is \$159,342 for 10 all-steel interurban combination passenger, smoking and baggage cars, 61 ft. 1 in. in length, completely equipped; also 6 pay-within type double-truck city passenger cars of semi-steel construction, 32 ft. 2 in. in length. These cars were acquired under a car trust agreement dated Sept. 1, 1913, under which \$127,000 out of a total of \$159,342 is payable in semi-annual rental installments of \$6,000 and \$7,000 each, running from 1914 to 1923. The all-steel cars are the first in interurban service in Indiana.

**Block Signals.**—Additional automatic block signals covering 32.41 miles of our lines were installed during the year at a cost, included in the additions and betterments above stated, of \$48,193. The 50 miles of interurban lines from Anderson to Indianapolis, Noblesville to Tipton, and Marion to Gas City, are therefore completely equipped with modern block signals.

**Flood of 1913.**—The total charges on the books on account of expenditures during 1913 to restore and better conditions due to the flood are \$88,001, of which \$70,918 is chargeable against maintenance and \$17,083 is included in the additions and betterments above stated. The company's directors have ordered that the total amount of flood damage chargeable to maintenance be charged against operating expenses in four annual installments, of which the charge of \$20,700 above referred to is the first. In restoring the property, the endeavor has been to improve conditions so as to prevent a recurrence of like injury from like cause. At Peru, in place of the two through-plate girders, a 150-foot steel through truss-span was erected.

**New Entrance into Indianapolis.**—Part of the entrance into Indianapolis of the Anderson line was destroyed by the flood and the city objected to the rebuilding of this line in its old location because of interference with the boulevard and park system. After considerable negotiation, a contract was entered into with the city for a new route over Martindale Ave. and other streets to Massachusetts Ave., with the right to a second route extending directly west from Millersville Pike to a point near the State Fairground. This latter route is to be completed within 18 months and cannot be used for Port Benjamin Harrison cars or express cars. The Martindale Ave. route involves the building of almost a mile of new track.

**Traction Light & Power Co.**—This company continued to extend its operations and took over the contract for furnishing current at Pendleton, Middletown and Summitville, so that now all light and power business is handled by the one company. At the close of 1913 the Traction Light & Power Co. was furnishing light and power directly in Atlanta, Brunker Hill, Carmel, Daleville, Fortville, Kennard, LaFontaine, Lawrence, Hunter's McCormickville, Oaklawn, Parker, Selma, Sharpsville, Walton, Yorktown and Shirley, while in Pendleton, Middletown and Summitville the current is sold to the municipality or local company. The company's operations are profitable, and should be extended.

During the year the Traction Light & Power Co. authorized an issue of \$100,000 of 6% 15-year 1st M. bonds. All of the \$68,000 outstanding bonds and \$49,500 of the capital stock were issued to the Union Traction Co. of Indiana in payment of advances made. These securities are held in the treasury of Union Traction Co. of Indiana.

**Muncie-New Castle Line.**—The extension of the Indianapolis New Castle & Eastern Traction Co. from New Castle to Muncie was opened for operation Aug. 31. The line is an excellent example of modern interurban construction, with curves few and easy, gradients slight, no railroad crossings at grade outside of the corporate limits of Muncie, and all bridges but one cars of concrete. The earnings of the line to Dec. 31 were satisfactory. The cost of this line, \$681,210, was derived from the sale of \$400,000 of that company's bonds and from other sources. A readjustment of relations between the two companies is under consideration.

**Employees.**—The relations with our employees during the year have been satisfactory, notwithstanding three attempts made by outside agitators to call strikes. The company, however, suffered considerably from the conditions prevailing at the time of the street railway strike at Indianapolis in November and the teamsters' strike in December. During the street railway strike it was deemed unwise to operate cars into Indianapolis. In spite of the losses from the street railway strike, the company made a substantial advance in wages.

**Finances.**—Because of the serious losses caused by the extraordinary conditions of the year and the capital expenditures incurred, the company was compelled in December to borrow \$150,000. This obligation must be provided for during the present year. We shall also have to make additions and betterments in a substantial amount during 1914 and in subsequent years. In 1915 the Marion City Ry. Co. bonds (\$333,000) will mature, and in 1919 the (\$473,000) Union Traction Co. of Indiana bonds will fall due. It would appear timely to consider the authorization of a General and Refunding Mortgage which will provide for taking up the Union Traction Co. of Indiana and Indianapolis Northern Traction Co. and other underlying bonds, and also provide for additional bonds to be used, under proper restrictions, for additions, betterments and other corporate purposes, approved by the Public Service Commission. I therefore recommend that the directors give these matters careful attention, and report a plan of financing at an adjourned meeting.

#### GROSS AND NET EARNINGS FOR FOUR YEARS.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross earnings.....	\$2,466,832	\$2,308,649	\$2,295,798	\$2,364,628
Operating expenses.....	1,482,717	1,335,841	1,253,593	1,239,314
Net earnings.....	\$984,115	\$972,808	\$1,042,205	\$1,125,314

#### INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31.

	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Passenger earnings.....	2,080,109	1,944,481		
Freight.....	196,862	187,337		
Express, mail, &c.....	132,897	114,270		
Other than transportation.....	56,964	62,561		
Total oper. rev.....	2,466,832	2,308,649		
Way and structures.....	291,493	289,941		
Equipment.....	165,094	184,404		
Conducting transp'n.....	674,323	598,531		
Miscellaneous.....	351,837	282,065		
Total oper. exp.....	1,482,717	1,335,841		
Net operating rev.....			984,115	972,808
Taxes.....			102,360	88,613
Net (after taxes).....			881,755	884,195
Other income.....			51,797	8,108
Gross income.....			933,552	892,303
Bd. int., disc. & rent.....			858,858	765,711
Net income.....			74,694	126,592
* Dividends paid.....			50,000	37,590
Balance, surplus.....			24,694	89,092

\* Dividends, \$50,000 as above in 1913, consist of 5% on the Union Traction Co. of Indiana (consolidated company) first pref. stock; in 1912 (\$37,500) includes the dividend on Union Traction Co. of Indiana (old co.) pref. stock and that paid Oct. 1 on the first pref. stock of the consol. co.

Note.—No dividends have been paid on 2d pref. stock. Divs. on this stock are cumulative from and after Jan. 10, 1913.

#### BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

	1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
Assets—			Liabilities—		
Road & equipment.....	23,134,218	22,608,882	Common stock.....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Securities owned.....	630,500	450,000	First pref. stock.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cash on hand.....	71,443	19,539	Second pref. stock.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Acc'ts. receivable.....	39,405	39,405	Funded debt.....	13,412,500	13,238,500
Materials & supp.....	168,795	155,110	Collateral notes.....	150,000	150,000
Sinking fund.....	255,856	219,071	Obligations, acct.....		
Suspended expense due to flood.....	59,218		L.N.C. & E. Tr. Co. b.....	490,000	235,000
Miscellaneous.....	79,761	40,890	Audited vouchers.....	205,611	118,274
			Bills payable.....	270,016	34,686
			Bond int., tax, &c.....	141,427	125,806
			Miscellaneous.....	75,733	74,762
			Profit and loss.....	645,504	555,766
Total.....	24,390,791	23,532,784	Total.....	24,390,791	23,532,784

a Securities owned in 1913 include \$209,000 I. N. C. & E. Trac. Co. lease and securities; \$43,000 Broad Ripple Natatorium Co. lease and securities; \$75,000 United Traction Coal Co. capital stock; \$68,000 6% bonds and \$49,500 Traction Lt. & Pow. Co. stock; \$168,000 treasury bonds (U. T. Co. of Ind.), and miscellaneous, \$18,000.

b Obligations on Indianapolis New Castle & Eastern Traction Co. lease and securities include in 1913 \$200,000 account Indianapolis New Castle & Eastern Traction Co. lease and securities (incl. \$350,000 each of that company's com. and pref. stocks) and \$290,000 account Muncie-New Castle construction.—V. 98, p. 810.

#### Duluth-Superior Traction Co. (of Connecticut).

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

Pres. C. G. Goodrich, Jan. 28 1914, wrote in substance:

**Results.**—Total revenue was \$1,283,914, contrasting with \$1,083,259 in 1912, and the net income available for fixed charges and dividends was \$395,113, against \$321,956 in 1912. After deducting fixed charges (\$179,526, against \$158,294 in 1912), the pref. dividend (\$60,000) and the dividend on the common stock (being \$148,750, or 4 1/4% against \$175,000, or 5% in 1912), there remained net income to surplus account \$6,836, against a deficit of \$71,338 in 1912 (due to strike; see V. 96, p. 1224).

**Additions.**—New cars, extensions, etc., aggregated \$63,064.

**Depreciation.**—There was expended for renewals and charged against depreciation reserve, \$33,075. The appropriation to depreciation reserve for the year was \$74,100. Also the sum of \$18,900 was expended to retire \$21,000 gen. M. ss to meet sinking fund requirements.

**Dividends.**—With the regular pref. dividends (4% per ann.), a dividend of 1 1/4% covering the first quarter of the year, and dividends of 1% quarterly, covering the remainder of the year, were also paid on the common.

**Litigation.**—An appeal from an order of the Wisconsin R.R. Commission, requiring the sale of six tickets for 25 cts. in the City of Superior is pending. In the litigation growing out of an attack upon our Duluth franchise, final arguments were submitted in the District Court of St. Louis County, Minn., during the present month. Our attorneys expect a favorable decision.

#### INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Revenue pass. carried.....	25,335,604	21,132,003	22,186,930	21,624,039
Transfers redeemed.....	4,294,066	3,716,619	3,787,791	4,036,815
Revenues.....				
Transportation revenue.....	1,260,061	1,060,937	1,110,246	1,082,815
Other revenue.....	23,833	22,322	25,534	8,767
Total revenue.....	1,283,914	1,083,259	1,135,780	1,091,582
Expenses—				
Way and structures.....	52,628	38,205	46,634	49,994
Equipment.....	65,577	49,368	51,067	52,872
Traffic.....	635	618	799	786
Conducting transp'n.....	463,266	414,886	380,907	366,185
General and miscell.....	166,038	126,610	119,727	134,238
Total expenses.....	748,164	630,187	608,135	604,075
Net earnings.....	535,750	453,072	527,645	487,507
Interest and taxes.....	246,063	219,295	208,161	190,779
Pref. dividends (4%).....	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Common dividends (4 1/4%).....	148,750	(5)175,000	(5)175,000 (4 1/4%)	167,500
Deprec'n appropriation.....	74,101	70,114	68,283	54,579
Balance, sur. or def.....	sur. 6,836	def. 71,338	sur. 25,715	sur. 24,649

#### BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
Assets—			Liabilities—		
Roadway equip. &c.....	9,062,223	8,989,156	Common stock.....	3,500,000	3,500,000
Road fund (invest.).....	273,493	273,493	Preferred stock.....	1,500,000	1,500,000
Cash on hand.....	105,885	33,373	First M. 6% bonds.....	2,500,000	2,500,000
Accounts receivable.....	8,921	13,571	Gen. mtge. bonds.....	812,000	833,000
Material & supplies.....	93,778	110,007	Bills payable.....	261,500	171,500
Interest prepaid.....	1,553	871	Approved vouchers.....	68,824	71,659
Acc'ts to be adjusted.....			Accrued int. & taxes.....	32,300	77,130
Prepaid insurance.....	1,943	1,585	Renewal &c., funds.....	39,326	339,979
Accrued interest.....	2,413	2,412	Miscellaneous.....	12,554	4,218
			Surplus.....	433,478	427,075
Total.....	9,550,992	9,424,569	Total.....	9,550,992	9,424,559

—V. 98, p. 522.

#### Underground Electric Railways of London, Ltd.

(Report for Year ending Dec. 31 1913.)

Chairman Sir Edgar Speyer, Feb. 19, wrote in substance:

**Results.**—The profits are sufficient, under terms of trust deeds, to pay for the year 1913 the full interest, 6% per annum on the first cum. income debenture stock, and also, plus income tax, on the 6% income bonds of 1948.

**Income from Investments.**—This item for year 1913 includes: London Elec. Ry. Co., £114,055; Metrop. District Ry. Co., £37,573; City & South London Ry. Co., £1,715; London Gen. Omnibus Co., Ltd., £207,089; London & Suburban Trac. Co., Ltd., £7,156; Metropolitan Ry. Co., £306; Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., £170,000 (Walthamstow works and Metropolitan Steam Omnibus Co.); rents, interest, &c., £58,605; income tax deducted and recoverable, £33,321; total, £629,817.

**Metropolitan District Ry. Co.**—The works in progress at Charing Cross will shortly be completed, providing convenient means of interchange of traffic at this point with the lines of the London Electric Ry. Co.

**London Electric Ry. Co.**—The extension from Edgware Road to Paddington was opened in Dec. 1913 and the traffic is developing satisfactorily. The construction of the Queen's Park extension is well advanced, and the Charing Cross extension is fast approaching completion.

**Central London Ry. Co.**—The offer made to the ordinary stockholders of this company was accepted by over 85% in interest. The dividend declared by the company on its undivided ordinary and deferred ordinary stocks being at a less rate than 4% per annum, your company became liable under its guaranty for £26,830 9s. 5d. Work has been commenced on the extension from Wood Lane, to connect with the Ealing & Shepherd's Bush Ry. of the Great Western Ry. Co., and automatic signaling has been installed.

**City & South London Ry. Co.**—The past year shows a falling off in the receipts and an increase in the working expenses. In order to remove handicaps, powers have been obtained for enlarging the tunnels and acquiring rolling stock. These works and the through connection at Euston with the London Electric Ry. should, when completed, beneficially affect the earnings. The offer made to the ordinary stockholders by your company was accepted by over 99% in interest.

**London General Omnibus Co., Ltd.**—This company's business continues to expand. The fleet of motor omnibuses was increased and several new garages were constructed.

**Associated Equipment Co., Ltd.**—This company has been appointed the sole manufacturer for the Daimler Co., Ltd., of certain classes of commercial motor chassis, and it will also continue to manufacture chassis and spare parts for the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd.

**New Central Omnibus Co., Ltd.**—In October last we entered into an agreement for the purchase of the assets of this company for (a) £194,000 6% income bonds of 1948 and (b) 48,500 "A" ordinary shares of ls. each, (c) a sum in cash providing for all prior charges and for a dividend at 6% p. a. on the share capital of £96,889 for the 9 mos. ended June 30 1913.

**London & Suburban Traction Co., Ltd.**—The exchange of the shares formerly held by your company in the London United Tramways, Ltd., for shares in this company was duly carried out on terms set out last year (V. 96, p. 801). The results of the latter company for its first year may be considered as satisfactory.

**Parliamentary Bills.**—The London Electric Ry. Co. is seeking authority with reference to the construction of subways, escalators, &c.; also power to raise additional share and loan capital for purposes of Act; and to issue (with sanction of a general meeting of the company) additional capital authorized by former Acts, with preferential dividend not exceeding 5%.

**The Central London Ry. Co.** in its bill asks permission to enlarge the running tunnels in High Holborn, to enter into agreements with other companies with reference to the construction of subways, escalators, offices and buildings; also power to acquire additional lands and raise additional capital.

**Stocks, Shares and Other Property.**—This item of £13,593,696 consists of stocks and shares in associated companies, as well as lands and buildings.

#### Stocks, Shares, &c., Owned, Total Par Value £17,181,109.

	Ord. Stock.	Pref. Stk.	Ord. Stk.	Pref. Stk.	Deb.
London El. Ry. Co.....	£7,900,020	450,460	£1,062,830	£105,747	£220,956
Metrop. Dist. Ry. Co.....	1,715,000	1,560,000	(£90,000 is 1st pref.)		
London United Tram.....	15,000				
London & Suburb. Trac.....	420,731	79,885	323,500	75,101	
London Gen. Omnib.....	1,150,480				
City & So. London Ry.....	1,460,360				
Union Construc. Co.....			440		
Metropolitan Ry. Co.....			20,000		
Assoc. Equipment Co.....			500,000		



Passengers Carried and Pass. Receipts (incl. Omnibuses last 2 years).  
(000 omitted) 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913.  
Pass. No. .... 107,585 146,993 161,979 169,443 182,616 674,087 830,137  
Pass. receipts. \$823 \$1,089 \$1,182 \$1,237 \$1,326 \$4,050 \$4,953

## REVENUE ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDING DEC. 31 1913.

	Year 1913.	Half-Years ending Dec. 31 1912. 1911.	1910.
Income from invest'ts, &c.	\$629,817	\$279,220	\$110,631
Net, power house.			45,918
Total receipts.	\$629,817	\$279,220	\$110,631
General expenses.	\$8,974	\$3,889	\$3,281
Commission, disc't & exp.			870
Int. on bonds & debentures	160,869	79,526	97,764
Guar. Central London Ry.	26,830		
Interest on income bonds.	\$390,970	\$195,485	\$52,333
Rents, &c.			619
Total expenditures.	\$587,643	\$278,000	\$154,867
Balance, surplus.	\$42,174	\$320	\$1,682

a At rate of 6% per annum. b At rate of 2% per annum. c At rate of 1% per annum.

## BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

	1913.	1912.	1911.
<b>Assets—</b>			
Power-house, &c., (V. 92, p. 1637).			\$1,489,084
Stocks, shares and other property.	\$13,593,696	\$13,502,622	10,988,685
Preliminary and other expenses.			104,865
Com. & disc. on 5% prior lien bonds.	474,000	474,000	818,700
Mortgages.	18,800		
Interest and dividends receivable.	285,544		48,586
Com. & disc. on 1st pow.-h. debts.			242,834
Sundry debtors, debit bal. and stores.	321,292	378,079	174,773
Power-house depreciation fund.			30,774
Notes due.			3,091
Pow.-h. spec. maint. fd. held by trus.			95,416
Cash at bankers and on hand.	165,787	220,015	25,106
Debit revenue account.			
Total.	\$14,859,119	\$14,605,490	\$13,991,140
<b>Liabilities—</b>			
Share capital issued.	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$4,888,522
A ordinary shares.	57,524	57,524	
4 1/2% bonds of 1933.	1,806,000	1,730,000	2,818,700
6% income bonds.	6,136,050	6,136,050	4,928,050
6% cumulative debenture stock.	1,273,000	1,273,000	
Power-house debentures.			1,000,000
Sundry creditors, credit balance, &c.	264,548	172,246	128,724
Interest payable on 4 1/2% bonds.	43,152		
Interest payable on debenture stock.	38,190	38,190	
Interest payable on income bonds.	195,485	195,485	49,280
Depr. reserve Chelsea power-house.			174,773
Power-house special maintenance fund.			3,091
Credit revenue account.	45,170	2,996	
Total.	\$14,859,119	\$14,605,490	\$13,991,140

## United States Steel Corporation.

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

The annual report, signed by Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board, will be found at length on subsequent pages of to-day's "Chronicle," together with many important tables of operations, balance sheet, &c.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross sales and earnings.	796,894,299	745,505,515	615,148,840	703,961,424
Mfg. cost & oper. exp.	\$610,383,512	\$609,420,250	\$488,134,474	\$529,215,788
Admin., selling & gen. exp., excl. gen. exp. of transportation cos.	19,587,315	17,760,567	16,554,153	17,155,807
Taxes.	13,225,882	9,840,371	9,622,337	9,161,437
Comm'l discounts and interest & miscell.	3,855,874	3,941,298	3,378,134	3,545,911
Total expenses.	647,052,583	640,962,486	517,689,108	559,078,843
Balance.	149,841,716	104,543,029	97,459,732	144,882,581
Misc. net manufactur- ing, &c., gains.	517,626	2,780,284	364,151	1,931,328
Rentals received.	619,401	564,281	563,500	797,020
Total net income.	150,555,743	107,887,594	98,417,383	147,610,929
Proportion of net profits of properties owned whose gross rev., &c., are not included.	296,802	451,801	369,297	338,232
Int. & divs. on invest's and on deposits, &c.	3,341,812	2,549,986	2,435,642	2,786,589
Total income.	154,194,358	110,889,381	101,222,322	150,735,750
Sub. Company Int. Charges, &c.—				
Int. on bonds and mtgs. subsidiary cos.	9,660,037	5,623,805	7,921,247	7,124,073
Int. on purch. money oblig's & special deposits or loans of sub. cos.	325,235	127,924	116,448	139,381
Tot. under'l'g int. chgs.	9,985,272	5,751,729	8,037,695	7,263,454
Balance.	144,209,086	101,137,652	93,184,627	143,472,296
Prof. earn. by sub. cos.	\$7,027,741	\$7,037,021	\$11,120,839	\$7,412,542
Net earnings.	137,181,345	108,174,673	104,305,466	141,054,754

a The expenditures for ordinary repairs and maintenance were \$41,000,000 (approximate) in 1910, \$38,000,000 (approximate) in 1911 and \$45,000,000 (approximate) in 1912, and \$52,000,000 (approximate) in 1913.

b Rentals received from tenants in coal-mining districts in previous years included in this item are reported in 1913 as a credit to cost of product.

c Profits earned by subsidiary companies are sales made and services rendered account of materials on hand in purchasing companies' inventories. The profits in 1913 have not yet been realized in cash from the standpoint of a combined statement of the U. S. Steel Corp. and sub. cos. (neither had the 1910 profits at the time of the making of the report); in 1912 and 1911 the amounts had been realized in cash.

## INCOME ACCOUNT OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Total net earnings.	137,181,345	108,174,673	104,305,466	141,054,754
Deduct Charges, &c.—				
Deprec. and existing and extror. fund (reg. provision).	23,972,376	22,734,366	18,229,060	22,140,555
Add property & construction, &c.	15,090,000			15,000,000
Constr. at Gary, Ind. pl't				10,000,000
Reserve to cover advanced royalties.				1,000,000
Charged off for adjust.	787,698	17,698	781,780	83,123
Interest on U. S. Steel Corp. bonds.	22,532,681	22,817,471	23,106,923	23,366,761
Sk. fd. U. S. Steel Corp. s. fd. subsidiary cos.	6,721,396	6,430,379	6,140,927	5,881,089
Prof. dividend (7%).	1,950,198	1,934,710	1,610,039	2,176,041
Common dividend (5%).	25,219,677	25,219,677	25,219,677	25,219,677
Total deductions.	121,599,161	104,569,426	99,630,971	130,282,371
Undivided prof. for yr.	15,582,184	3,605,247	4,665,495	10,772,383

## GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES DEC. 31.

	1913.	1912.	1911.
<b>Assets—</b>			
Properties owned & operated by the several companies.	1,465,498,632	1,448,175,255	1,460,303,983
Def. charges to operations.	7,455,381	7,149,673	9,208,582
Cash held by trustees on acct. of bond sink. funds (in 1912, \$86,756,000 par value of red. bonds held by trustees not treated as an asset).	1,365,998	971,321	974,651
Investments outside real estate and other property owned.	3,407,183	3,729,456	2,383,885
Investments for depreciation and exting. funds (at cost).	15,614,792	14,130,620	8,523,603
Inventories.	167,634,791	152,412,254	153,483,589
Accounts receivable.	58,024,386	68,674,389	48,325,473
Bills receivable.	7,866,696	6,895,569	6,100,874
Agents' balances.	1,039,574	903,195	786,759
Sundry stocks and bonds.	2,241,276	1,836,420	2,047,100
Cash.	66,951,010	67,153,564	43,499,128
Contingent fund and miscell.	3,486,604	3,567,943	3,650,907
Total assets.	1,800,586,323	1,775,500,109	1,739,288,534
<b>Liabilities—</b>			
Common stock.	508,302,500	508,302,500	508,302,500
Preferred stock.	360,281,100	360,281,100	360,281,100
Bonds held by public.	627,097,377	643,129,932	620,501,377
Mortgages of subsidiary cos.	269,305	407,240	552,223
Purch. money oblig. of sub. cos.	9,596,504	410,000	600,000
Current accounts & pay-rolls.	27,508,292	31,578,306	22,935,621
Bills payable.	988,481	14,296	41,744
Employees' deposits, &c.		902,810	911,580
Accrued taxes not due.	8,900,502	6,767,095	6,712,858
Accrued int. & unprec'd coupons.	8,521,085	8,489,660	8,372,556
Preferred stock dividend.	6,304,919	6,304,919	6,304,919
Common stock dividend.	6,353,781	6,353,781	6,353,781
Contingent and miscell. funds.	13,456,423	11,570,424	11,437,336
Approp. for add'n & construc.	55,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
Insurance funds.	13,118,083	11,680,249	10,189,341
Pension fund.	2,000,000		1,500,000
Undivided surplus of U. S. Steel Corp. and subsidiary cos.	151,798,126	135,716,245	133,691,195
Stock subd. cos. not owned.	589,542	691,542	596,703
Total liabilities.	1,800,586,323	1,775,500,109	1,739,288,534

For details of balance sheet, see a subsequent page.—V. 98, p. 843, 767.

## American (Bell) Telephone &amp; Telegraph Co.

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

The report of the company, containing extended excerpts from the remarks of President Theodore N. Vail, and the income account and balance sheet, and many tables giving valuable information, will be found on subsequent pages of to-day's "Chronicle." Below are the comparative income accounts of the parent company for four years and comparative balance sheets. In the report on a following page will be found the income account and comparative balance sheets of the entire Bell System in the United States.

## INCOME ACCOUNT OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE &amp; TELEGRAPH COMPANY FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Dividends.	\$26,122,573	\$24,247,430	\$20,844,399	\$19,205,494
Int. and other revenue from associated cos.	13,564,952	12,523,084	10,462,787	10,838,443
Telephone traffic (net).	5,548,089	5,472,813	4,970,232	4,893,513
Real estate, &c.	674,378	474,666	683,812	420,878
Total.	\$45,909,992	\$42,717,993	\$36,970,236	\$35,358,328
Expenses.	5,333,246	4,810,349	3,668,984	3,425,114
Net earnings.	\$40,576,746	\$37,907,644	\$33,301,246	\$31,933,214
Interest.	7,656,655	5,844,699	5,567,980	5,077,321
Balance.	\$32,920,090	\$32,062,945	\$27,733,266	\$26,855,893
Dividends.	27,454,037	26,015,588	22,169,450	20,776,822
Surplus.	\$5,466,053	\$6,047,358	\$5,563,816	\$6,079,071

## BALANCE SHEET OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE &amp; TELEGRAPH CO. DEC. 31.

	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
<b>Assets—</b>				
Stks. assoc. cos.	454,307,264	447,017,318		
Bds. assoc. cos.	581,000	581,000		
Advances to associated cos.	76,096,615	60,623,823		
Telephones.	11,379,678	13,286,162		
Real estate.	507,431	507,359		
Long-distance telephone plant.	49,269,173	48,635,006		
Cash and deposits.	22,190,228	21,809,651		
Accounts receivable.	4,404,689	3,370,945		
Special demand notes.	34,311,230	19,739,825		
Capital stock.	344,016,300	334,805,700		
Cap. stk. install.			675	
Coll. tr. 4s. 1929.	78,000,000	78,000,000		
Conv. 4s. 1936.	4,501,000	17,002,000		
Conv. 4 1/2s. 1933.	67,000,000			
Notes uncoll'd for West. T. & T. 5s. 1932.	10,000,000	10,000,000		
Notes to assoc. &c. cos.	19,300,000	28,682,900		
Notes of assoc. cos. discounted.	15,000,000	20,300,000		
Due W. U. T. Co. 4,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000		
Divs. pay Jan. 15.	6,892,326	6,696,114		
Int. & taxes accr.	3,091,571	2,488,886		
Accounts payable.	932,297	1,066,260		
Unearn'd rev. res.		1,649		
Employ. ben. fd.	2,035,633	2,000,000		
Deprec. reserve.	36,856,188	40,193,109		
Surplus.	63,655,973	59,519,796		
Total.	655,956,308	606,762,089		

\* Indebtedness to Western Union Telephone Co. for New York Telephone Co. stock, payable 1914 to 1915.—V. 98, p. 612, 525.

## California Petroleum Co., New York.

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

The report of Pres. E. L. Doheny is given at length on other pages, together with the balance sheet and the certificate of Price, Waterhouse & Co. These well-known chartered accountants have examined the books of the California Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiary companies and certify that the balance sheet is correctly prepared therefrom. The gross earnings for the year 1913 were \$2,885,188 and the net earnings \$2,176,430. During the year 26 new producing wells were brought in at a total cost of \$383,838, all of which was charged to profit and loss.

## Sales (barrels) and Revenue Therefrom in Calendar Years 1913 and 1912.

	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
<b>Sales (bbls.).</b>			<b>Revenue.</b>	
Crude petroleum.	4,863,118	\$2,298,822	5,082,886	\$2,472,569
Tops.	344,867	456,924	17,915	35,925
Total.	5,207,985	\$2,755,746	5,100,801	\$2,508,494

The total gross production for the year 1913 was 5,463,600 bbls. as compared with 5,700,015 bbls. for the year 1912. There have been produced from the properties to Dec. 31 1913 about 23,096,000 bbls. gross oil.—V. 98, p. 841.

## National Fireproofing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

Pres. W. D. Henry, Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, wrote in substance:

**Dividend Record.**—In June 1914 your company will have completed the 25th year of its corporate existence. Dividends have been paid from 1891 to date except for 9 months in 1906, 6 months in 1908 and the year 1909.

**Results.**—The earnings were \$711,562, an increase of \$60,134. After deducting dividends, \$316,020, and the usual amount, \$100,000, for depreciation, the surplus was \$1,277,059.

During the year \$306,206 was spent in fully maintaining the plants and equipment and this amount was charged against the cost of operation.

**Bonds.**—Of the 20-year 1st M. serial bonds, there were retired \$125,000.

**Net Current Assets.**—Current assets Dec. 31 exceeded current liabilities by \$3,449,983.

**Improvements, &c.**—These to an aggregate of \$132,019 were charged to cost of property and equipment.

**Oil Property.**—The company owns at Haydenville, Hocking Co., Ohio, a tract of 3,000 acres, in the vicinity of extensive oil and gas developments. Our test well found oil at a depth of over 3,000 ft. and is now producing about 10 bbls. per day. A further appropriation was authorized to cover the cost of four additional wells; No. 2 proved dry and No. 3 did not justify pumping, so both were abandoned and the cost charged off. We are now waiting before commencing work on wells Nos. 4 and 5 in order to profit by the experience of our neighbors in their efforts to locate the oil or gas.

**General Business.**—The volume of business transacted during the year was fairly satisfactory. Our educational advertising campaign has fully demonstrated its value by the steady increase from year to year in the number of orders booked, applying particularly to residences and other buildings of the smaller type, and especially to silos, which are coming into very general use throughout the agricultural districts of the U. S. and Canada.

**National Fireproofing Co. of Canada, Ltd.**—This company's balance sheet Dec. 31 1913 showed total assets of \$699,588 (good-will, rights, option, &c., \$225,000; land, buildings and equipment, \$337,572, &c., offset by capital stock (issued), \$300,000; 1st M. bonds, \$300,000; mto. payable, \$16,000; accounts payable, \$34,344; bond int. accrued, \$9,000; dividend No. 1, \$3,000; surplus (earnings for year 1913, \$40,245; less div. No. 1, \$3,000), \$37,245.

## RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEAR.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Net earn., all sources	\$511,563	\$451,428	\$436,071	\$531,370
Prof. dividends (4%)	\$316,020	\$316,020	\$316,020	\$316,020
Depreciation	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Balance, sur. for year	\$95,543	\$35,408	\$20,051	\$115,350

## BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
<b>Assets—</b>				
Cost of prop. & equip.	\$12,563,876	\$13,231,856	\$13,102,603	\$12,962,369
Stocks and bonds owned	203,910	340,346	301,006	238,232
Notes & acc'ts receivable	1,929,666	2,525,559	1,392,466	1,411,255
Inv. & adv. in oth. cos.	560,750			
Cash	332,122	328,283	444,220	580,311
Inventories	920,464	861,943	848,371	898,952
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>16,510,788</b>	<b>17,287,988</b>	<b>16,088,666</b>	<b>16,091,119</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>				
Preferred stock	7,900,500	7,900,500	7,900,500	7,900,500
Common stock	4,461,300	4,461,300	4,461,300	4,461,300
Mortgages	2,375,000	2,500,000	1,260,000	1,510,000
Prof. dividend accrued	79,005	79,005	79,005	79,005
Bond interest accrued	39,583	41,667	15,625	18,750
Acc'ts pay. (& notes in '11)	378,340	424,000	396,096	265,475
Reserve for deprecia'n.		700,000	600,000	500,000
Surplus	1,277,059	1,181,516	1,376,140	1,356,089
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>16,510,788</b>	<b>17,287,988</b>	<b>16,088,666</b>	<b>16,091,119</b>

—V. 98, p. 842.

## (R. J.) Reynolds Tobacco Co.

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

	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Net earn., aft. chgs., exp., dep'n, taxes, &c.	\$2,862,567	\$2,890,937		
Dividends, (12%)	1,200,000		(10%)	876,250
Balance, surplus	1,662,567	2,023,707		

## BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
<b>Assets—</b>				
Real est., bldgs., machinery, &c.	\$2,315,467	\$2,615,607		
Leaf tolt., mfg. stk. and oper. supp.	13,758,680	9,188,479		
Cash	1,365,673	1,201,079		
Accts. & bills receivable	2,600,170	3,242,032		
Stock in other cos.	258,991	265,581		
Patents, good-will, trade-marks, &c.	1,147,636	1,147,195		
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,346,617</b>	<b>17,650,904</b>		
<b>Liabilities—</b>				
Capital stock	10,000,000	10,000,000		
Bills payable	2,976,994	23,360		
Current accts. pay.	358,684	429,386		
Doubtful accounts	10,616	\$,990		
Prov. for allowances, dep'n, &c.	893,783	862,655		
Scrp. div. Oct.	300,000			
Div. pay. Jan. 2.	300,000			
Surplus	7,507,140	5,844,573		
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,346,617</b>	<b>17,650,904</b>		

—V. 98, p. 767.

## New England Power Co., Boston.

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

Pres. George S. Smith, Boston, Feb. 19, wrote in substance:

**Leased Plants.**—In March 1913 the New England Power Co. (a Mass. corporation) leased the water-power plants of the New England Power Co. (a Mass. corporation) on the Deerfield River, and by contract, lease and guaranty acquired the operating control of the hydro-electric plant, steam auxiliary plants and transmission lines constituting the Connecticut River Power Co. system. The year 1913 also saw the completion of much of the construction work started in 1911. Three plants near Shelburne Falls were placed in operation early in the year, but they were necessarily operated at a disadvantage, for the reason that the Somerset reservoir, the 110,000-volt transmission line from Shelburne Falls to Milbury (part of the so-called Providence line) and the transmission line to the Berkshires were yet to be finished.

**Earnings.**—The New England Power Co. has during the year met all of its fixed charges, and shows a substantial surplus. With the Somerset reservoir and the transmission lines now available, the earnings for 1914 will be materially better than for 1913, and with the completion of development No. 5, in the autumn of 1914, the earnings of the company may be expected to make a further marked increase.

During the year 1913 the gross income of this company and its allied companies was \$778,000, as against \$514,000 for the year 1912; net earnings \$427,000, as against \$324,000 for 1912, and the balance, after paying bond interest and sinking fund, was \$107,000, as compared with \$150,000 for 1912. It should also be noted that there was a surplus above guaranteed dividend, note interest and other charges, despite the fact that the Somerset reservoir was not completed, that the season was the driest recorded in New England in 20 years, and that many parts of the transmission system were not completed until late in November.

**Customers.**—The scope of our business can best be shown by a list of our principal customers (shown in V. 98, p. 308). These customers include public service companies, electric-light companies, trolley roads, cotton mill, paper mills, woolen mills, machine shops, car builders, wire-drawing establishments, and many other forms of industry. The stability of our earnings is assured by the diversity of the business so represented and by the large proportion of electricity furnished to public service companies, a class of business showing a marked increase from year to year.

**Construction, &c.**—During the year the company has secured water rights formerly owned by Ramapo Paper Co. on the Deerfield River, immediately above our No. 5 development, increasing the head to 240 ft., with a relatively small increase in construction cost. When this plant is completed, the developments on the Deerfield River will furnish approximately 55,000 h. p. For the coming year no new construction work is planned, except a gradual extension of transmission lines in the territory now served and the completion of No. 5 development as a generating station. The power house is now used as a transformer station for the electric current delivered for propulsion of trains through the Hoosac Tunnel.

**Important Contract.**—During the past year a contract has been made with the Narragansett Electric Lighting Co. of Providence, the second largest electric lighting company in New England. Under the contract,

power will be supplied on reasonable terms, furnishing the electricity required in the future for large power users in the territory of the Narragansett company, and also a large amount of secondary electricity to the company itself, and its steam plant in turn will be available as a reserve plant for our system.

**Outlook.**—The year 1914 should see completed the initial developments which your directors have planned. With their completion, the system of the New England Power Co. will be one of the largest hydro-electric systems in the country, serving a territory which produces approximately 25% of the value of all articles manufactured in the United States; also a territory in which the price of coal is higher than in any other extensive manufacturing region in this country. The demand for power has been constantly in excess of the supply, and your company has not only constructed plants of the highest character, but, by the acquisition of additional water rights, has made possible expansion as the growth of the power market may warrant. (See also V. 98, p. 308.)

## The Pacific (Bell) Telephone &amp; Telegraph Co.

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

Chairman Henry T. Scott, San Fr., Mar. 4, wrote in subst.:

Compared with 1912 there was an increase of gross revenue of \$1,348,749, an increase of expenses of \$1,176,258, an increase of net revenue of \$172,491, a decrease of interest charges of \$256,326. Number of stations added to the system, 52,807, viz., 38,253 company stations and 14,554 service, private line and connecting stations, making the total stations Dec. 31 1913 647,993. Total miles of wire, 1,806,169; increase, 81,367.

The net additions during the year amounted to \$4,364,179, including: Real estate acquired at Alhambra, Berkeley, Oakland, Santa Monica and Visalia, Cal., and buildings completed at Seattle, Wash., and Tacoma, Wash., Portland, Ore., and San Diego, Cal. Buildings were begun and are now under construction at Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Work is in progress on the new San Francisco-New York circuit, which involves a new pole line across Nevada, connecting with the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. at the Utah-Nevada line. This circuit is to be ready for service Jan. 1 1915, at which time the long distance service between San Francisco and New York will be available to the public.

The toll and two-number facilities between San Francisco and Oakland have been increased 50%, this increase including the placing of four miles of large 151-pair armored submarine cable in San Francisco Bay.

During the year the two bond issues of the Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Co. (\$750,000 1st 6s and \$2,350,000 consol. 5s) were retired and replaced by \$3,000,000 bonds of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. reserved for this purpose (V. 98, p. 300).

## OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

(Includes in 1912 Sunset T. &amp; T. Co. and in 1913 also Bell Tel. Co. of Nev.)

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Number of stations	647,993	595,188	503,626	446,622
Exchange service			\$10,072,768	\$10,051,963
Toll service	\$19,593,536	\$18,244,786	\$17,375,329	\$17,375,329
Miscellaneous			1,233,694	899,820
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,593,536</b>	<b>\$18,244,786</b>	<b>\$16,070,112</b>	<b>\$14,667,112</b>
<b>General</b>			\$212,850	\$236,372
<b>Commercial</b>			\$1,815,107	\$1,637,311
<b>Traffic</b>			\$2,874,052	\$2,598,003
<b>Rentals</b>			\$14,379	\$64,138
<b>Insurance</b>			\$1,347	\$9,081
<b>Miscell. maintenance</b>			\$79,281	\$10,096
<b>Repairs</b>	\$5,976,589	\$2,738,612	\$1,603,708	\$2,035,384
<b>Station remov. &amp; chgs.</b>			\$815,942	\$718,232
<b>Depreciation</b>		\$3,322,500	\$3,217,200	\$2,604,500
<b>Taxes</b>		\$600,719	\$453,972	\$416,586
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,159,614</b>	<b>\$13,983,355</b>	<b>\$12,607,838</b>	<b>\$11,791,699</b>
Net earnings	\$4,433,922	\$4,261,431	\$3,462,274	\$2,875,413
Interest	\$2,177,333	\$2,433,659	\$1,686,147	\$1,676,208
Prof. dividends (6%)	\$1,920,000	\$1,715,250	\$1,090,500	\$1,080,000
Balance, surplus	\$336,589	\$112,522	\$185,627	\$119,205

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31 1913.

(Incl. Sunset T. &amp; T. Co. and Bell. Telep. Co. of Nevada.)

	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
<b>Assets—</b>				
Plant	\$73,748,467	\$69,483,169		
Real estate	\$6,017,728	\$5,943,787		
Supplies, &c.	\$1,708,447	\$2,574,675		
Sinking fund	\$258,605	\$1,558,748		
Rent discount	\$2,290,660	\$2,273,530		
Bills & acc'ts rec.	\$3,094,718	\$10,270,776		
Prepaid expenses	\$119,332	\$117,401		
Stocks and bonds	\$2,194,717	\$1,238,341		
Intangible assets	\$14,155,923	\$14,100,000		
Cash and deposits	\$1,235,763	\$98,374		
Miscellaneous	\$46,592	\$9,150		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$104,871,247</b>	<b>\$108,167,980</b>		
<b>Liabilities—</b>				
Preferred stock	\$32,000,000	\$32,000,000		
Common stock	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000		
Bonded debt	\$11,664,000	\$42,680,000		
Accrued liabilities	\$71,082	\$74,486		
Unearned revenue			\$7,440	
Refund res'v.	\$9,586,990	\$8,501,677		
Employees' ben. fd.	\$500,000	\$500,000		
Bills payable			\$5,000,181	
Acc'ts pay. & adv.	\$2,005,294	\$1,070,929		
Surplus	\$53,872	\$133,267		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$104,871,247</b>	<b>\$108,167,980</b>		

—V. 98, p. 391, 399.

## North American Company, New York.

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

Pres. James Campbell, March 18, wrote in substance:

**Income.**—The total income was \$2,389,742, contrasting with \$2,344,470 in 1912, and the balance carried to undivided profits account after paying 5% in dividends (\$1,489,665) was \$597,897, against \$641,562 in 1912.

**Additions, Reserves, &c.**—During the year the subsidiary companies expended \$10,525,891, which was charged to capital account, and provided out of earnings and reserves for depreciation aggregating \$3,401,029, and in addition thereto expended \$3,116,082 on maintenance. Such care for the preservation of your equities is worthy of attention.

**Liability.**—Our loans and advances consist of money loaned to corporations upon their notes, with any collateral security, and other advances to subsidiary companies. The liabilities of the company consist of its notes given for loans made to meet requirements of its subsidiary cos.

**Subsidiary Companies.**—(A) Sub. Cos. of Wisconsin Edison Co., Inc.—(1) Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co.—Operating revenues increased 5.9% and net income increased 2.2%. Operating revenues of Railway Department increased 2.12%; light and power and steam heating increased 13.55%. Additional cost \$2,377,113. (See report V. 98, p. 518.)

In 1912 the Wis. R.R. Commission filed an order extending the limits within which a single fare may be charged, and requiring the company to sell 13 tickets for 50 cts. (V. 97, p. 296). The State Supreme Court sustained the Commission's decision, and an appeal has since been made to the U. S. Supreme Court, the injunction secured by the company remaining in effect. The company has created a reserve from revenues to provide for the redemption of the coupons issued by it under the order of the Commission should these decisions be sustained.

(2) Milwaukee Light, Heat & Traction Co.—The operating revenues increased 16.6% and net income amounted to \$691,357, an increase of 22.7%. Additions cost \$813,962, including extension of transmission lines to Kenosha and to Jefferson, Lake Mills, Fort Atkinson and Johnson Creek; paving; construction of eight "40" series pay-within cars, &c.

(3) Wisconsin Gas & Electric Co.—Operating revenues were \$755,411, an increase of 10.7%, and net income increased 4.6%. Additions cost \$285,165, including new car station at Ashland Ave., Kenosha, with storage tracks and yards; additional track in Kenosha; 3 semi-steel cars, and change to pay-as-you-enter type of nine old cars, &c.

(4) Watertown (Wis.) Gas & Electric Co.—Operating revenues increased 3.05% and net inc. was \$10,735, decr. 41.1%. Additions cost \$15,568.

(5) Burlington Elec. Light & Power Co.—Operating revenues amounted to \$22,616, increase 5.8%; net income decreased 64.1%. Additions, \$1,569.

(6) Union Electric Light & Power Co. of St. Louis.—The operating revenues were \$3,186,904, an increase of 1.31%; gross income decreased 10.6% and net income decreased 22.2%. The operating revenues reflect the effect of the reductions in rates charged for electric service made in the latter part of 1912. The energy sold during 1913 amounted to 200,266,517 k.w.h., an increase of 11.5%, largely attributable to the reduction in rates combined with an aggressive new business policy.

Under the contract with the Union Electric Co. of Missouri for the purchase of hydro-electric power developed at the plant of the Mississippi River Power Co. at Keokuk, Iowa, delivery of such power to the Union E. L. & P. Co. was begun on July 1 1913, necessitating a reduction in the output of the



steam plants. This has resulted in an increase in the cost of steam-generated energy which, with the cost of the purchased power, is largely responsible for the increase in operating expenses referred to.

The company expended \$1,056,000 for additions, notably: Conduit and cable for transmission and distribution of hydro-electric energy; alterations and additions to power stations and sub-stations.

(C) *Electric Co. of Missouri (Successor of Suburban Elec. Light & Power Co.).*

This company (successor of Suburban Elec. Lt. & Pow. Co. by change of name) acquired the properties, business and franchises of the American Lt. & Power Co. of Union (Mo.), Tibbe Electric Co. of Washington (Mo.) and Pacific (Mo.) Electric Co., the entire capital stock and indebtedness of the National Subway Co. of Missouri and the property of the Mississippi River Power Distributing Co., also the rights of the last-named under its contract with the Mississippi River Power Co. for the purchase annually of 60,000 h.p. of hydro-electric energy. This power is transmitted by high-tension transmission line from the Mississippi River Power Co. plant at Keokuk, Ia. (V. 97, p. 302, 1897), and delivered at the sub-station of Electric Co. of Missouri on the outskirts of the city, and from this point distributed to the sub-stations of the Union Electric Light & Power Co. and United Railways Co. of St. Louis, and over the distribution system of the Electric Co. of Missouri in St. Louis County (V. 96, p. 1024).

As the plants at Union, Washington and Pacific were not acquired until March 1913, and as delivery of water power under the contract with the Mississippi River Power Co. was not begun until July 1 1913, the earnings of the Electric Co. of Mo. for the entire year are not comparable with those of its predecessor co., the Suburban Electric Light & Power Co., for 1913. Its predecessor cost \$616,713, chiefly (1) completion of construction of Page Ave. substation and equipment for distribution of hydro-electric energy; (2) extensions to overhead and underground distribution systems; (3) installation of street-lighting system in Webster Groves, Mo., &c.

(D) *The St. Louis County Gas Co.*

Operating revenues were \$215,837, an increase of 9.6%; operating expenses, taxes and reserves increased 18.2%, largely on account of increased prices of gas oil; interest charges increased 7.7%, and net income decreased 4.6%. Additions cost \$107,499.

(E) *United Railways Company of St. Louis (see Report, V. 98, p. 683).*

Operating revenues were \$12,702,645, an increase of 3.7%; gross income decreased 7.2%; interest charges decreased 1.3%, and net income decreased 21.7%. On July 1 1913 \$1,750,000 underlying bonds matured, of which \$750,000 were paid and \$1,000,000 were extended for 10 years at 5%. Additions cost \$697,096. See V. 98, p. 683.

(F) *West Kentucky Coal Co.*

The eight operating mines produced 826,967 tons, an increase of 22.4%. The gross sales were \$1,309,546, an increase of 17.1%, and gross income was \$221,505, increase 83.5%. The total production during Jan. 1914 was 94,189 tons, being at rate of over 1,130,000 tons per year, or the largest in the company's history.

The discontinuance, in large measure, of the use of oil as fuel in Southern territory forecasts a substantial increase in the use of coal.

(G) *The Detroit Edison Co. (see Report, V. 98, p. 688).*

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Receipts—				
Interest	\$476,095	\$537,327	\$659,994	\$712,902
Dividends	1,814,424	1,517,953	1,392,448	1,357,304
Other profits	78,623	289,189	53,551	34,797
Total	\$2,369,142	\$2,344,470	\$2,105,993	\$2,105,003
Deduct—				
Salaries, legal expenses, &c.	\$77,514	\$76,217	\$87,361	\$80,547
Taxes	26,160	11,654	13,234	5,657
Interest	166,968	107,674	142,923	107,477
Dividends (5%)	1,489,965	1,489,665	1,489,665	1,489,665
Total	\$1,760,307	\$1,685,210	\$1,733,183	\$1,683,346
Balance, surplus	\$609,435	\$659,260	\$372,810	\$421,657
Accounts, written off, and reserves	11,538	17,997	5,609	57,937
Surplus	\$597,897	\$641,263	\$367,201	\$363,720
Total undivided profits Dec. 31	\$5,633,398	\$5,035,471	\$4,393,909	\$4,026,708

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Assets—				
Stocks	\$6,170,809	\$5,177,712	\$5,177,712	\$5,177,712
Bonds	7,360,579	5,089,905	5,089,905	5,089,905
Loans & advances	5,199,294	3,574,018	3,574,018	3,574,018
Office and miscellaneous property	1	1	1	1
Accounts receivable	345,966	779,894	779,894	779,894
Cash	1,405,062	923,296	923,296	923,296
Total	\$40,377,801	\$35,546,026	\$35,546,026	\$35,546,026
Liabilities—				
Capital stock	\$29,593,300	\$29,593,300	\$29,593,300	\$29,593,300
Notes payable	3,970,471	3,970,471	3,970,471	3,970,471
Dividends accrued	372,416	372,416	372,416	372,416
Divs. unclaimed	8,531	7,367	7,367	7,367
Funds subd. co.	1,478,381	305,203	305,203	305,203
Accounts payable	21,334	32,269	32,269	32,269
Undivided profits	5,633,398	5,035,471	5,035,471	5,035,471
Total	\$40,377,801	\$35,546,026	\$35,546,026	\$35,546,026

RESULTS OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES FOR YEARS END. DEC. 31.

	Wisc. Edison Co.	United Ry. of St. L.	West Ky. Coal Co.
1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Operating revenue	\$8,348,268	\$7,731,151	\$12,702,645
Non-oper. revenue	60,065	48,198	12,251,091
Gross revenue	8,408,333	7,781,349	12,786,995
Oper. exp., taxes, reserves, &c.	5,740,373	5,283,569	9,227,291
Net income	2,667,960	2,497,779	3,559,704
Interest accrued	1,226,611	1,507,575	2,660,674
Surplus income	1,441,349	990,204	899,030
Pref. stock div.	270,000	275,500	1,139,088
Balance, surp.	1,165,352	714,704	899,030

\* Total earnings of subsidiaries, for earnings of separate oper. cos. see below.

a The total deficit of the West Kentucky Coal Co., after adding \$24,654 loss to barres and coal on account of stores, &c., in 1913 was \$104,183; and in 1912, after adding \$86,014 loss to river fleet written off, \$178,805.

Earnings for 1913 of Subsidiaries of Wisconsin Edison Co.

	Wisc. Edison Co.	United Ry. of St. L.	West Ky. Coal Co.
1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Operating revenue	\$3,666,421	\$3,639,157	\$5,546,587
Non-operating rev.	17,361	27,655	4,385,615
Gross revenue	3,683,782	3,666,812	5,546,587
Op. exp., tax. & res.	2,145,241	1,943,647	3,222,236
Net income	1,538,541	1,723,165	2,324,351
Interest accrued	840,576	842,928	695,702
Surplus income	697,965	880,237	1,628,649
Dividends	(6) 593,100	(6) 593,100	(7) 774,542
Balance, surplus	104,865	284,137	854,107
Wells Power Co. gross revenues	\$147,067	\$147,067	\$147,067
Earnings for 1913 of Subsidiaries of Wisconsin Edison Co.			
Mt. El. Ry. & L. Co.	Wisc. Edison Co.	United Ry. of St. L.	West Ky. Coal Co.
1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Operating revenue	\$6,019,916	\$4,433,251	\$753,411
Operating expenses	3,182,497	2,710,982	470,550
Maint. and deprec.	533,359	76,590	44,987
Taxes	300,663	101,028	32,251
Net oper. rev.	1,810,486	554,345	205,623
Non-oper. revenue	45,178	721,700	5,634
Gross income	1,855,664	1,276,045	211,257
Interest charges	733,323	614,677	106,541
Net income	1,122,341	661,368	104,716
Preferred dividends	270,000	270,000	12,090
Balance, surplus	852,341	661,368	92,626

BALANCE SHEETS OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES AS OF DEC. 31.

	Mt. El. Ry. & L. Co.	United Ry. of St. L.	Wisc. Edison Co.	Wells Power Co.
1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Assets—				
Prop. plant, &c.	\$35,515,480	\$101,768,304	\$101,768,304	\$1,200,217
Secur. in treas.	2,932,175	2,802,000	2,802,000	3,698,966
Cash	148,004	301,145	667,649	7,745
Notes & bills receiv.	11,250	251,444	234,987	775
Accts. receivable	2,294,495	460,210	54,926	199,303
Mat'ls & supplies	625,431	705,290	26,220	134,268
Prepaid accounts	7,732	31,614	25,331	1,122
Bond disc. & exp.	1,050,000	—	—	130,163
Ref. vask. fd., &c.	107,275	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	2,560	—
Total	\$39,699,667	\$106,039,972	\$105,320,821	\$1,429,836

	Wisc. Edison Co.	Wells Power Co.
1913.	1912.	1913.
Liabilities—		
Capital stock	\$14,350,000	\$1,000,000
Funded debt	18,523,000	58,526,000
Bills payable	445,000	578,354
Accounts payable	304,942	410,935
Vouch. & pay-rolls	25,151	4,578
Surty, &c., depts.	404,512	1,137,698
Int. taxes, &c., acc.	45,000	20,000
Divs. accrued	3,993,219	1,584,526
Reserves	247,092	52,404
Miscellaneous	1,351,751	6,376
Surplus	2,329,216	1,437,508
Total	\$39,699,667	\$106,039,972

—V. 97, p. 296.

	Wisc. Edison Co.	Wells Power Co.
1913.	1912.	1913.
Assets—		
Prop. plant, &c.	\$27,387,047	\$25,705,891
Secur. in treas.	138,277	338,869
Cash	19,371	137,250
Notes & bills receiv.	1,673	497,723
Accts. receivable	1,401,578	486,606
Mat. & supplies	404,786	298,050
Def. chgs., bond disc. & exp.	819,584	809,748
Prepaid accts.	6,908	470,435
Sinking fund	30,500	74,657
Miscellaneous	—	—
Deficit	—	—
Total	\$30,210,794	\$29,330,021

	Wisc. Edison Co.	Wells Power Co.
1913.	1912.	1913.
Liabilities—		
Capital stock	\$9,885,000	\$9,885,000
Funded debt	17,071,000	16,308,000
Notes & bills pay.	180,000	2,052,767
Accts. payable	402,454	393,277
Surty, &c., depts.	34,989	64,788
Int. tax. &c., acc.	518,665	315,052
Divs. accrued, &c.	91,217	76,367
Reserves	1,105,236	1,236,412
Surplus	1,002,202	976,912
Total	\$30,210,794	\$29,330,021

a After adding \$5,755 premium on capital stock and deducting \$510,000 appropriated for depreciation, \$59,000 appropriated for insurance and employers' liability reserve and \$55,420 for adjustments. y After charging to profit and loss \$47,282 for appropriation for depreciation and crediting \$11,341 for adjustments.

Balance Sheets of Subsidiaries of Wisconsin Edison Co., Dec. 31 1913.

	Mt. El. Ry. & L. Co.	Wisc. Edison Co.	Wells Power Co.	Wisc. Edison Co.	Wells Power Co.
1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Property, plant, &c.	\$10,443,633	\$3,294,623	\$682,931	\$68,302	\$31,915
Investments	14,151,797	—	—	—	—
Cash	—	10,638	3,296	2,660	2,921
Notes & bills receivable	—	79	—	—	—
Accounts receivable	—	74,709	23,618	971	1,740
Materials and supplies	—	161,053	25,054	1,158	667
Prepaid accounts	—	149	720	—	—
Reserve sink. fund, &c.	—	50,000	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	6,480	249,861	19	—
Total	\$24,652,059	\$3,781,088	\$734,899	\$73,200	\$37,243
Liabilities—					
Capital stock	\$10,000,000	\$1,200,000	\$200,000	\$50,000	\$25,000
Funded debt	11,189,000	2,000,000	170,000	—	—
Notes & bills payable	125,000	141,000	231,563	1,500	8,000
Accounts payable	2,180,180	38,962	31,200	—	1,000
Deposits	—	8,213	—	—	100
Int. taxes, &c., acc.	—	102,267	99,969	950	630
Divs. accrued or unpaid	—	56,900	—	—	1,560
Reserves	—	121,886	43,047	9,031	—
Miscellaneous	—	2,710	2,487	1,824	42
Surplus	—	589,736	122,328	55,305	10,837
Total	\$24,652,059	\$3,781,088	\$734,899	\$73,200	\$37,243

—V. 97, p. 296.

Chicago Telephone Company.

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

Pres. Bernard E. Sunny, Chicago, Feb. 3 wrote in subst.:

The growth in telephones for the year 1913, 48,275, was the largest in any year in our history, and the total number Dec. 31 1913 was 430,812; six years ago there were 202,681 telephones. The increase in Chicago continues to be largely for the low-priced service.

To care for the new subscribers, the plant account was increased in 1912 \$4,283,664 and in 1913 \$5,899,589. Approximately \$6,000,000 will be required for the purpose in 1914. Replacements charged to depreciation reserve amounted to \$1,014,145 in 1912 and \$1,553,070 in 1913. While the replacement has been in the past largely with reference to outside plant, we are in a condition now where several exchanges in the city, including the land, buildings and switchboards, &c., must be abandoned, the salvage value of which will be small, and new and larger exchange provided. The charge to replacement on account of growth must necessarily be a heavy one each year for some time to come.

The negotiations with the city with reference to rates and classes of service, which were carried on for about four years, were finally concluded in June 1913, and rates and classes of service were at that time fixed by ordinance for a 3-year period. A sufficient length of time has not elapsed since the new rates and classes of service have been in force to determine the effect on the revenue.

GROWTH OF PLANT.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
No. owned st'ns.	430,812	382,537	334,163	300,618	262,359	231,180	202,681
Total miles wire.	1,139,471	899,530	812,804	668,733	626,438	550,445	471,168

EARNINGS, EXPENSES, &c.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross earnings	\$18,246,602	\$14,538,399	\$12,678,399	\$11,331,153
*Operating expenses	12,685,631	11,243,691	10,151,329	9,976,089
Interest	969,414	781,299	264,521	—
Net earnings	\$2,601,557	\$2,534,412	\$2,262,549	\$2,255,073
Sinking fund	\$1,000	—	—	—
Dividends paid (8%)	2,160,000	2,160,000	2,160,000	2,160,000
Surplus	\$475,554	\$374,412	\$102,549	\$95,073

\*Includes current maintenance and depreciation amounting to \$5,189,921 in 1913 and \$4,719,145 in 1912.

## BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Assets—	1913.	1912.	Liabilities—	1913.	1912.
Real estate.....	5,399,736	4,901,925	Capital stock.....	27,000,000	27,000,000
Telephone plant.....	42,133,333	36,522,784	1st M. 6s gold bds.....	19,004,000	19,000,000
Furniture, tools & supplies.....	1,356,887	1,597,864	Other bonds assum.....	14,000	14,000
Cash and deposits.....	393,697	933,663	Real estate mtgs.....	3,500	4,000
Bills and accounts receivable.....	8,487,960	11,230,892	Accounts payable.....	1,923,066	991,880
Stocks and bonds.....	9,952	11,253	Acct. lab., not due.....	871,901	781,231
Sinking fund assets.....	3,000	2,000	Prem. on 1st M. bds.....	59,470	65,500
			Employees' benefit fund.....	400,000	400,000
			Replacements, &c., reserve.....	7,842,865	6,748,712
Total.....	57,781,565	55,200,381	Surplus.....	662,763	195,058
—V. 98, p. 526.			Total.....	57,781,565	55,200,381

## Diamond Match Co.

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

Below we give comparative income accounts and balance sheets for four years (further data will be given another week):

## INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Net profits after deducting reserve for doubtful accounts, &c.....	\$2,187,831	\$2,505,192	\$2,406,444	\$2,221,568
Depreciation, repairs & replacements.....	412,015	385,089	382,431	371,186
Balance of profits.....	\$1,775,816	\$2,120,103	\$2,024,013	\$1,850,482
Approp. for gen. res'v.....	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Deprecia'n reserve.....	150,000	150,000		
Dividends (7%).....	(7%) 1,126,338	(7%) 1,125,235	(6%) 960,000	(6%) 960,000
Surplus.....	\$249,478	\$594,868	\$914,013	\$740,482
Previous surplus.....	614,951	520,082	606,069	865,587
Total.....	\$864,429	\$1,114,951	\$1,520,082	\$1,606,069
Patents, rights, trademarks, &c., written off.....		500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31.....	\$864,429	\$614,951	\$520,082	\$606,069

## BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Assets—	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Plants & oth. invest'ts.....	\$5,573,973	\$5,914,666	\$5,618,396	\$5,530,183
Pine lands & stumpage.....	4,186,022	4,191,745	4,229,420	4,331,327
Pat'ts, trade-marks, &c.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
Def. charges to oper.....	171,738	153,640	139,796	114,433
Matches.....	552,540	695,040	985,001	807,179
Lumber and logs.....	2,896,268	2,676,879	2,913,760	2,528,653
Misc. mdse. & supplies.....	1,255,968	1,154,198	970,748	987,020
Notes receivable.....	348,945	593,120	317,757	195,457
Accts rec. less reserve.....	2,054,806	1,321,028	1,617,546	2,869,171
Cash for coupons.....	11,631	10,794	12,481	
Cash.....	1,658,190	1,261,739	1,453,145	735,464
Total.....	\$21,210,081	\$20,472,749	\$21,258,050	\$22,158,887
Liabilities—				
Capital stock.....	\$16,090,600	\$16,075,400	\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000
10-yr. 6% conv. debts.....	1,328,000	1,512,000	2,000,000	404,100
Notes payable.....				1,900,000
Sierra purchase.....			*1,077,097	1,378,556
Int. coupons not presented.....	11,631	10,794	12,481	
Accounts payable.....	725,764	540,175	340,300	735,032
Int. & pay-rolls (pd. Jan.).....	98,936	88,421	94,315	146,545
Taxes accrued (est.).....	73,696	67,640	60,113	65,110
Reserves.....	2,017,026	1,553,369	1,153,662	923,476
Surplus and profits.....	864,428	614,951	520,082	606,069
Total.....	\$21,210,081	\$20,472,749	\$21,258,050	\$22,158,887

\* Deferred payments due 1911 to 1921 to Bryant &amp; May, Ltd., on California purchase.—V. 97, p. 1288.

## Union Switch &amp; Signal Co.

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

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross receipts.....	Not stated		\$4,139,902	\$6,259,093
Net income.....	1,763,995	1,146,362	948,220	1,365,288
Surp. over int. and depr.....	1,618,008	1,004,731	826,172	1,231,507
Divs. on common (12%).....	*538,934	481,681	470,920	240,000
Divs. on preferred (12%).....	*60,000	60,000	60,000	59,784
Surplus for year.....	\$1,019,074	\$463,050	\$295,246	\$931,723

\* A dividend of 33 1/3% has been declared on both common and pref. stocks, payable April 20 to holders of record Mar. 31. Compare V. 98, p. 843; V. 97, p. 1903.

## BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Assets—	1913.	1912.	Liabilities—	1913.	1912.
Real est. & bldgs.....	1,217,952	1,214,400	Common stock.....	4,490,028	4,457,535
Mach., tools and fixt.....	875,258	834,114	Preferred stock.....	500,000	500,000
Patents.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	Bonds.....		17,000
Investments.....	221,740	131,990	Accounts payable.....	398,956	428,366
Cash.....	1,466,967	1,385,104	Bills payable.....		100,000
Bills & accts. receiv.....	1,563,334	1,427,900	Adjut. reserve.....	150,000	150,000
Stores & contracts.....	1,584,553	1,377,830	Surplus account.....	*2,691,975	1,720,471
Ins. not matured.....	955	2,035			
Total.....	\$8,230,959	\$7,373,372	Total.....	\$8,230,959	\$7,373,372

\*After adding \$34,706 royalties and \$7,135 premium on stock and deducting \$22,966 for depreciation and patents and \$66,445 for adjustments prior years' accounts.—V. 98, p. 843.

## La Belle Iron Works, Wheeling, W. Va.

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

Pres. W. D. Crawford says in substance:

Ore, Coal and Coke.—Our ore properties, operating on a basis to supply the Steubenville furnaces, produced for the year 424,272 gross tons. The coke properties were operated at full capacity, producing 112,447 net tons of coke. The Steubenville mine was operated continuously and produced 173,508 net tons of coal.

Manufacturing Plants.—These were operated to capacity during the first nine months except for interruption in the first quarter caused by floods. During the last quarter of the year operations were gradually reduced, due to a pronounced depression in business, the comparison being as follows:

Gross tons—	Year 1913.	Year 1912.	6 Mos. 1911
Pig iron.....	256,859	263,867	69,762
Billets and slabs.....	327,864	322,603	103,209
Finished goods.....	401,982	418,487	148,259

Pay Roll.—Avg. number of men 2,980; pay-roll, \$5,562,221.

Shipments.—Aggregate value, \$12,165,328 (against \$12,238,367 in 1912).

Maintenance.—\$648,200 was expended, against \$608,800 for 1912.

Oil Production.—Output in 1913, 5,050 bbls.; present output, about 500 bbls. per month.

Reserves.—In addition to adequate provision for all ore and coal land depletions, ample reserves are provided for re-lining, re-building and contingent fund, and the general depreciation reserve has received a further \$250,000, bringing the total reserve for this purpose to \$1,481,547.

## RESULTS FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	Years end. Dec. 31—	6 Mos. end. June 30 Year
	1913.	1912.
Shipments.....	\$12,165,328	\$12,238,367
Net profits for year.....	\$1,629,148	\$1,177,981
Interest on bonds.....	\$115,686	\$122,715
Cash dividend.....	*991,540	*991,530
Total.....	\$1,107,226	\$1,114,245
Balance.....	sur \$521,922	sur \$63,736
Appreciation of ore lands.....		10,000,000
Balance, surplus.....	\$521,922	\$10,063,736
Surp. beginning of year.....	2,973,548	2,825,213
Total.....	\$3,495,470	\$12,888,949
Stock dividend (100%).....		9,915,400
Special depreciation.....	250,000	
Tot. surp. end. of yr.....	\$3,245,470	\$2,973,549

\* Dividends in 1912 were at the rate of 10% yearly on the outstanding capital stock until Oct. 15 1912, when the stock was readjusted; since then the rate has been 8% on the pref. and 2% on the common.  
After deducting \$297,299 for provision for exhaustion of minerals and extinguishment of lease values for the year ending Dec. 31 1913, against \$71,522 for the year ending Dec. 31 1912, \$21,340 for the 6 mos. ending Dec. 31 1911 and \$36,405 for year 1910-11.

## BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Assets—	1913.	1912.	Liabilities—	1913.	1912.
Property acct.....	\$21,827,456	\$21,676,284	Preferred stock.....	9,915,400	9,915,400
Investments.....	106,597	146,934	Common stock.....	9,915,400	9,915,400
Sink. fund deposit.....	3,500	11,500	Bonded debt.....	1,777,000	1,966,000
Deferred charges to operation.....	15,924	20,346	Wages, taxes and royalties accrued.....	299,647	290,948
Inventories.....	3,987,182	3,223,905	Accounts payable.....	334,467	341,217
Accounts and bills receivable.....	1,306,065	1,511,770	Accrued int., &c.....	15,138	60,067
Cash.....	695,460	965,460	Dividends unpaid.....	50,386	52,081
			Depr., &c., funds.....	392,406	2,041,538
			Total surplus.....	3,245,470	2,973,549
Total.....	27,945,214	27,556,200	Total.....	27,945,214	27,556,200

a Includes real estate, buildings, machinery, &c., also mining, gas and oil properties 1913. b Reserve funds include: For depreciation, \$1,481,547; exhaustion of minerals, \$677,466; for re-lining furnaces, extraordinary repairs and contingencies, \$233,393.—V. 96, p. 1625.

## Nova Scotia Steel &amp; Coal Co., Ltd.

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

Pres. Robt E. Harris says in substance:

The profits for the year were \$1,255,954, as compared with \$1,000,610 for 1912. Dividends at the rate of 8% on the pref. and 6% on the common stock have been paid quarterly.

The sum of \$32,659 has been applied to the sinking fund for retiring bonds. \$70,185 has been added to the reserve funds, and \$107,682 expended for improvements and betterments has been written off. The aggregate of these sums is \$210,527, and is considerably in excess of the amount deemed necessary to provide for depreciation.

During the year \$2,000,000 of debenture stock was sold and the proceeds applied in payment of the amounts expended in 1912 and 1913 on capital account. The amount charged to capital account in respect to the expenditure of the past year is \$1,158,462 (V. 96, p. 1301; V. 97, p. 1289).

The Eastern Car Co. (which entire issue of common stock is held by your company) has been continuously engaged since Sept. in the manufacture of cars, and its operations indicate that it will prove a valuable asset to our shareholders.

Work on the new Jubilee shaft at Sydney Mines has been carried on throughout the year, and it is expected that this colliery will be fully equipped early in the year 1915. An additional open-hearth steel furnace has been erected at Sydney Mines. A large amount of work has been done in further developing our submarine iron ore areas at Wabana and many additions and improvements have been completed during the past year.

## RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Profits for the year.....	\$1,255,954	\$1,000,610	\$1,019,392	\$1,140,504
Balance brought forward.....	452,601	508,545	500,603	336,807
Total available.....	\$1,708,555	\$1,509,155	\$1,519,995	\$1,477,311
Interest on bonds, &c.....	\$395,571	\$352,311	\$291,189	\$248,000
Int. on debenture stock.....	109,500	60,000	60,000	60,000
Depreciation, renewals.....	70,186	92,196	66,124	79,371
Div. on pref. stock (8%).....	82,400	82,400	82,400	82,400
Div. on common stock (6%).....	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000
Disc. &c. on bds. issued.....				218,103
Improv'ts & betterm'ts.....	107,682	61,010	73,881	
Sinking fund and misc.....	55,264	48,637	47,876	18,834
Total.....	\$1,180,668	\$1,056,554	\$1,011,450	\$976,768
Surplus carried forward.....	\$527,887	\$452,601	\$508,545	\$500,603

## BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Assets—	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Property and mines.....	\$16,829,076	\$15,670,614	\$14,489,280	\$13,490,554
Inventories.....	1,776,575	1,714,184	1,338,128	1,245,682
Ledger acc'ts & bills rec.....	188,161	907,485	590,541	606,857
Cash.....	268,416	328,594	397,259	498,788
Total.....	\$19,362,228	\$18,620,877	\$16,815,247	\$15,841,881
Liabilities—				
Preferred stock.....	\$1,030,000	\$1,030,000	\$1,030,000	\$1,030,000
Common stock.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Bonds.....	5,911,809	5,946,809	4,933,900	4,960,000
Sinking fund.....	88,278	53,556	26,101	
Debtenture stock.....	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
General reserve.....	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
Bills payable.....	200,000	490,000	775,000	
Pay-rolls & acc'ts not due.....	389,930	534,020	440,691	304,597
Pds. cred. East. Car Co.....		971,599		
Coupons (January).....	147,795	148,670	123,347	121,000
Coupons not presented.....	2,522	1,529	1,540	843
Deb. stock int. Jan. 1.....	88,560	30,000	30,000	30,000
Div. on pref. Jan. 15.....	20,600	20,600	20,600	20,600
Div. on common Jan. 15.....	40,600	40,600	40,600	40,600
Reserve for depr., &c.....	1,085,804	1,029,270	1,025,332	994,624
Insurance funds.....	72,223	62,191	51,614	
Profit and loss.....	527,887	452,601	508,545	500,603
Total.....	\$19,362,228	\$18,620,877	\$16,815,247	\$15,841,881

—V. 98, p. 614.

## The Butterick Company.

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

## INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Profits.....	\$516,598	\$461,748	\$695,296	\$559,002
Div. on Ridgway stock.....			44,120	\$6,814
Net income.....	\$516,598	\$461,748	\$739,416	\$645,816
Dividends paid.....	439,416	439,416	439,416	287,730
Balance, surplus.....	\$77,182	\$22,332	\$300,000	\$207,700



## BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

	1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
<b>Assets—</b>			<b>Liabilities—</b>		
Real est. & impts.	1,826,155	1,823,576	Capital stock	14,647,200	14,647,200
Machinery & plant	1,715,360	1,655,145	Mortgages payable	710,000	710,000
Pat., good-will, etc.	9,786,065	9,786,065	Bills payable	300,000	300,000
Cash	311,467	205,990	Accounts payable	184,937	211,716
Bonds owned	135,800	133,800	Federal Co. bonds	600,000	600,000
Stocks owned	127,209	127,104	Reserves and de-		
Rdg. Cost, purch.	2,647,200	2,647,200	preciation	1,089,483	913,066
Accts. receivable	1,797,148	1,671,207	Surplus	1,689,002	1,611,824
Paper in stock	221,505	278,819			
Mdse. manufact'd					
and in process	649,713	664,900			
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,220,622</b>	<b>18,993,806</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,220,622</b>	<b>18,993,806</b>

The Ridgway Co., the greater part of whose stock is owned, had outstanding Dec. 31 1913 \$1,000,000 stock and \$500,000 bonds. The loss for the year 1913 was \$5,626, against profit of \$22,442 in 1912.—V. 98, p. 612.

## Pittsburgh (Pa.) Plate Glass Company.

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

Pres. John Piteairn, Pittsburgh, Feb. 11, wrote in subst.:

The demand early in 1913 insured the sale of our products for the first six months at remunerative prices. The demand for the last half of the year was good, considering the disturbed general business conditions, although toward the close of the period it was necessary to make a further reduction in prices in order to meet the reduction in tariff duties. In spite of this, the importations of plate glass increased. As our products are used largely in finishing building operations projected many months before their use is required, our business is slow to feel the effect of a business depression or a business revival. It is too early, therefore, to determine the full effect on our business, direct and indirect, of the recent tariff revision, but it is to be noted that the success of certain of our improved and patented processes for the manufacture of the higher qualities and a lower average cost, so that we are better prepared than usual to meet adverse conditions.

Our total sales for 1913 amounted to \$22,770,594. Earnings amounted to \$2,455,297, which was sufficient to pay our usual dividends, to provide for a fair depreciation charge of \$770,081 and to make an addition of \$97,760 to our surplus account.

The disastrous floods in March last, arising at our Allegheny River factories beyond the highest previous level against which they were protected, caused a severe loss and a consequent higher cost of production for several months. Since then, in co-operation with the Pennsylvania RR. and the town of Ford City, we have constructed an extensive flood wall and pumping system that is calculated to give to our plants and to Ford City adequate protection against a repetition of the water levels of the last flood, with as much margin of safety as the physical conditions permitted. Additional protection was provided also for our Creighton and Tarentum plants.

While our natural gas properties have continued to provide our Allegheny River factories with a large part of their fuel requirements, factories Nos. 1, 2 and 5 were equipped with a sufficient number of gas producers to provide for any possible shortage of natural gas. The sale of our Charlevoix coal property, reported last year, was duly closed and the consideration in money and bonds received. One additional warehouse, at Memphis, was added during the year.

## OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Total sales	\$22,770,594	\$21,328,883	\$21,136,170	\$22,874,931
Profits	\$2,455,298	\$2,158,880	\$1,942,467	\$2,540,167
Divs. on pref. (12%)	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Divs. on common (7%)	1,569,455	1,569,445	1,560,578	1,284,232
Depreciation	770,082	489,558	303,265	713,835
Fire loss Nov. 4				379,230

Balance, surplus.....\$97,761 \$81,877 \$60,804 \$144,870

## BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
<b>Assets—</b>				
Investment	\$19,778,956	\$20,868,464	\$21,117,430	\$20,599,800
Treasury stock	179,200	179,200	179,200	182,700
Plate glass, &c.	3,053,099	2,746,715	3,005,736	2,800,344
Materials, &c., accounts	2,072,153	2,110,982	1,764,874	1,814,201
Cash	307,961	479,990	584,286	1,008,857
Bills & accts. receivable	6,015,874	5,141,825	4,884,804	5,369,805
Bal. stock subscriptions				416,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$31,407,243</b>	<b>\$31,536,176</b>	<b>\$31,536,330</b>	<b>\$32,341,907</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>				
Common stock	\$22,600,000	\$22,600,000	\$22,600,000	\$22,600,000
Preferred stock	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Bills & accts. payable	3,077,761	3,312,071	3,400,487	4,276,868
Insurance reserve	105,633	105,000	105,000	100,000
Sinking fund—buildings	69,017	82,033	55,649	60,850
Surplus	5,404,832	5,307,072	5,225,194	5,164,390
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$31,407,243</b>	<b>\$31,536,176</b>	<b>\$31,536,330</b>	<b>\$32,341,907</b>

—V. 98, p. 528.

## GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

## RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

**Boston & Maine RR.—Sale of Maine Central Stock.**—The shareholders will vote March 30 on selling the \$15,960,100 Maine Central RR. (see that co. above) as follows:

A proposed sale of the company's shares in the Maine Central RR. Co. at \$95 a share and on terms by which this company is to receive \$3,000,000 in cash on or before May 1 1914 and the balance of the purchase price in 3 or 5-year 5% notes of the "Maine Railways Companies," secured by pledge of the purchased stock, the "Maine Railways Companies" being a voluntary association of the State of Maine.—V. 98, p. 609, 452.

**Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.—Transfer Order.**—The P. S. Commission on March 17 adopted the formal order for a universal transfer system, effective May 1, between all of the surface lines, including the Coney Island & Brooklyn RR.

The order provides 91 additional transfer points. A 5-cent fare will carry a passenger over all of the surface lines in one general direction as far as Coney Island.—V. 98, p. 303, 72.

**Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.—Bonds Authorized.**—The P. S. Commission has authorized the company to issue \$1,052,000 50-year consol. M. 4½s, of which there will be outstanding, including this present authorization, \$8,364,000. The proceeds will be used to reimburse the treasury for improvements.—V. 97, p. 1582.

**Canadian Pacific Ry.—Agreement.**—The Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal & Ry. Co. will apply to the Canadian Parliament at its present session for an Act authorizing it to enter into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific for any of the purposes specified in Sec. 361 of the Railway Act, etc.

The Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal & Ry. extending from the Intercolonial Ry. at Gibson, N. B., to the terminus of the Central Ry. near Minto, about 31 miles, with branch to Margsville, was completed last summer and will be leased for 999 years.—V. 97, p. 1897.

**Canadian Pacific Ry.—Possible Electrification of Tunnel.** Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. have been retained as engineers to investigate the question of electrifying the new double-track 5½-mile Selkirk tunnel in British Columbia.—V. 98, p. 1897, 1732.

**Cherryvale Oklahoma & Texas Ry.—Successor.**—See Kansas & Oklahoma Southern Ry. below.—V. 97, p. 1503.

## Chesapeake &amp; Ohio Ry.—5-Year 5% Secured Gold Notes.

—These notes, of which \$33,000,000 were recently underwritten, are being offered by bankers privately at 97 less int. to June 1 1914, yielding about 5.70%.

We understand that the issue of these notes will increase the fixed charges about \$325,000. See V. 98, p. 838, 762.

**Formal Decree in Government Suit.**—Judges Warrington, Knappen and Denison, in the U. S. District Court at Columbus, Ohio, on March 14 handed down the formal decree in the suit brought by the Government in August 1911 and in which separate decisions on various points were rendered in Dec. 1912 and Nov. 1913. Compare V. 96, p. 62, 134; V. 97, p. 1425.

**Statement by Chairman Trumbull Explaining Main Features.** The decree appears to follow the opinions previously rendered in approving, under the Sherman Act, the ownership by the Chesapeake & Ohio of the Hocking Valley stock and in directing the sale of the stock to the Sunday Creek Co. Forty days are allowed for the latter sale, with privilege of extension of time on application to Court.

The so-called March agreement, pursuant to which the Kanawha & Michigan stock was acquired by the Chesapeake & Ohio and Lake Shore, is absolutely annulled, except that the question of reciprocal use of tracks in Ohio (between Chauncey and Fostoria—Ed.) is reserved for further decree. The Lake Shore is required to make an offer to the Chesapeake & Ohio for its Kanawha & Michigan stock within 40 days, the price to be not less than one-half the total cost of the stock held by both companies, without interest. Unless such offer is made, and is accepted by the Chesapeake & Ohio, the interest of both companies in said stock is to be sold absolutely. In that case the sale may be made to any one or more responsible railroad companies or other purchasers, but the purchasers must be produced for examination by the Court before the sale is confirmed. Leave is given to apply to the Court for modifications in the decree. Counsel for the Hocking Valley and Chesapeake & Ohio roads are quoted as saying that they will appeal from the decree so far as it directs the sale of the Sunday Creek Coal Co. stock and that whether they will appeal from the part with respect to the sale of the Kanawha & Michigan stock is likely to depend upon whether the C. & O. can make a satisfactory sale of its K. & M. stock.—V. 98, p. 838, 762.

## Chicago Burlington &amp; Quincy RR.—Bonds Offered.

Kean, Taylor & Co., N. Y., are offering privately, at 93½ and int., \$5,000,000 4% gen. mtge. bonds, making \$63,247,000 of the issue outstanding.

The proceeds will be used as the mortgage provides, reimburse the treasury for expenditures already made, and for various additions and betterments to the property. The bonds, it is said, have been well received and a good part has been sold.—V. 98, p. 303.

## Chicago City Ry.—Report.—See "Annual Reports."

**Application.**—The company has applied to the P. S. Commission for authority to issue \$3,000,000 additional 1st M. 5% bonds.—V. 98, p. 386, 155.

**Chicago Railways.—Application.**—The company has applied to the P. U. Commission for permission to issue \$4,244,000 additional 1st M. 20-year bonds.—V. 98, p. 386.

**Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville RR.—New Directors.**—Guy Cary and Moreau Delano have been elected directors, succeeding W. W. Finley, deceased, and Charles Steele, who resigned. Mr. Cary and Adrian Iselin Jr. become members of the executive committee, succeeding Messrs. Finley and Steele.—V. 98, p. 689, 235.

**Cities Service Co., N. Y.—New Stock.**—The stockholders will vote April 7 on increasing the authorized capital stock from \$50,000,000, divided into \$30,000,000 pref. and \$20,000,000 common, to \$65,000,000, divided into \$40,000,000 pref. and \$25,000,000 common stock. The new stock, it is announced, is intended for future use, none of it to be issued at present.—V. 98, p. 839, 386.

**Cleveland Southw. & Col. (Electric) Ry.—Earnings.**

Calendar Years.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Other Income.	Interest & Taxes.	Balance, Surplus.
1913	\$1,255,236	\$495,849	\$217	\$382,148	\$113,918
1912	1,182,157	488,627	1,175	373,112	116,690

—V. 98, p. 452.

**Colorado & Southern Ry.—No Pref. Dividends.**—The directors have decided to omit the usual semi-annual payments on the \$8,500,000 each of 4% non-cum. first and second pref. stock, due largely to the losses incurred by the protracted coal strike. The div. on the com. stock was omitted in December last.

President Miller is quoted: "The company's earnings have fallen off sharply in the last year, making it advisable at this time to suspend any distribution upon the stocks until earnings improve."

**Previous Dividend Record (Per Cent).**

DIVIDENDS.	1900.	'01.	'02.	'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08 to '11.	'12.	'13.
1st pref.	2	3½	3½	4	2	0	4	4	4 yearly.	4	4
2d pref.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 yearly.	4	4
Common.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 yearly.	1	0

—V. 97, p. 1419, 1430.

**Death Valley RR.—Bonds Authorized.**—The California RR. Commission has authorized the company to issue £47,300 (par £100 each) 10-year 5% bonds to construct 16 miles of road between the Ryan branch of the Tonopah & Tidewater RR. in Inyo County to the Biddy McCarty borax mine. The bonds are to be guaranteed by the Borax Consolidated, Ltd. The company is also authorized to issue \$75,000 stock.

## Denver &amp; Salt Lake RR.—New Lease.

See Northwestern Terminal Ry. below.—V. 98, p. 762, 610.

**Detroit River Tunnel Co.—Bonds.**—The Mich. RR. Commission on Mar. 13 approved the plan to sell \$2,000,000 bonds, making \$18,000,000 out. See V. 98, p. 386.

**Detroit Toledo & Ironton RR.—New Mortgages.**—This reorganized company is filing for record its \$2,000,000 1st M. and \$8,000,000 adjustment mtge. (See p. 52 of "Ry. & Ind." Sec.)—V. 98, p. 763, 689.

## Florida East Coast Ry.—New President, &amp;c.

W. H. Beardsley, formerly Vice-Pres. and Treas., and who is trustee of the H. M. Flager Estate, has been elected President to succeed the late R. W. Parsons. O. C. Haines, who becomes Treasurer, succeeding Mr. Beardsley, has also been made a director.—V. 97, p. 1583.

## Fort Wayne &amp; Northwestern (Electric) Ry.—Securities.

This company, which recently paid its first dividend, 1%, has authorized and outstanding \$1,300,000 capital stock and has made an issue of 1st M. 5% gold bonds dated April 1 1913 and due April 1 1943, auth. \$10,000,000.

outstanding \$375,000, par \$1,000, interest semi-ann.; trustee Eq. Tr. Co., N. Y. Wm. C. Sheldon & Co., N. Y., are interested.—V. 98, p. 522.

**Georgia Light, Power & Ry., Macon, Ga.—Bonds.**—The London Stock Exchange has listed \$981,000 additional First Lien 5% 30-year gold bonds, making the total listed \$3,211,000.—V. 95, p. 544.

**Green Bay & Western RR.—New Director.**—Henry R. Taylor of N. Y. has been elected a director.—V. 98, p. 386.

**Hocking Valley Ry.—Decision.**—See Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. above.—V. 98, p. 453.

**Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co.—Earnings.**—

Cal.	Gross	Net	Other Int.	Taxes, Preferred	Common	Balance
Year	Earnings	Earnings	Inc.	Dep.	&c.	Dividends
1913	\$618,145	\$246,902	\$7,578	\$116,810	(3)	\$993,600
1912	564,473	273,908	5,796	115,705	(6)	\$20,754
					(6)	51,672
						91,572

—V. 97, p. 886.

**Kanawha & Michigan Ry.—Decision.**—See Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. above.—V. 97, p. 1823.

**(The) Kansas & Oklahoma Southern Ry.—New Co.**—The company was incorporated in Oklahoma on Feb. 24 with \$1,000,000 authorized stock by S. M. Porter of Caney, Kan., and associates, as successor of the Cherryvale Oklahoma & Texas Ry. (V. 97, p. 1503), which was sold on Feb. 12 last.

The sale was made by Col. W. P. Hackney of Winfield, Kan., as special Master in Chancery (Mr. Hackney having also been appointed substitute trustee under the mortgage for the Carnegie Trust Co. of N. Y.), the purchaser giving a deed to the new company.

The company proposes to build 2,750 miles of lines, but has abandoned some of the old projects outlined. The main line will be from Kansas City to El Paso, 900 miles. Other routes described are thus: Wichita, Kan., to Little Rock, Ark., 400 miles; Pawhuska, Okla., to Shreveport, La., via Texarkana, 300 miles; Pawhuska to El Reno and Oklahoma City, 150 miles; El Reno, Okla., to Childress, Tex., 200 miles; St. Louis to Houston and Galveston, 800 miles.

There has been expended \$320,000 in construction between Caney, Kan., and Vinita, Okla., in obtaining 61 miles of right-of-way and grading and terminals, culverts and drains. The grade work has been substantially completed on the first 40 miles southeast from Caney, Kan.

The new company is preparing to make a bond issue to secure an authorized issue of \$2,000,000 20-year 5% gold bonds, which it is proposed to sell as construction bonds or to use as collateral to obtain a preliminary loan of \$900,000 from a New York banking house with which to complete the 61 miles above mentioned. The contract price for constructing the line is \$20,000 per mile in cash. The company, it is stated, is authorized to issue bonds to the extent of \$30,000 per mile.

Other incorporators besides Mr. Porter include: R. E. Wade and George A. Masters of Perry, Okla.; J. H. Brewster and P. D. Brewster of Independence, Kan.; and H. V. Bolinger of Caney, Kan. S. M. Porter is President; H. V. Bolinger, Caney, Kan., Vice-Pres., and R. E. Wade, Perry, Okla., Treasurer.

**Keokuk & Des Moines Ry.—Dividend.**—A dividend of \$3 25 a share has been declared on the \$1,524,600 pref. stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24, comparing with \$3 25 a year ago.

*Dividend Record on Preferred Stock (Per Cent).*

1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905-07.	1908.	1909.	1910 to 1912.	1913.	1914.
1 1/2	1	1	2	1 1/2	None	1 1/4	1	2 1/2	yrly.	3 1/2
										3 1/2

—V. 96, p. 716.

**Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry.—Decision.**—See Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. above.

**Notes.**—The \$12,000,000 1-year 4 1/2% notes due March 15 were paid on presentation.—V. 97, p. 1426, 595.

**Laramie Hahn's Peak & Pacific Ry.—Plan Operative.**—Final Notice.—Sufficient assents and deposits from security holders and creditors having been received, the reorganization committee has declared the plan operative and will at once take steps to carry it into effect. The committee says:

The second installment of the subscriptions (50%) is now due and must be paid immediately.

The properties will shortly be sold under foreclosure, and in order that all security holders and creditors may have a final opportunity to participate in the plan, the committee has extended the time for the deposit of securities and claims, and the payment of 75% of the cash subscription, to and incl. Mar. 28 1914, after which date no deposits will be received. No further notice or extension of time to assent will be given. See plan V. 98, p. 453, 690.

**Lehigh Valley RR.—Government Suit.**—Special Assistant U. S. Attorney-General Frederick R. Coudert, on Mar. 18 filed a suit in the U. S. District Court in this city against the company and controlled companies and others, claiming violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The defendants include, besides the company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., Cox Bros. & Co., Inc., Delaware Susquehanna & Schuylkill RR., New York Middle Coal Field RR. & Coal Co., the G. B. Mackle Co., Girard Trust Co. and 14 individuals.

Some of the Allegations of the Petition. The petition alleges, among other things, that, contrary to the Federal statutes and to the express prohibition inserted in 1875 into the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley RR. has continued to acquire anthracite lands and to extend its control over the trade through corporations in theory separate but in fact under its domination. The most important of these, it is stated, is the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., which, it is said, has never been a bona fide corporation, but merely an adjunct, department or instrumentality of the railroad. The bill alleges that the railroad annually transports about 11,000,000 gross tons of anthracite, of which more than 82% (in 1913) was shipped for account of the Coal Co. or affiliated companies.

The Lehigh Valley RR. and Coal Sales companies are, it is alleged, under the immediate control of substantially the same group of persons, over 80% of the shares of the Coal Sales Co. being owned by the majority shareholders of the RR. Co. The organization of the Coal Sales Co. is claimed to be an evasion and violation of the U. S. Supreme Court decision of 1911.

The RR. Co. is also charged with rebating in having paid the coal companies various sums (the largest being \$4,554,274 on Mar. 1 1912), and, through advances to its affiliated coal companies, with unlawful discrimination against other producers and shippers along the lines of the road, thereby securing the monopolization of the ownership, production and sale of anthracite coal. It is stated that the road "completely dominates the market at all points thereon not reached by any other railroad, and has the power to fix, has fixed and does fix, without the check of competition, the prices at which anthracite is sold at such points."

The contract between the Lehigh Coal Co. and the Sales Co. it is set forth gives the Sales Co. unreasonably low rates for mined coal, fixes prices for coal to be mined under the then existing scales of prices paid other producers, and makes other concessions, and is not "a bona fide transaction between separate corporations."

The petition asks that the combination between the defendants be dissolved and the attempt at further monopoly restrained; that the capital stock of the corporations controlled be disposed of so that they shall not have the same controlling stockholders, and that, pending such disposition, the railroad be enjoined from voting or receiving the dividends on the stocks owned; also, further, that the transportation for the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. by the Lehigh Valley RR. of anthracite not necessary for its use be declared a violation of the commodities clause and enjoined.

**Statement on Behalf of the Company Made March 19 1914.**

Edgar H. Bolger, General Solicitor of the company, gave the following: "The Government's bill attacks not only the organization of the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., but also the ownership by the Lehigh Valley RR. of the stock of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. and some small subsidiary compan-

ies. So far as the organization of the Sales Co. is concerned, that company is not affiliated with or controlled by the railroad in any way whatever. There may be some stockholders in common, but that is true among thousands of corporations of this country and true without being unlawful.

The Sales Co. was organized after the decision of the Supreme Court in the second case against the Lehigh Valley RR. Co., and all the facts have been laid before the Department of Justice several times and fully discussed and the report of the Attorney-General for the year 1912 sets forth fully the details in respect of the Sales Co., and goes on to say, at page 24:

"The situation is, therefore, that the coal which is shipped over the Lehigh Valley RR. is mined by the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., all of whose stock is owned by the RR. Co., and is sold at the breakers to the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., all of whose stock has been originally issued to and distributed among the stockholders of the railroad company pro rata, but rate directors, and whose stock may be sold by the stockholders without regard to their continued holding of stock in the railroad company."

The Attorney-General then goes on to say further: "By this arrangement both the railroad company and the coal companies seem to have parted in good faith with the title to the coal before transportation begins and it is claimed, therefore, that transportation is free from the prohibition of the commodities clause as construed by the Supreme Court in 213 U. S. 412."

The recent case which has been begun, and the trial of which has been, I believe, completed, against the Lackawanna RR. and the Delaware Lackawanna & Western Coal Co. (V. 96, p. 986), involves the same questions of law as are involved in this suit against the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., and they will no doubt be heard by the Supreme Court together.

As to the railroad's ownership of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. and several small subsidiary companies, that question has been investigated for more than a generation, and if there were any violation of law involved it seems that the Government should have ascertained it and made it clear to the courts by this time. Several suits have been before the Supreme Court, and none of the Federal courts, has been able to ascertain that the action of the Lehigh Valley RR. in acquiring and holding the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. has violated any provisions of law.

When these properties were acquired, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania actively encouraged their acquisition by the railroad, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, within whose bounds all the anthracite mining properties are located, has never raised a question by litigation as to the propriety of the present situation.

**New Director.**—Morris L. Clothier has been elected a director to succeed George F. Baer, who resigned on account of the pressure of other duties.

**Quarterly Dividends.**—Quarterly dividends of 2 1/2% on the common and pref. stocks (payments having been semi-annual to Jan. 1914) have been declared, in pursuance of the policy already announced, both payable April 11 to holders of record March 28.—V. 98, p. 763, 390.

**Long Island RR.—Insufficient Pay for Mail.**—A statement of Pres. Peters, Chairman of the Committee on Railway Mail Pay, was published in last week's "Chronicle," page 810.—V. 98, p. 690, 236.

**Maine Central RR.—Voluntary Association to Take Over Boston & Maine Holdings of Maine Central—Other Financing.**—The stockholders, other than the Boston & Maine RR. Co., will vote Mar. 31 on issuing \$3,000,000 5% 30-day notes to acquire the equity (subject only to \$12,201,995 of "Maine Railways Companies" 5% 5-year collateral trust notes) in the \$15,960,100 stock of the company now owned by Boston & Maine, as follows:

(1) On authorizing the creation of a trust (to be known as "Maine Railways Companies," see Boston & Maine RR. above) to take over the 159,601 shares of Maine Central RR. Co. stock now owned by the B. & M. RR.

(2) On providing for such purchase either as follows or otherwise as the stockholders may determine:

The capital fund or stock of the trust to be fixed at \$3,000,000 and to be purchased by the Maine Central RR. Co. and paid for by its 5% 30-day promissory note or notes for \$3,000,000.

The trust then to purchase of the Boston & Maine RR. the said 159,601 shares of stock at \$95 per share, and a commission of 3/4 of 1% and to pay for the same by delivering to the B. & M. RR. the said Me. Cent. RR. 5% note or notes for \$3,000,000 and its own 5% 5-year promissory notes for \$12,201,995, secured by the pledge of the said 159,601 shares of Me. Cent. RR. Co. stock; the pledge to be made by deposit of the 159,601 shares with some trust company under proper collateral trust agreement.

(3) On providing for the payment at maturity of the above-mentioned promissory note or notes for \$3,000,000, and also on providing for other maturing indebtedness and requirements, by authorizing the issue of promissory notes therefor [\$2,000,000 5-year 4% notes will mature April 1].

(4) On discharging the company's \$25,000,000 consol. ref. mortgage to the Union Safe Deposit & Trust Co., dated July 1 1913, no bonds ever having been issued thereunder, and on authorizing an agreement not to issue any new mortgage on franchises or property as long as its above-mentioned promissory notes, or any notes given in renewal thereof, are outstanding and unpaid, without including them therein on the same basis of security as the other mortgage indebtedness.

**Digest of Statement by President McDonald.** Many of the stockholders have insisted that this stock should not be permitted to pass into control of interests not consistent with proper development of Maine Central RR. Co. and the State of Maine. The proposed trust will act entirely in the interest of the Maine Central RR. Co., thereby insuring a control which will best protect the State.

It is hardly necessary to point out that 5% annually on the trust capital and trust notes amounts to much less than the dividends of 6%, the present rate, on the purchased Maine Central stock, which should leave a surplus after payment of whatever expenses are incident to the trust to be applied to the purchase and retirement of trust notes.

Subsequent to the purchase of the stock it will become necessary for Maine Central to issue its 5% notes in sufficient amount to raise the money required to pay off the \$3,000,000 5% note to be given by it for capital of the trust, and its \$2,000,000 of outstanding notes maturing April 1 1914, and sufficient additional to supply what funds may be required by the management for capital expenditures upon the railroad property. It is assumed that the total of this note issue should not exceed \$6,000,000.

It is believed that the time for which the trustees are to hold the stock will afford ample time to perfect and carry out plans for a reduction of stock of the company to such extent, if any, as may be determined to be advisable and for giving present stockholders an opportunity to acquire such portion of the stock purchased of Boston & Maine as they may desire, and for placing the balance of such stock in hands of investors. [Of the three trustees, it is understood, Morris McDonald will be one.]—V. 98, p. 236.

**Maine Railways Companies.—Proposed Purchase.**—See Boston & Maine RR. and Maine Central RR. above.

**Manistee & North Eastern RR.—Earnings.**—

Calendar Year—	Gross Earnings	Net (after Taxes)	Interest Charges	Hire of Equip.	Misc.	Balance for Year
1913	\$562,730	\$107,621	\$72,094	\$1,358		\$36,885
1912	584,699	129,694	71,894	15,654	\$281	41,865

Of the surplus as above in 1913, \$36,000 was used for retirement of bonds, Series A, the remaining \$4,000 of said Series A having been previously retired.—V. 96, p. 1365.

**Maryland & Pennsylvania RR.—Earnings.**—

Calendar Year—	Gross Earnings	Net (after Taxes)	Income	Other	Int. on Bonds, &c.	Sur. or Def.
1913	\$631,087	\$107,242	\$2,912	\$131,504	def.	\$21,350
1912	474,559	131,131	870	108,142	sur.	\$23,858

—V. 97, p. 1115.

**Memphis (Tenn.) Street Ry.—Injunction.**—Chancellor Francis Fentress on March 13 granted an injunction restraining the city from enforcing an ordinance effective March 14.



The ordinance provided that the company was to furnish each passenger a minimum of 40 cu. ft. of space, to supply a sufficient number of cars on each line, to be run "on a proper and reasonable schedule," to carry passengers comfortably and without crowding, to require each car on each separate line to run to the terminus designated on such car after leaving the starting point, to have each car distinctly numbered inside and out and with conspicuous signs upon the sides and ends outside indicating both day and night the route and destination of such cars (the signs at night to be illuminated).

The ordinance was to become effective on March 14. The company claims that the ordinance is in certain portions impossible of performance, and in others unreasonable, and that it is confiscatory and would result in confusion and congestion upon the uptown streets.—V. 96, p. 1022.

**Minneapolis & St. Louis RR.—Proposed Sale of Bonds.**—The shareholders will vote March 31 on selling:

(a) \$870,000 First & Ref. Mfg. 4% gold bonds and \$750,000 Ref. & Extension Mfg. 5% gold bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis RR.; (b) \$612,000 First & Ref. Mfg. 4% gold bonds of Iowa Central Ry. Co. to provide for obligations and indebtedness of this company.—V. 98, p. 453.

**Missouri Pacific Ry.—Note Payment.**—Pres. Bush is quoted:

"The company has arranged to meet the \$25,000,000 notes which mature June 1. We are now going over the Denver & Rio Grande to determine what is needed in the way of improvements. The amount of money to be expended this year will depend upon the money market. Plans for building feeders for the Western Pacific are now in a tentative stage. It has not been decided whether the \$25,000,000 loan of the Missouri Pacific, maturing soon, will be put on a permanent basis, or whether it will be met by the issuance of short-time paper.—V. 97, p. 1115.

**National Railways of Mexico.—Lines Opened.**—Official advices received at the New York office of the company this week stated that the lines of the system were opened to Tampico, Laredo and Eagle Pass.

This is the first time in some months that all three of these gateways have been open at one time. The main line is now in operation all the way from Laredo to Mexico City. In recent months sections of this line have been opened, but there have been interruptions at various points, particularly between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi. The resumption of operations on this line will make possible the shipment of a large amount of cotton that has been held back for some months, and should, it is stated, materially increase the gross earnings.—V. 98, p. 839, 763.

**New Jersey & Pennsylvania RR.**—

An application has been made to the court for an order directing receiver Pitney to lease the road for a period of one year to Frank W. Patterson of Bound Brook, N. J., Lewis S. Du Four, Augustus C. Durling, Joseph L. M. Du Four and J. C. Milton, the last-named of Charleston, W. Va., the lessees to raise \$5,000 to put the road in safe condition to the satisfaction of the P. U. Commission so as to place the same in operation within 3 mos. The non-operation of the road, it is stated, works "a great detriment to persons living along the line."—V. 97, p. 1204.

**New York Central & Hudson River RR.—Remaining Equipment Notes Sold.**—J. P. Morgan & Co. have sold \$2,128,000 4½% Boston & Albany equipment trust 4½s of 1912. This is the remainder of the \$7,500,000 authorized issue, of which \$5,220,000 was sold in 1912 (V. 95, p. 1040, 1332). They mature part annually on Oct. 1 until 1927.—V. 98, p. 690, 611.

**New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Equipment Trusts.**—The directors have authorized an issue of \$2,490,000 5% equipment notes maturing serially in from 1 to 15 years. The notes cover some of the new steel passenger cars and electric equipment.—V. 98, p. 839, 611.

**New York State Railways (Controlled by N. Y. Central & Hudson River RR. Co.).—Bonds.**—Harris, Forbes & Co. and associated houses are offering, at 90 and int., yielding over 5%, a further \$5,621,000 of 50-year first cons. mfg. gold 4½% bonds. Tax-exempt in N.Y. State. See full description of bonds with letter of Pres. Horace E. Andrews in V. 95, p. 1208.

Total auth., \$50,000,000; outstanding (incl. present issue), \$12,546,000; reserved to retire divisional bonds, \$11,486,000; remainder applicable to future requirements under careful restrictions (V. 95, p. 1208).

Owms or controls, and operates, extensive street railways and interurban electric lines serving a prosperous and thickly populated section of New York State, including the cities of Rochester, Syracuse and Utica. See map, etc., pages 114, 115 and 116 of "Electric Railway Section." Earnings for Cal. Year 1913, Showing Interest incl. these \$5,621,000 Bonds. Gross earnings, \$7,966,328; Present bond interest, \$1,116,730. Net for bond interest, \$2,421,896; Surplus after bond interest, 1,305,076. Net earnings over twice bond interest.—V. 98, p. 301.

**Northwestern Terminal Ry., Denver.—New Lease.**—The directors of the Denver & Salt Lake RR. recently voted to make a lease of the terminal facilities of the Northwestern Terminal Ry. for a period of 50 years from Jan. 1 1914.

The lease will be formally approved by the stockholders within a week or two. The rental payable thereunder is guaranteed to be sufficient to meet the interest on \$2,025,000 1st M. 20-year 5s (issued by the Northwestern Terminal Ry. in 1906) in addition to the operating cost and taxes. The former lease of the Denver & Northwestern Pacific Ry., the predecessor of the Denver & Salt Lake RR., under which the Northwestern Terminal bonds were guaranteed, was disaffirmed last year by the reorganized company. Compare V. 97, p. 621.

**Omaha & Lincoln Ry. & Light Co.—Mortgage.**—This company, controlled by the Illinois Traction interests, has filed a mortgage to the Central Trust Co. of Ill., Chicago, as trustee, to secure an issue of 5% 25-year bonds to an authorized amount reported as \$2,250,000.

A press report says: "The proceeds of the bond issue will be devoted largely to extending the traction company's lines from Omaha to Lincoln. Already 17 miles of this line is in operation and before the summer is over the gap probably will be closed. In addition to the \$2,225,000 bond issue, there is a stock issue of \$750,000. The McKinley system operates an interurban line out of Omaha and a number of electric-light and power plants in smaller towns of Nebraska."—V. 97, p. 444.

**Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—New Stock.**—Byrne & McDonnell have received a telegram from San Francisco stating that the directors have authorized, subject to approval of the stockholders, the issuance of \$12,000,000 additional preferred stock, which will be offered to stockholders at 80 on the basis of 6 shares to 5 of their present holdings.

This will bring the total preferred stock of the company up to \$22,000,000. The telegram states that the company's earnings are sufficient to pay 6% dividends on \$22,000,000 of pref. stock and show in excess of 5% earned on the common stock.—V. 98, p. 839, 600.

**Philadelphia Transit Co.—Subway—Elevated System.**—Active negotiations have recently been in progress with the city authorities respecting the construction and operation of a more or less extensive system of subways and elevated roads. The city, it appears, is determined to insist on free transfers, but the company is willing to grant these only

on condition that it is relieved from paving and other city charges. It has been suggested that the company build the Frankford elevated line without assistance from the city, through a voluntary assessment on the Union Traction Co., on which its shareholders would receive 6%. The Union Traction interests are said not to view very favorably the plans suggested, being especially opposed to the Darby elevated since questioning its ability to prove a financial success.

The "Engineering Record," of N. Y., March 14, contains a 5½-column abstract of Commissioner Taylor's elaborate investigation and analysis of the physical, structural, financial and economical conditions in Philadelphia, his estimates of the cost, efficiency and revenue, and recommendation for the immediate construction of a \$57,000,000 initial system of rapid transit lines. This system, which would probably be leased to the Phila. Rapid Transit Co., would include 8.6 miles of subway and 16.9 miles of elevated construction, with a total of 59.3 miles of track, or 68.9 miles of track if it proves necessary to construct an independent system. Assuming that the definite designs are commenced on July 1 1913, it is believed that the elevated lines might begin operation on Jan. 1 1917, and the subway lines one year later, and that the general construction would be completed in 1919. Compare V. 97, p. 299, 1731.

**Rapid Transit in New York City.—Contracts.**—

The P. U. Commission on March 12 received bids for the contract for the part of the Seventh Ave. subway from a point a little north of 42d St. to its junction with the present subway between 43d and 47th Sts. The Commission on March 18 invited bids for the construction of the two subway sections to be opened on April 14 and 17, the first being Section 1, of Route 33, which will connect the southern end of the Broadway subway in Trinity Place at Morris St., by way of Whitehall St., with the East River tunnel, and will be a part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System; and the second, Section 1 of Routes 4 and 38, which will be under Greenwich St. south from Vesey St., and extend under Battery Park for some distance, which will be part of the Seventh Ave. extension of the Interboro System. The Commission also approved forms of contract for two of the East River tunnels, one being the tunnel to extend from the foot of Whitehall St. to Montague St., Brooklyn, and to be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., and the other tunnel to extend from Old Slip, Manhattan, to Clark St., Brooklyn, to form part of the Interborough Rapid Transit System. (For status of construction on all lines, see "Engineering News" of N. Y., March 19, pages 171-2.)—V. 98, p. 840, 763.

**Rock Island Co.—Examination.**—The bondholders' committee of the Ch. R. I. & Pac. RR. has selected E. W. McKenna, V.-Pres. of Ch. Mil. & St. Paul RR., to make an examination of the Rock Island System for the purpose of determining what amounts of capital expenditure the system requires. See estimate of management under Ch. R. I. & Pac. Ry. in V. 98, p. 762.

**Committee Enlarged.**—Festus J. Wade, Pres. of Mercantile Nat. Bank and Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis, has consented to join the stockholders' committee.—V. 98, p. 691, 524.

**St. Louis & San Francisco RR.—April Interest.**—Judge Sanborn in the U. S. District Court on March 18 authorized the receiver to pay interest, etc., due April 1, \$835,510, viz.:

St. L. & S. F.—Southw. Div. 5s, \$20,725; Current River RR. 5s, \$4,150; Central Division 4s, \$2,900; K. C. & Mem. Ry. & Tr. 5s, \$5,000; Northwestern Division 4s, \$40; K. C. Ft. S. & M. RR. ref. 5s, \$16,700; Trust 5s, \$2,475; St. L. & S. F.—K. C. Ft. S. & M. RR. ref. 5s, \$1,620; M. pref. stock rental, \$150,000.

**Settlement.**—U. S. District Judge Sanborn, it is reported, was to pass yesterday afternoon upon an agreement filed that day under which 2 of the subsidiaries of the road revert to the Iberia syndicate promoting them.

Press dispatches state that the debt was in the form of notes aggregating \$2,573,386, which had been given by the company to A. T. Perkins, as guarantor for the St. Louis Union Trust Co. and certain collateral given to guarantee the payment of certain loans. The notes represent payment for the New Iberia & Northern RR., a 120-mile line in Louisiana. The road and the New Iberia St. Mary & Eastern revert to the syndicate. The separation from the St. L. & San. Fr. is a step toward the reorganization of the road.

The company, by the terms of the agreement, recovers 4 blocks of land in Dallas, Tex., said to be worth \$500,000, pledged to the trust company to secure a mortgage. The company also transfers to the trust co. all of its claims to the contracts for the construction of two branches of the St. Louis Brownsville & Mexico Ry. Leomin C. Johnson, attorney for the receivers, is quoted as saying that the settlement reduced the system's debt by more than \$3,000,000 and averted a long litigation.—V. 98, p. 840, 691.

**St. Louis Southwestern Ry.—Equipment Trusts Sold.**—The Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. has sold at par and interest an issue of \$1,700,000 5% equipment bonds dated April 1 1914 and maturing \$85,000 semi-annually to April 1 1921.

Of the cost of the steel under-frame cars covered, 10% has been paid in cash.—V. 98, p. 691, 388.

**San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways.—New Mortgage.**—The shareholders will vote April 7 on making a new mortgage to secure not exceeding \$35,000,000 "First and Refunding 30-year 5% gold bonds," to provide for the refunding or discharge of existing obligations and to provide for extensions and improvements, present and future.

In preparation for the Exposition crowds plans are being drawn for two fast ferries, to seat 2,000 persons each, and to cost \$200,000 apiece (making a total fleet of seven), while about \$1,000,000, it is said, will be spent on mole and terminals.

**Board of Directors.**—As reorganized on March 3: J. E. Carlson, Pres. of Central Nat. Bank of Oakland, and W. I. Vrobeck, understood to represent the Smith interests; W. A. Bissell (Pres.) and F. B. Whipple (V. Pres.) said to represent the Moore interests; J. K. Moffitt, W. R. Alberger (V. Pres.) and E. W. Frost. The board has been increased to nine, leaving two places yet to be filled.—V. 98, p. 764, 611.

**Southern Traction Co. of Illinois.—Receiver's Certificates.**—Federal Judge Francis M. Wright at Danville, Ill., has authorized an issue of \$500,000 receivers' certificates (par \$500 and \$1,000) to provide for completing construction. See V. 98, p. 840.

**Tennessee Ry., Light & Power Co.—Tennessee Power Co. Begins Current Delivery to New Aluminum Plant.**—E. W. Clark & Co., Phila., the managers, say in substance:

The Tennessee Power Co., the principal generating subsidiary, has just begun delivery of current from its development No. 2, on the Ocoee River, to the initial plant of the Aluminum Co. of America at Maryville, Tenn., a distance of 63 miles, under a contract calling for about 20,000 h.p. annually. The Aluminum Co. of America has already spent more than \$1,000,000 in the construction of one of the most modern plants of its kind in the country. The minimum annual return from this contract will be \$225,000, adding largely to the margin of safety behind the Tennessee Power Co.'s bonds. The Tennessee Power Co.'s hydro-electric developments at Tennessee have a rated capacity of approximately 47,000 h.p.; steam stations, 40,000 h.p. In addition, the company owns water power resources in other sections, which may be developed as required, to an extent of about 113,000 h.p. Its transmission lines connect the Ocoee River developments with Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, and Cleveland, Tenn., and at the Georgia-Tennessee State line with Rome, Ga. Long-term contracts have been made with public utilities corporations in these cities and current is being supplied to various municipalities and many large industrial plants.

Possibilities for future increased distribution of current are considered exceptional, in view of the growing industrial prosperity of the State.

Recent Government figures show that there were in operation in Tennessee in 1902 eight water wheels, combined capacity 619 h. p.; in 1912, 32, rated capacity 27,750 h. p., a gain of 4,383%. The total output of hydro-electric and steam stations in 1902 was 24,472,632 k.w.h.; in 1912 75,544,893 k.w.h., increase 209%. Total income of all plants in 1902 was \$999,383, compared with \$3,820,963 in 1912, an increase of 292%. Horsepower development of steam and water-power plants in 1902 was 19,003; in 1912, 68,994, a gain of 263%.—V. 97, p. 1289.

**Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.—To Omit April Dividend on Pref. Shares.**—An official statement issued in Indianapolis on Mar. 14 says in substance:

During 1913 we sustained heavy losses in net earnings, due to the severe floods in the spring of that year, the effects of which were felt for many months afterwards. Business was again seriously interfered with when a strike was called for increased wages and changes in working conditions of motormen and conductors. The Indiana P. S. Commission, acting as an arbitration board, has handed down a decision which will be binding upon our subsidiary, the Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Co., and its employees for three years, requiring increased wages to trainmen and other employees. These conditions and the large sums which public authorities required us to expend upon extensions and improvements and for increased taxes resulted in a material reduction in the earnings applicable to dividends. The company was also obliged to expend in excess of the amount received from the sale of securities during the last year over \$300,000 for additions, improvements and extensions. These expenditures are in addition to 18% of the gross earnings applied to maintenance, as required by the mtg. It is the purpose of the directors to pay during the year 1914 such dividends on the pref. stock as the earnings may warrant, and it is their hope that general business conditions will greatly improve during the year. (See 1913 earnings in V. 98, p. 525.)

**Toledo & Ohio Central Ry.—Decision.**—See Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. above.—V. 96, p. 940.

**Underground Elec. Rys. Co. of London, Ltd.—Bonds.** The London Stock Exchange has listed a further issue of £21,400 4½% bonds of 1933 for £100 each, making total listed £1,827,400.

**Report.**—See "Annual Reports" above.—V. 98, p. 764.

**Union Pacific RR.—Payment Deferred.**—The date of payment of the extra dividend on the common capital stock, which was declared on Jan. 8 1914, payable on April 1, has been postponed to July 1, subject to such further postponements as shall be deemed necessary or advisable by reason of litigation. See adv. on a previous page. Compare V. 98, p. 840, 525, 454, 238, 157.

**Union Station Co. of Chicago.—New Plan.**—While it is too early for an official estimate as to the cost of the new terminal, as now proposed, Frank J. Loesch, Gen. Counsel of the Penna. RR. at Chicago, recently made an informal statement which we condense as follows:

The Union Station Co. was formed by three corporations, the Ch. Milw. & St. Paul Ry. Co., with 25% of the \$50,000,000 stock, the Burlington and another 25% and the Pittsb. Ch. & St. Louis Ry. Co. holding 50%.

The plan involves an investment of \$50,000,000 to \$55,000,000. The cost of the land and the right of way will be about \$30,000,000 and between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 of this has been already expended by the railroads, and is held in suspense account until it can be turned over to the Union Station Co. at cost price. Bonds will then be issued by the Union Station Co. so that the railroads can get their money back.

The viaducts will cost about \$3,000,000; the Union Station building and the concourse about \$7,000,000; the treatment of Canal St. between Harrison and Taylor streets as a sort of double-decked street, \$1,200,000. The private roadways will cost about \$1,500,000; the Burlington-Pennsylvania company freight house, \$1,500,000; the freight house tracks about \$700,000 or \$750,000. So that there will be involved in this project very close to \$50,000,000 to \$55,000,000. It will be impossible to make this new terminal a success unless the railroads have adequate facilities to handle their freight. Roughly speaking, \$4 are earned by the handling of freight to every \$1 which comes from passenger service. In effect these concessions wrung from the railroad companies mean levying tribute upon the country 2,500 miles away. [See article on Chicago Terminal Problem in "Railway Age Gazette" of March 20.]

The amended plan for a new union passenger station and for freight terminals for the Pennsylvania in Chicago was submitted to the City Council Committee on Railway Terminals on Feb. 14. The location of the passenger station is the same as in the plan which failed last year, the head-house between Jackson and Adams streets and Canal and Clinton streets, the train-shed between Canal St. and the river, and the freight terminal between Canal St. and the river south of Polk St., with approaches extending as far south as 16th St. The railroads also offered a number of concessions demanded by the city, including street improvements, bridges and viaducts, and agreed to co-operate in straightening the Chicago River.

The aforesaid committee on March 16 introduced an ordinance in the City Council authorizing the construction of the proposed freight and passenger terminal on condition that the roads pay the city sums aggregating, it is said, \$1,511,257 net.—V. 97, p. 238.

**Virginia & Southwestern Ry.—Equipment Notes.**—The company has made a mortgage to the Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., as trustee, to secure an issue of \$467,000 Series G 5% equipment trusts, dated March 2 1914.

Of the notes \$23,000 matured Sept. 1 1914 and thereafter \$24,000 every March 1 and \$23,000 every Sept. 1 to Sept. 1, 1921, inclusive, and thereafter \$23,000 semi-annually to March 1 1924, inclusive. The equipment covered includes 2 Mikado locomotives, 650 steel drop-bottom coal cars and 1 ten-wheel passenger locomotive. Of the purchase price (\$550,346), \$83,346 has been paid in cash, the remainder being represented by the notes.—V. 97, p. 1353.

**West India Elec. Co., Jamaica.—Earnings.**—For year:

Year—	Gross	Net	Interest	Taxes	L. & P. Co. (5%)	Surplus
1913.....	\$284,842	\$137,101	\$30,000	\$8,517	\$12,000	\$40,000
1912.....	201,080	124,649	30,000	7,692	12,000	40,000

Pres. James Hutchison says that the legal, accident and damage expenses were unusually heavy, one case which went before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in England being especially expensive. The Court of Appeals in Jamaica had decided in favor of the company, but the Privy Council reversed the judgment on the ground of non-interference with jury verdicts. Three cases are now pending before the Privy Council, the result of two of which will, it is stated, have a very important bearing on the future of the company. The company's suit against the Attorney-General of Jamaica was taken to define the rights and responsibilities of the company under the license, and it is hoped will terminate the misunderstandings existing between the Government and the company ever since the inception of the enterprise.—V. 96, p. 948.

**West Penn Traction & Water-Power Co.—Plan.**—See American Water-Works & Guarantee Co. above.—V. 98, p. 683.

## INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**Aluminum Co. of America.—New Plan.**—See Tenn. Ry., Light & Power Co. under "RRs" above.—V. 96, p. 489.

**American Coal Products Co.—Earnings.**—

Year.	Gross Sales.	Total Income.	Expenses (Net).	Bond Int. (7%).	Pf. Dies. Com. (7%).	Surplus.
1913.....	20,488,042	4,359,210	2,114,547	220,878	175,000	744,751
1912.....	19,751,905	3,574,919	2,021,318	973,972	167,708	737,751

—V. 97, p. 730.

**American Locomotive Co., N. Y.—Reports of Committees.**—Status—Earnings for Half-Year.—The report of the special

committees regarding the charges made last September by a stockholder was sent to the shareholders on Thursday. The committees find no evidence of corrupt practices and their suggestions are chiefly in the direction of greater economy. They approve the abandonment of the automobile business.

Pres. W. H. Marshall in circular of March 11 says in subst.:

We transmit herewith the report of the committee of inquiry appointed March 26 1913, also the report of the advisory committee appointed by your board Oct. 27 1913 (see V. 97, p. 1020, 1202, 1358). All recommendations of both committees will be given prompt consideration.

As to the value of the investments, our report for the year ending June 30 1913 showed net profits of \$6,185,305, while for the six months ending Dec. 31 1913 we earned net over all charges \$2,631,687, or sufficient to pay the fixed charges for the remainder of the year and the pref. dividend for the entire fiscal year. What the earnings may be for the remaining six months it is difficult to predict. In fact the present volume of business is so small that if there is no improvement your company may not do more than earn its operating expenses during the last half of the present fiscal year, notwithstanding that expenses have been reduced as far as practicable.

The company, however, is in a strong position; its plants are in excellent condition, and its strength financially is indicated by the fact that the \$2,000,000 gold notes maturing Oct. 1 1913 were paid off and its quick assets March 1 1914 aggregated \$21,400,000, of which \$4,150,000 is in materials and work in process, \$8,250,000 in bills and accounts receivable and \$9,000,000 in cash or its equivalent. The total of accounts payable of every character was only \$950,000 on March 1, of which about \$250,000 were audited vouchers in course of payment, and the remainder current accounts in process of audit. There have been purchased and are now held in the treasury \$1,000,000 (leaving \$5,800,000 outstanding) of the company's notes not yet due. We would have preferred to purchase a larger amount but could not obtain them on favorable terms. As an alternative, several millions have been invested in N. Y. City and city of Newark warrants and bank cuts, all maturing in 6 mos. or less.

We are in a position to do a profitable business as soon as the railroads are again in the market for equipment.

The Committee of Inquiry consisted of J. W. Griggs, formerly U. S. Attorney-General; Thomas Thacher, of the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett; and Albert H. Wexler, Pres. of Chase Nat. Bank. Advisory Committee—William R. Wilcox, formerly Chairman of N. Y. P. S. Commission, and Dr. L. Clark Seelye, for many years President of Smith College. See V. 97, p. 1202, 1358.

**American Manufacturing Co.—(Bagging for Baling Cotton and Cordage), New York.—Extra Dividend.**—

In addition to the 68th consecutive quarterly dividend of 1½% on the stock, an extra dividend of 2% has been declared, payable April 1 to holders of record Mar. 16.

An extra payment of 2% was made in March 1912 and 1% on Jan. 1 1910 and several other "extras" have been paid.—V. 98, p. 841.

**American Steel Foundry Co.—Chairmanship Abolished.** William V. Kelley has resigned as Chairman of the board and the office has been abolished.—V. 98, p. 835, 455.

**American Water-Works & Guarantee Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Sale Ordered.—Plan of Reorganization Approved by Representatives of 98% of Indebtedness.**—Judge Charles P. Orr of the U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh on Mar. 16 made a decree of sale in the receivership suit which began last July, and appointed Hilary B. Brunot as Master to sell the company's assets April 15. Upset price \$1,000,000.

The stockholders' protective committee (E. C. Converse of N. Y., Chairman, and Bankers Trust Co., depository, V. 97, p. 446, 1825; V. 98, p. 389), has prepared, under date of Jan. 16 1914 substantially the following plan, which was presented to the Court on March 13, having first been underwritten. This plan has been approved by—

(1) Bank creditors' committee; (2) Protective committee for the bondholders of the four irrigation companies, located in Idaho and California; (3) California-Idaho bondholders' protective committee (Alvin W. Kresh, Chairman); (4) by other creditors; (5) by the receivers. In all, approximately 98% of the indebtedness of the company was represented by the various interests approving the reorganization plan. Over 80% of both classes of stock was deposited with the stockholders' protective committee. In order to make the plan workable, the stockholders will provide \$4,500,000 in cash, through an underwriting syndicate, which agrees to take all the securities not subscribed for by the present stockholders.

**Diast of Plan—New Company—Amer. Water-Works & Electric Co.** A new company will be organized in such State as the committee may determine [probably with name of "American Water-Works & Electric Co."] to acquire the assets of the present company except cash and the shares of stock, notes and floating debt of—

**Irrigation Companies to Be Turned over to Their Bondholders' Protective Comm.** Twin Falls North Side Land & Water Co. (V. 97, p. 600; V. 96, p. 1777). Twin Falls Salmon River Land & Water Co. (V. 97, p. 954). Twin Falls Oakley Land & Water Co. (V. 97, p. 954). Sacramento Valley Irrigation Co. (V. 97, p. 600, 527).

And except also shares of stock of California-Idaho Co. (V. 97, p. 1118) and such other interests as the committee may determine.

The four irrigation companies first named are to be turned over to the bondholders' protective committee (Chairman, G. L. Edwards of St. Louis depositories, Safe Dep. & Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, &c., V. 97, p. 1506, 1121), representing the bonds of those companies; and \$1,000,000 will be paid to them for the release of the warrants of the irrigation bonds by the American Water-Works & Guarantee Co. The money so received will be used for the development of their properties and the equity in the properties will ultimately be divided so that 51% will go to the bondholders and 49% to the new company.

The 1st M. bonds of the California-Idaho Co., which are also guaranteed by the American Co., are to be exchanged for an equal amount of the collateral trust bonds of the new company.

**Properties to Be Controlled and Operated by the New Company.**

The new company will take over and operate all the companies now controlled by the American Water-Works & Guaranty Co., with the exception of the four irrigation companies. These properties comprise the controlling interest in the West Penn Traction System (see map, &c., pages 107 to 109, "Elec. Ry. Section"), including the hydro-electric developments in West Virginia; the Great Shoshone & Twin Falls Water-Power Co. (V. 97, p. 301, 120); Southern Idaho Water Power Co. (V. 96, p. 1777), about 33,000 acres of land in California and 35 valuable water-works properties situated in a large number of States, from New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia in the East, to Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas in the West, and as far south as Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas (see V. 95, p. 537; V. 96, p. 1769).

**Capitalization of New Company.**

**Collateral Trust 20-Year 5% Bonds.** Total, \$20,000,000, viz.: Reserved and now issuable (a) \$5,733,300 for exchange, par for par, against the 1st M. bonds of California-Idaho Co. (the bonds so acquired to be deposited as additional security for these new bonds); (b) not exceeding \$510,700 to pay indebtedness of subsidiaries. Total issuable not over. \$6,250,000

To be used as collateral to indebtedness of subsidiary companies to bank creditors, not over. 3,700,000

Remainder, with any balance of foregoing amounts, reserved to be issued in accordance with specific provisions and careful restrictions, to reimburse the company for the cash cost of improvements and extensions to the properties of its subsidiaries. \$10,050,000

**7% Cum. First Pref. Stock (v. t. c.),** with preference over the Participating Pref. and common stock to the amount of its par value and accrued divs. on distribution of assets and will be entitled to cumulative divs. from and after the date of its issuance, at the rate of 7% per annum, and no more. Redeemable if and when permitted by law at 110 and 120. Full voting power. Total auth., \$10,000,000; now issuable. \$5,000,000



6% Participating Pref. Stock (v. t. c.), entitled to a preference over common stock to amount of par and divs. on distribution of assets, and to divs. annually to amount of 6% per annum, with right in any year that 6% is paid on common stock to share with the common stock at the same rate in any remaining divs. declared or paid for such year. Redeemable if and when permitted by law at 105 and divs. Full voting power. Total auth. and now issuable. \$10,000,000

Common Stock (v. t. c.), total auth., \$10,000,000; now issuable. 7,000,000

Participation of Deposited Pref. and Common Stock and Notes of Present Co.

For each \$100 Share—	First Pref.	Will be Given New Stock Partic. Pref.	Common.
Pref. stock (or French cert.) \$10,000,000—			
(a) on subscription and payment of \$35—	\$40-\$4,000,000	\$100	
(b) if not paying said \$35, but paying assessment of \$5—		50	
Common stock, \$10,000,000—			
(a) if subscribing and paying \$10—	10-1,000,000		\$70
(b) if not paying said \$10, but paying assessment of 50 cents—			10

The plan provides that the various banks holding paper of the subsidiaries, endorsed and re-discounted by the American Co., shall give extension of paper, covering in all six years, and in consideration of such extension, shall receive as collateral to the extended paper a portion of the collateral trust bonds of the new company. The banks are, however, for the paper of the irrigation companies, which they hold, to receive new collateral trust bonds in payment instead of as collateral.

**Subscriptions and Assessments.**—Stockholders will have the option of paying of their subscriptions in full on March 1 1914 (or such later date as the committee may fix), or in four installments at intervals of two mos.: (1) on date above fixed for initial payment, 30%; (2) 25%; (3) 25%; (4) 20%. Interest at 6% per annum will be credited on all payments, and stockholders will be charged with accrued dividends upon the first pref. stock delivered to them and interest on dividends will be adjusted as of the date of final payment. Assessments will be payable on the same date as the initial payment on account of subscriptions. Stockholders who so elect may exercise their subscription rights as to a portion or all of the stock held by them upon paying the assessment as to the shares in respect of which subscription rights are not exercised.

**Earnings.**—Sanderson & Porter estimate that the net income of the new company, after payment of all its expenses and fixed charges, will be more than adequate to pay the full dividends on its first pref. stock. It is anticipated that, with new and efficient management, there will be a constant and substantial growth in earnings from year to year.

**New Cash.**—The sum of \$4,500,000 to be paid in by the stockholders as underwritten will be applied to payment for the securities acquired in reorganization, to reorganization and receivership expenses, including the cash commission to be paid to the underwriting syndicate and for working capital of the new company.

**Voting Trust.**—All of the new stock (except such number of shares, if any, as may be used to qualify directors) will, for 5 years, be vested in five voting trustees to be chosen by the reorganization committee. Par \$3.00.

**Officers.**—It is understood that strong representative banking, financial, engineering and manufacturing interests will be among the directors of the new company. Announcement of the personnel of the officers and directors will be made in the near future.

**Stockholders' Protective Committee.**—Consists of E. C. Converse, Pres. of Bankers Trust Co., N. Y.; A. H. Wiggin, Pres. of Chase Nat. Bank of N. Y.; Charles F. Brooker, Pres. of American Brass Co.; Charles R. Scott, representing English stockholders; Theodore Revillon, representing French stockholders, and H. J. deLanoy Meijer, representing Dutch stockholders. This committee, acting in conjunction with their counsel, Sullivan & Cromwell, who were represented by H. H. Pierce, prepared the plan.—V. 98, p. 841.

**Arkansas Natural Gas Co., Pittsb., Pa.—Earnings, &c.**

Calendar Year—	Gross Income.	Net, after Taxes.	Interest, &c.	Divs.	Surplus.
1913.....	\$850,013	\$75,540	\$339,590		\$197,950
1912.....	875,287	374,205	345,704		28,500

Interest, &c., includes bond and other interest, field development work charge off, &c. Balance sheet Dec. 31 1913: Investment, \$11,600,172; cash, \$43,606; total assets, \$11,643,778. Offsets: Capital stock, \$6,500,000; bonds outstanding, \$4,054,000; bills and accounts payable (less assets, receivable), \$1,087,486; total surplus Dec. 31 1913, after deducting \$224,463 for depreciation, \$2,292.—V. 96, p. 1023.

**Assets Realization Co.—Earnings.**

Calendar Year—	Gross Income.	Expenses.	Int. & Divs. Taxes.	Divs. Paid.	Balance, Surplus.
1913.....	\$2,143,272	\$280,324	\$940,051		\$922,897
1912.....	1,947,959	257,655	\$300,138	\$724,327	665,839

—V. 98, p. 157.

**(E. W.) Bliss Co., Brooklyn.—Common Divs. Resumed.**

A dividend of 1 1/4% has been declared on the \$1,250,000 common stock, payable along with the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the \$1,250,000 cumulative preferred stock on April 1 to holders of record Mar. 23. This is the first dividend since July 1 1911, when payments, which had been 2 1/4% quarterly since April 1899, were discontinued mainly on account of the strike. Prior distributions had been 2%. The business, it is stated, has been showing steady improvement. Recent additions have been made to the property and a new building is now being erected on Jay St.—V. 97, p. 52.

**Borax Consolidated, Ltd.—Guaranteed Bonds.**

See Death Valley RR, under "Railroads" above.—V. 97, p. 1901.

**British Columbia Copper Co.—Plan Operative.**

The plan for forming the Canada Copper Corp. was declared operative on March 16, 323,305 of the 591,700 shares having been deposited. Further deposits will be received till and including April 20. See plan V. 98, p. 526.

**Calendar Proceeds Metal.**

Year—	Shipments, &c.	Operating Expenses.	Custom Ore Purch., &c.	Diet-ends.	Balance, Surplus.
1913.....	\$1,904,695	\$1,424,298	\$368,500	\$88,756	\$23,141
1912.....	2,491,278	1,570,205	495,087	177,513	248,473

Total surplus Dec. 31 1913, \$523,140, after deducting \$465,737 for depreciation of mines and plants written off. During the year 1913 there was produced 8,296,902 lbs. of fine copper, 26,640.63 oz. of gold and 137,051.72 oz. of silver, against 11,146,811 lbs., 25,862.68 oz. and 142,025 oz., respectively, in 1912.—V. 98, p. 526.

**Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.—Reduction in Capital.**

The company has agreed to the suggestion of the P. S. Commission to reduce its fixed capital by the excess over structural value. Commissioner Malby says:

"As of Jan. 1 1914 the company is to reduce its fixed capital (or property investment) account from \$1,773,180 to \$1,344,752; the appraised value as found by the Commission's engineers, after the deduction of depreciation. Of the reduction (\$428,428), the company is to charge off to surplus immediately \$178,428. The remaining \$250,000 will be carried as a suspense account on its balance sheet under the title of franchise and other intangible assets in process of amortization. Each year it will reserve from earnings over and above the reservation for depreciation 5 cents for each 1,000 cubic feet of gas sold, and the amount thus reserved will be invested in the necessary extensions and additions to plant and distribution system, so that in 8 or 10 years there will be physical property substituted for the intangible assets and there will have been established a parity between the structural value and the nominal capitalization."

**Earnings for Calendar Year.**

Calendar Year—	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Other Income.	Fixed Charges.	Balance, Surplus.
1913.....	\$309,093	\$156,442	\$9,617	\$115,679	\$50,380
1912.....	267,421	140,991	5,563	107,568	38,966

—V. 98, p. 229.

**California-Idaho Company.—Plan.**

See American Water Works & Guarantee Co. above.—V. 97, p. 1428.

**Canada Foundries & Forgings, Ltd.—Earnings.**

Calendar Year—	Net Earnings.	Deprec., &c.	Int. Exp.	Organ's Misc. Income.	Pf. Divs. (7%).	Balance, Surplus.
1913.....	\$112,899	\$21,700	\$8,102	\$2,406	\$3,951	\$67,200
1912.....	108,782	9,500	4,020	2,382	---	67,200

—V. 95, p. 178.

**Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd.—Listed in London.**

The London Stock Exchange has listed a further issue of £216,840 6% 1st M. bonds, making the total listed £832,580. See V. 98, p. 302, 69.

**Canadian General Electric Co.—Earnings.**

Calendar Year—	Operating Profits.	Deprec., &c.	Common Interest.	Pf. Divs. (7%).	Balance, Surplus.
1913.....	\$2,029,989	\$693,589	(9%) \$163,634	\$140,000	\$559,676
1912.....	2,011,720	615,237	(8%) 549,872	140,000	706,611

Total surplus Dec. 31 1913, after transferring \$328,134 to reserve, was \$913,932; total reserve, \$2,700,000.—V. 97, p. 1605.

**Carpenter-O'Brien Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Timber Bonds.**—Wm. A. Read & Co., N. Y., and Lyon, Gary & Co. and Cont. & Comm. Trust & Sav. Bank, Chicago, are placing, at par and int., \$2,750,000 1st M. 6% serial gold bonds.

Maturing semi-annually Dec. 1 1915 to June 1 1925 (\$135,000 Dec. 1 and \$140,000 June 1), but redeemable at 102 1/2% and int., in whole or in part, on any int. day, on 30 days' notice. Prin. and int. (J. & D.) payable in Chicago. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 (c\*). Auth., \$4,250,000; outstanding (now offered), \$2,750,000. Sinking fund payable before timber is cut, \$1 50 per 1,000 for cypress and \$3 for pine, or 50% in excess of the average amount of bond issue. Dated Feb. 1 1914.

A first lien (a) on about 183,000 acres of land owned in fee in Taylor, Lafayette, Madison and Jefferson counties, Fla., including, as estimated, 850,000,000 ft. of long leaf yellow pine timber, all round (not turpentine) and about 425,000,000 ft. of cypress timber. (b) On plant, and town property, now being constructed at tidewater on St. Johns River just outside of Jacksonville, Fla., with capacity of about 60,000,000 ft. per ann. at a cost, incl. equipment, of about \$1,000,000. The cypress timber has been sold, subject to this mortgage, to the Burton-Swartz Cypress Co. of Florida at prices and under conditions which it is estimated will be sufficient to pay off the entire bond issue, both prin. and int. Property valued at over \$7,000,000, against which only \$3,000,000 of bonds may be issued. The remaining \$1,250,000 bonds can be issued with consent of Lyon, Gary & Co. only as first lien on additional timber at not over \$3 per 1,000 ft. for cypress and \$2 for pine. Stock auth., \$10,000,000; outstanding, \$3,379,000, with \$750,000 additional subscribed for at par.

Officers: Pres., Samuel J. Carpenter, Jacksonville; V.-Pres., Wm. O'Brien, St. Paul, Minn.; Sec., R. H. Paul, Watertown, Fla.; Treas., C. F. Stephenson, Chicago.

**Chino Copper Co.—Bonds Called.**

All of the outstanding 1st M. convertible gold bonds dated July 1 1911 have been called for payment at 110 and int. on July 1 at Bankers' Trust Co., N. Y. Holders of the bonds may convert the same into stock up to and including July 1.—V. 98, p. 526.

**Chesapeake & Potomac (Bell) Telephone Co. of Va.**

A recent circular offering \$1,000,000 Series A 5% 1st M. bonds (making \$2,007,000 outstanding, see V. 98, p. 765), says in substance: "Forms a part of the Bell system and furnishes telephone service in all the principal cities and throughout a large part of the rural sections of Virginia. On Dec. 31 1913 operated directly 46,283 stations, and through arrangements with connecting companies that operated 39,127 stations affords intercommunication between 85,411 stations within the State.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used for additions, extensions, &c. It is estimated that the net earnings will show an increase, as the proceeds are invested in the new property, considerably in excess of increased interest. Owns property consisting of lands and buildings located in Richmond, Norfolk, Lynchburg, Newport News and Portsmouth. Also owns and operates 37 exchanges, 1,158 miles of exchange pole lines, 1,219 miles toll pole lines, 56 miles of subway, 231 miles of duct, 48,481 miles exchange wire aerial, 10,335 miles toll wire aerial, 70,329 miles exchange wire underground and 249 miles toll wire underground.

**Results for Calendar Year 1913.**

Earnings—Exchange service, \$1,256,864; toll service revenue, \$219,562; miscellaneous, \$30,326; total.....	\$1,506,752
Expenses, &c.—Oper. exp., maintenance (\$259,104, excl. depr.), taxes (\$113,360), rents (\$20,026); depreciation, \$312,393; total.....	1,248,799
Balance applicable to bond interest.....	\$257,953

**Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1913 (Totals, \$8,195,815).**

Telephone plant.....	\$5,822,811	Capital stock.....	\$4,105,100
Investment securities.....	434,070	Bonds—Present issue.....	2,500,000
Bills and accounts receiv.....	381,242	Bills and accounts payable.....	631,279
Cash and deposits.....	75,468	Employees' benefit fund.....	45,775
Bonds in treasury.....	1,493,000	Replacement reserve.....	672,416
Material and supplies.....	100,840	Misc. reserve items.....	125,000
Prepayments, &c.....	88,384	Surplus unappropriated.....	116,239

(Incorp. in Virginia in 1912 as successor of Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co. of Virginia. The capital stock, it is understood, is owned by the Ches. & Potomac Tel. Co. of Balt., which in turn is controlled by the Bell Tele. Co. of Penn. and the N. Y. Telephone Co.—V. 98, p. 765.)

**Cincinnati & Suburban Telephone Co.—New Stock.**

The company has applied to the Ohio P. U. Commission for permission to issue \$637,150 stock on account of improvements.—V. 98, p. 692, 157.

**Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.—3-Cent Ordinance.**

The City Council on March 16 passed the ordinance introduced several weeks before by Councilman Gahn to reduce the rates for residence purposes to 3 cents. If no referendum petition is filed, the ordinance will become effective in 40 days. An appeal to the P. U. Commission will, if taken, result in an appraisal of the property.—V. 98, p. 455, 389.

**Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co.—New Director.**

George I. Wilber, Pres. of the Wilber Nat. Bank of Oneonta, N. Y., has been elected a director to succeed R. P. Walden.—V. 98, p. 765.

**Consolidation Coal Co.—Earnings.**

Results for Cal. Years (Production, 1913, net tons, 11,157,989; 10,347,100 '12)	Calendar Year—	Gross Earnings.	Net (after—All Companies.)	Divs. (6%).	Balance, Surplus.	
	1913.....	\$15,443,246	\$3,826,703	\$1,085,893	\$281,081	\$1,500,000
	1912.....	14,520,417	3,746,890	974,083	269,450	1,368,865

—V. 96, p. 1705.

**Corn Products Refining Co., N. Y.—Status.**

In its efforts to conform to the wishes of the U. S. Dept. of Justice, the company has recently disposed of (a) its interest in the firm of Penick & Ford of New Orleans, dealers in and refiners of molasses; (b) has sold its preserving plant in Granite City to the Best-Clymers Co., and is willing to sell the National Novelty Co., a competitor of the National Candy Co. F. T. Bedford, who recently resigned as Treasurer of the Corn Products Refining Co., has become interested in the Penick & Ford firm.

The company's grinding output, which a few weeks ago was 100,000 bushels of corn a day, was recently reduced to 80,000 bushels, and careful attention is being paid to the sugar market, since low prices for sugar tend to increase its use in preference to glucose.—V. 98, p. 836.

**Electric Co. of Missouri.—Acquisitions, &c.**

See annual report of North American Co. above.—V. 96, p. 1024.

**Electric Storage Battery Co., Phila.—Earnings.**

Calendar Year—	Gross (Less Mfg. &c. Exp.)	Net Earnings.	Other Income.	Divs. Paid During Year.	Balance, Surplus.
1913.....	\$1,558,123	\$1,035,918	\$172,837	(4%) \$69,964	\$558,791
1912.....	1,539,190	1,023,836	101,444	(4%) 649,964	475,316

—V. 98, p. 526.

**Fairmont (W. Va.) Gas Co.—Control—Pref. Stock.**—J. Harman Fisher & Son, Baltimore, offered last week 7% cum. pref. shares (par \$50) at \$45½, yielding 7.63%.

The property recently passed under control of J. H. Wheelwright (Pres. of Consolidation Coal Co.) and associates, the Fidelity Trust Co. of Baltimore, as the head of a syndicate, in conjunction with several firms, placing at par (\$50), with a bonus of 20% in common stock, \$500,000 of a new issue of \$1,000,000 7% cum. pref. stock; outstanding, \$750,000. Redeemable at \$52.50 and interest. Dividends Q-F.

**Data from President J. H. Wheelwright, Baltimore, Jan. 25 1914.**  
Capitalization.—Capital stock, \$3,000,000, in \$50 shares, viz.: \$1,000,000 7% cum. pref. and \$2,000,000 common (all out). Of the pref., \$1,000,000 has been issued but \$250,000 of this is reserved in the treasury for corporate purposes. No funded debt and no floating debt outside of current operating expenses, which are largely exceeded by its current assets. No gas depletion is anticipated, but should any occur, gas can be made from Fairmont coal in by-product ovens, the coke tar ammonia yielding a profit without any value being placed on the gas.

**Business.**—Controls about 14,000 acres of gas territory in Marion County, W. Va., and supplies with natural gas the cities of Fairmont and Monongah, and a number of large manufacturing industries and mining communities, through local pipelines. See "Total population served about 35,000, of which 18,000 within one mile from Fairmont. Franchises run till 1952 in Fairmont and Monongah, perpetual in Marion County. Value of property as a going concern is nearly three times the amount of pref. stock out."

**Annual Net Earnings.**—For 11 years ended Aug. 31 1913 averaged \$115,837; for year 1913, \$178,407; estimate for 1914, \$200,000, or nearly four times the present preferred dividend requirements.

**Pref. Stock.**—Red., all or part, on any div. date at 105% (\$52.50 per share) and divs., on 30 days' notice. Has same voting privileges as common stock. Consent of 60% of pref. stock is required for: (1) Creation of lien upon any property now owned; (2) Increase of floating debt in excess of \$250,000, except notes issued for additional property; (3) Sale of property as an entirety; (4) Increase in authorized pref. stock or creation of any prior stock. Sinking fund, 10% of net earnings, or not less than \$20,000 per annum, at least one-half to retire the pref. stock and the remainder to be invested in property or securities as approved by board.

**Directors:** J. H. Wheelwright (Pres.), George C. Jenkins, John S. Gibbs Jr., Joseph P. Kennedy, John M. Demas and Howard Bruce, all of Baltimore, and five others representing Fairmont interests. [Until recently known as Fairmont Gas & Light Co., with S. L. Watson as President.]

#### Galena Signal Oil Co.—Balance Sheet Dec. 31.—

Assets—	1913.	1912.	Liabilities—	1913.	1912.
Plants, cont's & trade-mkts	9,450,592	9,111,583	Pref. stock	2,000,000	2,000,000
Inventory	1,762,119	1,342,873	Com. stock	12,000,000	8,000,000
Notes & accts. receivable	5,348,637	4,906,313	Accts. payable	2,185,486	1,771,228
Cash	544,154	1,292,463	Surplus	926,015	4,882,009
Total	17,111,501	16,653,237	Total	17,111,501	16,653,237

—V. 98, p. 455.

#### General Petroleum Co. (Cal.).—Readjustment.

See General Pipe Line Co. of Calif. below.—V. 98, p. 455.

**General Pipe Line Co. of California.—Readjustment.**—Tucker, Anthony & Co. and Jas. B. Colgate & Co., as agents for subscribers to syndicate agreement dated Feb. 1 1912 (expiring as extended July 1 1914), in circular of Mar. 9 say:

The British company referred to in earlier communications (compare V. 97, p. 1665; V. 98, p. 75, 240) has been organized as the Western Ocean Syndicate, Ltd., and its representatives have for two months been examining into the affairs of the associated companies and have found that, while the physical condition is satisfactory, the financial condition of the General Petroleum Co. is most unsatisfactory. They have therefore concluded that a readjustment of the entire situation will be necessary, and as a part of such readjustment have made a proposition to the bankers for the acquisition of all the General Pipe Line securities.

The readjustment agreement provides that on or before July 1 1916 our depositing subscribers shall receive par and int. for their (\$4,500.00.) bonds, surrendering to the syndicate their Class A stock free of cost, equivalent to \$900 or cost for their bonds and \$40 a share for their Class A stock, the bankers surrendering without cost their Class A stock received as commission. By this plan, each subscriber will receive approximately 6½% interest per annum on his investment and a profit of over 11%. [Total Class A 8% guar. pref. stock issued, \$2,000,000. Jan. 1914 dividend deferred. The Gen. Petrol. Co. is understood to own the \$5,500,000 Class B stock. As to the original syndicate, see V. 94, p. 158.]

While the syndicate has two years in which to take up and pay for the bonds at par and int., depositing subscribers will hold in the meantime a 6% bond secured by a first mortgage on the property of the General Pipe Line Co. of California and guaranteed as to principal, interest and sinking fund by an additional guarantor satisfactory to the bankers; and, furthermore, the Class A stock will remain in escrow, so that depositing security holders may be restored to their present position in case the Western Ocean Syndicate, Ltd., failed to live up to its agreements. An opportunity is also offered to subscribers to participate in the subscription to shares of the Western Ocean Syndicate, Ltd., at par.

An investigation into the affairs of the General Petroleum Co. by representatives of the English Syndicate, which had made large advances to the Petroleum Co., revealed the fact that it had recently entered into contracts which are likely to entail large operating losses for the next three years. It therefore seems wise to accept the present proposition.

Subscribers whose securities are not in the hands of the Col.-Knick. Tr. Co., the depository, on or before Mar. 25 1914, will not be entitled to the benefit of the agreement.—V. 98, p. 158.

#### Great Shoshone & Twin Falls Water Pow. Co.—Plan.

See American Water Works & Guarantee Co. above.—V. 97, p. 301.

#### Halle Bros. Co. (Department Store), Cleveland.

Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland, recently offered at 101 and div. \$750,000 7% cum. (limited voting) first pref. stock sold to double the floor area of store, now 180,000 sq. ft. (65 departments). Divs. Q-J, 30. Red. in whole at 110 and div., or in part for retirement fund at 105 and div. Par \$100. Issued capital stock: 1st pref., \$750,000; 2d pref., \$700,000; common, \$1,000,000. Auth., \$1,000,000 each class. Business, established in 1891, always profitable. Sales for year ending Jan. 31 1906, \$803,892; year 1913-14, \$3,260,972. Average annual profit for last two years over \$157,500. Net assets, about \$1,500,000. Pres., S. P. Halle, and V.-Pres., S. H. Halle.

#### Indianapolis (Ind.) Water Co.—Application.

The company has applied to the P. S. Commission for permission to issue about \$475,000 bonds for improvements made last year and to be made this year and \$2,671,000 for refunding.—V. 97, p. 1429.

#### Indian Territory Illuminating Oil & Gas Co.—Decision.

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma on Mar. 10, in a test case against the company, sustained the valuation of the State Board of Equalization for 1911 on oil and gas leases, which, it is held, may be collected from the lessee. The Court also sustained the ownership of the State in the beds and mineral deposits of navigable streams within the State. The opinion was written by Justice Loubrow. Under the law, the money collected by the State from royalties on gas and oil taken from the beds of rivers goes to the State school land department and the credit of the permanent school fund of the State. [This has been estimated locally to amount to about \$1,000 daily for the entire State.]

**International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.—Official Statement.**—In the advertising department of to-day's "Chronicle" will be found a long statement by Pres. T. J. Foster regarding the operations of the company. In the course of this he says:

There are now 275 courses of studies and during the past 22 years 1,651,765 students have been enrolled in the United States and Canada, and enrollments are now being made at the rate of 100,000 a year.

During the year 1913 no fewer than 805,079 individual letters were sent out to students, with no other purpose than to encourage and inspire them in their work. Besides these, 205,813 special letters were mailed to students dealing with particular difficulties encountered in their studies.

The preparation of the text-books written by the schools for the use of students has cost more than \$2,000,000. These texts are prepared solely for the fact that they are being used for class-room work or for reference purposes in 167 universities, colleges, institutes of technology and other well-known institutions of learning. The U. S. Navy Department is using one-fifth of what will be required when these schools are in full operation.

In Scranton the International Correspondence Schools, Inc., business in buildings valued at \$1,159,280, while their copyrights and plates are estimated as worth \$1,864,404 after a liberal annual allowance has been made for depreciation. Up to the present the International Correspondence Schools have spent \$1,703,965 in agency establishment. More than one million dollars of capital now in the treasury of the company will be used to develop still further the facilities for offering education to the people. The \$5,500,000 capitalization of the International Text-book Co. (V. 98, p. 153), which operates the International Correspondence Schools, is really modest when the cost of creating the institution, carrying on the business, and widening the facilities for education, are considered.

Since their foundation the schools have done a gross business amounting to \$85,753,140 and have distributed cash dividends amounting to \$7,025,372 and stock dividends of \$1,875,000.

#### International Milling Co. of Minnesota.—Stock Divs.

A dividend of 7% has been declared on the \$1,000,000 pref. stock for the year ending Feb. 28 1914 and a dividend of 28% in cash and 40% in stock on the common stock.—V. 97, p. 1694.

#### International Text-Book Co.—Operations.

See International Correspondence Schools.—V. 98, p. 153.

#### Laconia (N. H.) Car Co.—Dividend Omitted.

The company has decided to omit the regular quarterly dividend on the \$1,000,000 7% cum. pref. stock which would be payable April 1. Payments have been made since April 1912.

Pres. Hawley says: "The passing of the dividend was due to the New England railroad situation, which has resulted in no large orders coming to our company from the Boston & Maine or the other railroads for some months. No considerable new business is at present in sight. We are, however, doing a good deal of repair work, and our malleable plant is also in operation. All told, we have about 1,000 men at work. We shall at once take up the question of how much to reduce this force in the near future."—V. 98, p. 70.

#### Lehigh Valley Coal Co.—Government Suit.

See Lehigh Valley RR. under "Railroads" above.—V. 97, p. 360.

#### Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co.—Government Suit.

See Lehigh Valley RR. under "Railroads" above.—V. 97, p. 1429.

#### Kardo Co.—New Holding Company for Patents.

The Kardo Co. was incorporated in Ohio on Feb. 26 with \$1,000,000 auth. stock, the Packard Motor Co. of Detroit, the Peerless Motor Car Co. of Cleveland, and the American Ball-Bearing Co. of Cleveland, which have ceded to it their independent patent rights on front and rear axles, eight in number, and claimed to be basic on automobile axles and to cover almost every axle in use in motor vehicles.

The officers are: Pres., Alvan MacAuley, of the Packard Co.; V.-Pres., Theodore W. French, of the Peerless Co., and Sec. & Treas., Fred C. Dorn. The directors include F. S. Terry, one of the general managers of the National Electric Light Co., a subsidiary of the General Electric Co.; Walter C. Baker, of the Ball-Bearing Co., and Milton Tibbatts.

The statement issued by the company says in substance: "The Packard Motor Car Co., the Peerless Motor Car Co. and the American Ball-Bearing Co. have, since the earliest days of the industry, independently and at large expense, developed axles that they believe are best suited to their respective trades. The patents on these axles pertain to component parts and are so closely co-related and interlaced that the axles of either cannot be built without infringing the patents of the other."

"This three-cornered patent situation has been a vexatious question for some time, each company claiming that the others and the trade generally infringe its axle patents, and litigation has been frequently threatened. The situation became so acute that a way was sought to relieve it."

"Careful study has it evident that the industry, including the three companies whose patents were directly involved, and automobile users generally, were interested in the final outcome and would be benefited by the removal of the menace and the avoidance of expensive and wasteful litigation. It seemed, therefore, that the license under them might be enjoyed upon reasonable and equitable terms by all manufacturers and users."

"The patents are now owned by the Kardo Co. Some licensees under them have been granted and the company is negotiating others at the present time. Of course the usual royalty reservations will be made, and manufacturers will receive licenses that will insure them the right to make and sell without charges of infringement. It is confidently expected that no litigation will be necessary to accomplish this constructive work."

#### Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.—Stock Increase.

The stockholders will vote on April 15 on increasing the capital stock from \$30,880,200 to \$44,250,300, by adding \$7,376,100 pref. stock (par \$100). Compare annual report in V. 98, p. 837, 842.

#### Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.—New Director.

G. W. Hopkins as a director succeeds S. Day.—V. 98, p. 603.

#### Marconi Wireless Teleg. Co. of Amer.—Favorable Decision.

Judge Veeder in the U. S. District Court in Brooklyn on Mar. 18 in the suit brought by the company against the National Elec. Signaling Co. on Pittsburgh held valid patent No. 609,154, issued Aug. 16 1898 to Sir Oliver Lodge, and No. 763,777, issued June 18 1904 to William Marconi, both owned by the Marconi Co. The Court holds that to Marconi and Sir Oliver Lodge belong the credit of practical radio-telegraphy. All wireless companies are stated to have infringed these patents. The original patent, No. 11,913, issued to Mr. Marconi on July 13 1897 (before improvements made long-distance signaling possible), while held to be valid like the two later patents, is not found to have been infringed upon. The Marconi interests claim that the decision gives them a virtual monopoly of wireless telegraphy, as the courts of England and France have held counterparts of the patents valid. The opinion covers 115 pages.

Counsel for the National company is quoted: "The decision gives the Essenau company a sweeping victory as to the fundamental patent, which the Marconi alleged to be sufficiently broad to establish a comprehensive monopoly of wireless telegraphy. Judge Veeder held this patent to be valid, but much narrower than claimed. The National company will, it is said, appeal from the decision."—V. 97, p. 1598.

#### Massillon (O.) Rolling Mills Co.—New Stock.

The stockholders will vote March 30 on increasing the capital stock from \$700,000 common and \$300,000 pref. to \$1,750,000 common and \$1,750,000 pref., present stockholders to have the privilege of subscribing.

#### May Department Stores Co.—Earnings.

Jan. 31	Profits	Income	Int.	Pf. Dts.	Common	Balance
1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
\$13,142,281.510	37,721,212.030	228,633,577.500	(5%)	750,000	551,068	
\$12,132,544.153	34,770,218.227	175,563,439.035	(4%)	712,500	1,033,598	

#### Moline Plow Co.—Listed in London.

The London Stock Exchange has listed the \$7,500,000 7% first pref. stock.—V. 98, p. 69.

#### Mountain States (Bell) Tel. & Tel. Co., Denver.

Circular of March 4 offered stockholders of record March 20 the right to subscribe at par on or before that date for \$2,474,500 of treasury stock to the extent of one-twelfth of one share for every share held by them, respectively. Subscriptions are payable on or before April 15 1914.—V. 98, p. 766.

#### Municipal Service Co., Phila.—First Common Div.

An initial dividend of 1% has been declared on the common stock, payable Apr. 2 to stock of record Mar. 26.—V. 98, p. 766.



**National Electric Signaling Co. of Pittsb.—Decision.**  
See Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America above.—V. 98, p. 693.

**New England Power Co.—See "Annual Reports."**  
Offering of 6% Cum. Pref. Stock.—Baker, Ayling & Co., Boston, are offering by adv. on another page at 97½ and div., yielding 6.15%, \$250,000 6% cum. pref. stock, of this new and rapidly developing hydro-electric enterprise. Dividends Q.-J. The bankers say:

The New England Power Co. and allied companies own valuable hydro-electric stations on the Deerfield and Connecticut rivers and with 200 miles of steel-tower transmission lines, constitute the largest hydro-electric development in the United States east of Niagara Falls. The principal purchasers of power include the Worcester Consolidated Street Ry., Berkshire St. Ry., Uxbridge & Milford St. Ry., Springfield St. Ry., Boston & Maine RR. (for operation of its electric engines through the Hoosac Tunnel), the electric light companies of Worcester, Fitchburg, Milbury, Keene, Brattleboro, Winochendon, Uxbridge and other municipalities, also many large and established manufacturing plants in central New England—thus assuring a steady and increasing income.

The system has developed and in operation about 50,000 h. p., an additional plant of 30,000 h. p. is expected to be ready for operation during this year, greatly increasing the present earnings, already satisfactory. Applications for the purchase of this additional energy have been received. See aforesaid annual report above and compare V. 98, p. 308, 693.

**Nipissing Mines Co.—Extra Dividend Omitted.**

The directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5% on the \$6,000,000 stock, payable April 20 to holders of record Mar. 30, but have omitted the extra payment which has been paid at the rate of 2½% quarterly since Oct. 1909. An extra interim div. of 5% was paid in June 1910.

*Dividend Record (Per Cent).*

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Jan. '14	Apr. '14
Regular	6	12	12	14	20	20	yearly	5	5	5
Extra	2	2	None	8½	15	10	yearly	2½	None	None

Net earnings have fallen off during the past few months as a result of the lower average grade of ore produced, and it is deemed advisable to omit the payment of the extra disbursement until conditions improve.—V. 98, p. 241.

**Noiseless Typewriter Co., Middletown, Conn.—Sale.**

The property is advertised to be sold at receiver's sale in Middletown on April 7, subject to the lien of \$200,000 bonds with interest from Oct. 1 1912 (Bankers Trust Co., trustee), taxes, &c., under order of U. S. Dist. Court entered Mar. 9.—V. 98, p. 241.

**North American Co.—Report.—See "Annual Reports."**

**New Officers.**—James Campbell, Pres't, has been elected Chairman of the board, a new position. James D. Mortimer, Vice-Pres., becomes President.

George R. Sheldon, formerly Treasurer, has been made Vice-President and Treasurer, succeeding James D. Mortimer as Vice-Pres.

James F. Fogarty, Edwin Grubel and William T. Graham have been elected directors during the year to succeed Festus J. Wade, Adolphus Busch and Chas. H. Rutting.—V. 97, p. 296.

**Northern Ontario Light & Power Co., Ltd.—Earnings.**

Calendar Year	Gross Revenue	Net (after Taxes)	Interest Charges &c.	Preferred Divs.	Reserve	Surplus
1913	\$872,510	\$658,408	\$272,263	\$142,758	\$50,000	\$198,387
1912	521,605	373,272	187,977	117,948		67,347

—V. 97, p. 1738.

**Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, O.—Balance Sheet Dec. 31.**

Assets	1913.	1912.	Liabilities	1913.	1912.
Pipe line prop.	12,455,067	13,573,170	Capital stock	15,000,000	15,000,000
Producing prop.	15,400,958	13,948,574	Accs. payable	948,491	1,362,559
Non-prod. prop.	1,421,132	967,541	Surplus	63,479,053	49,225,442
Mat'rs. & misc.	12,886,517	15,206,789			
Cash, bonds & bills receiv.	37,471,870	21,891,897	Total	79,427,544	65,587,971

—V. 98, p. 614.

**Otis Elevator Co.—Earnings for Calendar year.**

Calendar Year	Int. (after Depre.)	Pfd. Div. (6%)	Common Dividends	Re-serv.	Balance, Surplus
1913	\$1,157,395	\$321,247	\$390,000 (5%)	\$318,765	\$75,000
1912	1,282,195	152,868	389,808 (4%)	255,012	246,000

—V. 98, p. 842.

**Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. (of Ariz.), Phoenix.—Agreement.**

The agreement reached on Jan. 30 last between the Arizona Commission and the company was correctly given in V. 98, p. 614, except that the new base rate for electricity for lighting is 10 cents instead of 12 cents. For electric power the base rate is 8 cents per kilowatt hour for small installations, with varying reduced rates for additional amounts down to 2½ cts. per k. w. h.—V. 98, p. 614.

**Packard Motor Car Co. of Detroit.—Patent-Holding Co.—**

See Kardo Co. above.—V. 97, p. 1295.

**Penmans, Ltd.—New Officers Elected.**

C. B. Gordon, formerly Vice-Pres., has been elected President to succeed David Morrice, who retires from that office after having held the same since the organization of the company in 1906. R. B. Morrice was made Vice-Pres., succeeding Mr. Gordon. William McMaster has been elected a director to succeed E. B. Greenshields.—V. 98, p. 767.

**People's Water Co., Oakland, Cal.—Proposition.**

The Refunding Committee, consisting of John S. Drum, P. E. Bowles and W. W. Garriwalde, has issued a statement to the noteholders and bondholders proposing (a) that the \$5,600,000 underlying 5% bonds due Jan. 1 1915 shall be extended at 6% to Jan. 1 1916, but subject to call; (b) that the noteholders exercise forbearance as to presenting their notes, so that a permanent re-financing may be arranged.

The committee reports: "Underlying bonds outstanding (due Jan. 1 1915), \$5,600,000; Gen. Mtes. bonds outstanding, \$9,446,000; floating debt, \$3,635,466; total, \$18,681,466. The total auth. bond issue is \$20,000,000; of this \$5,600,000 are reserved for the above-mentioned underlying bonds, \$6,446,000 are in the hands of the public, and the greater portion of the remaining \$7,954,000 are held by the noteholders as security for the floating debt."

Earnings (Cal. Yr)	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Gross earnings	\$1,422,586	\$1,466,784	\$1,593,317	\$1,689,526	\$1,650,045
Net after op. exp.	826,858	671,905	894,822	991,710	1,022,800
Interest and fixed charges					821,327

Balance, net, \$201,473

This net income of \$201,473 is after deducting all charges except depreciation. "As the company owns 47,000 acres of land adjoining a large and growing community, the committee believes that 'the appreciation in the value of these lands is considerably more than said depreciation.'" [Earnings for years 1909 to 1912 inserted by Ed.]—V. 98, p. 693.

**Pictou County (Nova Scotia) Elec. Co., Ltd.—Bonds.**

The Eastern Securities Co., Ltd., Montreal, &c., is offering at a price to yield over 6% First Mfg. 5% sinking fund gold bonds, dated May 6 1913 and due May 6 1943. Int. M. & N. at Eastern Trust Co. (trustee), Halifax, and Bank of Nova Scotia, Stock. Par \$500 and \$1,000 (each). Auth., \$500,000; issued, \$420,000. Boston, \$500,000; issued, \$420,000.

Incorp. in 1902 as Egerton Tramway Co., and in 1909 purchased New Glasgow Elec. Co., Ltd., combining under present name the electric railway and power plant. Now operates about 10 miles of tramway in and connecting Trenton, New Glasgow, Stellarton and Westville, and has contracts for street lighting in Trenton, New Glasgow and Westville, and also provides power for house lighting in all the towns referred to and also in Stellarton, and is considering lighting line to Hopewell. Boiler rated capacity 1,137 h.p., and has new 300 k. w. generator on the railway circuit and a new 125 k. w. generator on the lighting circuit and also a new 450 h. p. engine. Population served directly estimated at 18,000 to 20,000. Electric light and power consumers in 1909, about 450; in 1914, over 1,100. Passengers carried in 1909, 852,345; in 1913, 1,037,351.

**Calendar Year Earnings (In 1913, railway, \$77,833; light and power, \$47,039)**

	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Gross	\$124,872	\$98,754	Bond interest	\$16,503
Net	45,984	39,239	Net surplus	\$29,481

In 1914 estimated net earnings, \$60,000, with div. rate at 5% per annum. Div. No. 3 (\$8,408.70) was paid in Jan. 1914.

**Directorate.**—Pres., Boston: M. L. Flaherty, V.-Pres.,

New Glasgow: N. S. B. M. McDonald, R. C. M. P., Pictou: N. S. A. Perry Martin, Newton, Mass.: Gardner Perry and W. B. Rogers, Boston

**Railway Steel Spring Co., N. Y.—Dividends.**

Former director Charles Miller, Chairman of Galena Signal Oil Co., has published a statement declaring that the common shareholders are entitled to better treatment, their dividend in 1913 being only 2%, although the treasury is exceptionally strong. See V. 98, p. 836.

**Reed-Prentice Co., Worcester, Mass.—**

The company has reduced its common stock from \$1,250,000 to \$750,000 by the cancellation of 5,000 (not 2,600) shares of \$100 each, in order (a) to avoid unduly high taxes, (b) the annual charging off against earnings of depreciation on somewhat swollen assets, and (c) to mark off a rather large item of good-will, thus enabling the company to make a more conservative statement. Manufactures lathes and drilling machines.—V. 94, p. 1702.

**Remington Typewriter Co.—Earnings.**

Calendar Year	Net Earnings (Net)	Int. on Pfd. Div. (7%)	Prof. Com. Div. (1%)	Balance, Surplus
1913	1,751,987	537,893	280,000	400,000
1912	1,765,475	181,134	250,702	280,000

Henry H. Benedict, William R. Morse, S. H. Maynard and Lorenzo Benedict have been elected directors to succeed the late Timothy L. Woodruff, W. H. Porter (of J. P. Morgan & Co.), Edwin Packard and A. B. Fletcher, respectively.—V. 97, p. 1738.

**(M.) Rumely Co.—Note Extension—Bonus, &c.**

Sufficient of the holders of the \$10,000,000 4½% notes (about 90%, it is understood) have consented to an extension for 3 years from March 1 1915, and the plan has been declared operative. Additional consents, it is hoped, will be secured. The noteholders who agree to the extension are under the modification announced late last week to receive a bonus of 5% in the new notes and 10% in common stock. Those who do not deposit their notes for extension will be paid off at the original date of maturity. The company has also received the first installment of the \$4,000,000 promised by bankers (conditional upon the note extension) for this year's seasonal requirements. The bankers will pay over from time to time as funds are required to care for its business up to the maximum of \$4,000,000, which it is estimated will suffice to meet requirements for the current year. Plans, it is understood, are under way for the formation of a stockholders' protective committee to devise a way of raising additional funds to afford the company an additional "margin of safety" for future requirements. From \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 being suggested.

The interest due March 1 is being paid. L. DeBruyn and F. W. Shibley, representing noteholders, have been elected directors.—V. 98, p. 843, 767.

**Sacramento Valley Irrigation Co.—Plan.**

See American Water Works & Guaranty Co. above.—V. 97, p. 1119.

**Southern Illinois Light & Power Co., Hillsboro, Ill.—**

**Bonds.**—Bowman, Cost & Co., St. Louis, are offering at par and int. \$100,000 1st M. 6s of 1913, \$550,000 now issued.

Interest payable without deduction for the normal income tax. Stock auth. and issued, pref., \$300,000; common, \$700,000. Combined earnings for cal. year 1913: Gross, \$221,345; net after taxes, \$80,490; int. on \$500,000 6s outstanding 1913, \$30,000; bal., surplus, \$50,491. See V. 97, p. 1119.

**Southern Utilities Co., Jacksonville, & N. Y.—Earnings.**

Period Covered	Gross Earnings	Net (after Bond &c.)	Pfd. Div. (5½%)	Balance, Surplus
9 mos. end. Dec. 31 '13	\$704,235	\$185,503	\$48,102	\$77,438

First M. 5% bonds outstanding, \$1,023,000, \$77,000 additional being held by company to retire underlying securities; one-year 6% notes, \$260,000; \$750,000 additional first M. bonds held by trustee as security for one-year note issue; pref. stock, \$1,475,000; common stock, \$2,537,600.

Pease, J. D. White, March 16, wrote in substance: "As the company completed its first fiscal year on Dec. 31 covering 9 months of actual operation, and as its earning ability has now been established, it seems unnecessary to continue making earnings statements monthly. Accordingly, these statements will in the future be published quarterly and the next one will cover the 3 months and also the 12 months ending Mar. 31 1914.—V. 97, p. 732.

**Standard Oil Co. of Calif.—Increase Approved.**

The stockholders on Mar. 16 authorized an increase in the stock from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Compare V. 98, p. 160, 391, 457, 614.

**Sunday Creek Co.—Decision.**

See Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. under "Railroads" above.—V. 89, p. 48.

**Tamarack Mining Co.—Earnings.**

Calendar Year	Mine Receipts	Total Expenses	Net Earnings	New Constr.	Balance, Sur. or Def.
1913	\$643,567	\$691,940	def. \$48,373		def. \$48,373
1912	1,309,239	1,028,613	sur. 271,626		sur. 271,626
1911	957,916	1,146,876	def. 188,960	\$4,239	def. 193,199
1910	1,435,035	1,544,615	def. 109,580	62,667	def. 172,247

There was also deducted in 1913 \$2,000 for real estate purchased less amount received for old boiler and engine-house, &c., \$450, making a net decrease in assets for the year of \$4,923.

Fine copper produced, 4,168,743 lbs. in 1913 (of which 3,852,040 lbs. sold during 1913, against 7,908,745 lbs. in 1912, 7,494,077 lbs. in 1911 and 11,063,606 lbs. in 1910; average price received, 15.42c. in 1913, against 16.41c. in 1912, 12.77c. in 1911 and 12.94c. in 1910.—V. 96, p. 793.

**Trow Directory Printing & Bookbinding Co.—Sale.**

R. L. Polk & Co., reported to be the largest publishers of city directories in the United States, have purchased from this company its N. Y. City Directories and will hereafter publish the same under the name of Trow's Directories or Directories. The new interests propose to take the present Trow's Business Directory, the Co-partnership & Corporation Directory and Trow's General Directory, and combine the three, with a classified business directory, into one handy volume of about 2½ to 3 inches wide, printed on special thin and flexible paper.—V. 96, p. 965.

**Twin Falls North Side Land & Water Co.—Plan.**

See American Water Works & Guaranty Co. above.—V. 97, p. 1120.

**Twin Falls-Oakley Land & Water Co.—Plan.**

See American Water Works & Guaranty Co. above.—V. 97, p. 1120.

**Twin Falls Salmon River Land & Water Co.—Plan.**

See American Water Works & Guaranty Co. above.—V. 97, p. 1120.

**Union Electric Light & Power Co., St. Louis.**

See annual report of North American Co. above.—V. 98, p. 457.

**Union Switch & Signal Co.—See "Annual Reports."**

**New President.**—H. G. Prout, formerly Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man., has been elected President to succeed George Westinghouse, deceased.—V. 98, p. 843.

**United Cigar Mfrs. Co., New York.—Earnings.**

Cal. Year	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings	Int. on Pfd. Div. (4%)	Income Taxes	Com. Div. (5%)	Balance, Sur. or Def.
1913	\$2,858,736	\$1,443,775	\$109,854	\$345,259	\$350,000	\$699,160
1912	2,705,824	1,323,542	211,013	159,588	350,000	618,120

Miscellaneous profits as above include rents received, &c., including the net earnings of the M. A. Gunst & Co., Inc., after payment of dividend on its preferred stock outstanding and in the hands of the public.—V. 96, p. 850.

**United States Brewing Co.—Earnings.**

Sept. 30 Year	Mfg. Profits	Other Inc.	Total Deduc.	Re-serv.	Dis'd's	Balance, Sur. or Def.
1913	\$1,242,482	\$35,002	\$695,195	\$200,000	\$330,000	sur. \$52,289
1912	742,222	29,961	634,419		150,000	sur. 12,236

The Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries, Ltd., the English company, which owns the stock of the United States Brewing Co., reports a balance for the year of \$63,923.—V. 87, p. 631.

## Reports and Documents.

PUBLISHED AS ADVERTISEMENTS.

### UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1913.

Office of United States Steel Corporation,  
51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey,  
March 17 1914.

#### To the Stockholders:

The Board of Directors submits herewith a combined report of the operations and affairs of the United States Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Companies for the fiscal year which ended December 31st 1913, together with a statement of the condition of the finances and property at the close of that year.

#### INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1913

The total earnings of all properties after deducting all expenses incident to operations, including those for ordinary repairs and maintenance (approximately \$52,000,000), employees' compensation under special merit plan, and allowance for Federal income tax payable in 1914, but exclusive of charge for interest on outstanding bonds, mortgages and purchase money obligations of the subsidiary companies, amounted to.....		\$147,166,616 81
Less, Interest on outstanding bonds, mortgages and purchase money obligations of the subsidiary companies.....		9,985,271 98
Balance of Earnings in the year 1913.....		\$137,181,344 83
Less, Charges and Allowances for Depreciation, viz.: Sinking Funds on Bonds of Subsidiary Companies.....		*\$1,850,477 80
Depreciation and Extraordinary Replacement Funds.....		23,972,376 13
Sinking Funds on Bonds of U. S. Steel Corporation.....		*6,037,798 99
		31,860,652 92
Net Income in the year 1913.....		\$105,320,691 91
Deduct: Interest on U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds outstanding, viz.: Fifty-Year 5 per cent Gold Bonds.....		\$13,183,657 48
Ten-Sixty-Year 5 per cent Gold Bonds.....		6,349,033 50
Premium paid on Bonds redeemed by Sinking Funds, viz.: On U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds redeemed.....		\$22,532,690 98
On Subsidiary Companies Bonds redeemed.....		\$683,597 50
		99,720 26
		783,317 76
Balance.....		23,316,008 74
Deduct: Net Balance of sundry charges and credits, including adjustments in inventories and of various accounts.....		\$82,004,683 17
		787,697 55
Balance.....		\$81,216,985 62
Dividends for the year 1913 on U. S. Steel Corporation Stocks, viz.: Preferred, 7 per cent.....		\$25,219,677 00
Common, 5 per cent.....		25,415,125 00
		50,634,802 00
Surplus Net Income in the year 1913.....		\$30,582,183 62
Less, Appropriated from Surplus Net Income on account of expenditures made on authorized appropriations for additional property and construction and the discharge of capital obligations.....		15,000,000 00
Balance carried forward to Undivided Surplus.....		\$15,582,183 62
*These allowances for Depreciation applied to Bond Sinking Funds, together with the Premium paid on bonds redeemed, as shown in the above statement, constitute the total contributions from Income for the year to Bond Sinking Funds, viz.: Account U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds.....		\$6,721,396 49
Account Subsidiary Companies Bonds.....		1,950,198 06
		\$8,671,594 55

#### UNDIVIDED SURPLUS OF U. S. STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

(Since April 1 1901.)

Surplus or Working Capital provided in organization.....	\$25,000,000 00
Balance of Surplus accumulated by all companies from April 1 1901 to December 31 1912, exclusive of subsidiary companies' inter-company profits in inventories, per Annual Report for year 1912.....	\$111,716,245 27
Less, Appropriated from the foregoing balance during the year 1913 for permanent Pension Fund.....	500,000 00
Balance of Surplus Net Income for the year 1913 carried to Undivided Surplus, as above.....	\$111,216,245 27
	15,582,183 62
Total Undivided Surplus December 31 1913, exclusive of Profits earned by subsidiary companies on inter-company sales of products on hand in inventories (see note below).....	126,798,428 89
Note.—Surplus of Subsidiary Companies (amounting to \$22,574,319 55), and representing Profits accrued on sales of materials and products to other subsidiary companies which are on hand in latter's inventories, is deducted from the amount of Inventories included under Current Assets in Consolidated General Balance Sheet.	\$151,798,428 89

#### COMPARATIVE INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31 1913 AND 1912.

	1913.	1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
Earnings—Exclusive of charges for interest on Bonds and Mortgages of Subsidiary Companies.....	\$147,166,616 81	\$117,926,402 02	+ \$29,240,214 79
Less, Interest on outstanding Bonds and Mortgages of the Subsidiary Companies.....	9,985,271 98	9,751,728 90	+ 233,543 08
Balance of Earnings.....	\$137,181,344 83	\$108,174,673 12	+ \$29,006,671 71
Less, Charges and Allowances for Depreciation, viz.: Sinking Funds on Bonds of Subsidiary Companies.....	1,850,477 80	1,821,481 68	+ 28,996 12
Depreciation and Extraordinary Replacement Funds.....	23,972,376 13	22,734,565 82	+ 1,238,010 31
Sinking Funds on U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds.....	6,037,798 99	5,775,902 37	+ 261,896 62
Net Income in the year.....	\$105,320,691 91	\$77,842,923 25	+ \$27,477,768 66
Deduct— Interest on U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds outstanding.....	22,532,690 98	22,817,470 75	— 284,779 77
Premium paid on Bonds redeemed by Sinking Funds, viz.: On U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds.....	683,597 50	654,476 88	+ 29,120 62
On Subsidiary Companies' Bonds.....	99,720 26	113,228 69	— 13,508 43
Balance.....	\$82,004,683 17	\$54,257,746 93	+ \$27,746,936 24
Deduct: Net Balance of sundry charges and credits, including adjustments in inventories and of various accounts.....	787,697 55	17,697 56	+ 769,999 99
Balance.....	\$81,216,985 62	\$54,240,049 37	+ \$26,976,936 25
Dividends on U. S. Steel Corporation Stocks, viz.: Preferred, 7 per cent.....	25,219,677 00	25,219,677 00	—
Common, 5 per cent.....	25,415,125 00	25,415,125 00	—
Surplus Net Income in the year.....	\$30,582,183 62	\$3,605,247 37	+ \$26,976,936 25
Appropriated from Surplus Net Income on account of expenditures made on authorized appropriations for additional property and construction and the discharge of capital obligations.....	15,000,000 00	—	+ 15,000,000 00
Balance of Surplus for the year.....	\$15,582,183 62	\$3,605,247 37	+ \$11,976,936 25

#### MAINTENANCE, RENEWALS AND EXTRAORDINARY REPLACEMENTS.

The expenditures made by all companies during the year 1913 for maintenance and renewals, including the re-lining of blast furnaces, and for extraordinary replacements, in comparison with expenditures for the same purposes during the preceding year, were as follows:

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Ordinary Maintenance and Repairs.....	\$52,551,630 18	\$43,853,137 13	\$8,698,493 05	19.8
Extraordinary Replacements.....	7,391,340 20	4,895,299 83	2,496,040 37	51.0
Total.....	\$59,942,970 38	\$48,748,436 96	\$11,194,533 42	23.0



The entire amount of the foregoing expenditures was charged to current operating expenses and to depreciation and replacement funds reserved from earnings.

The following table shows the amount of the expenditures made during the year for above purposes on the respective groups of operating properties :

EXPENDED ON	EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR 1913.			Total Expenditures in 1912.	Increase in 1913.
	Ordinary Maintenance and Repairs, including Blast Furnace Re-linings.	Extraordinary Replacements.*	Total.		
Manufacturing Properties—					
Total, except Blast Furnace Re-lining and Renewals.....	\$32,384,811 56	\$4,693,700 07	\$37,078,511 63	\$30,580,060 09	\$6,498,451 54
Blast Furnace Re-lining and Renewals.....	2,292,249 54	—	2,292,249 54	1,038,843 00	1,253,406 54
Coal and Coke Properties.....	4,252,749 83	654,522 57	4,907,272 40	4,348,209 43	559,062 97
Iron Ore Properties.....	918,801 84	102,944 50	1,021,746 34	958,072 79	63,673 55
Transportation Properties—					
Railroads.....	11,693,259 73	1,464,090 37	13,157,350 10	10,088,764 12	3,068,585 98
Steamships and Docks.....	585,110 01	482,392 01	1,067,502 02	1,381,591 31	Dec. 334,089 29
Miscellaneous Properties.....	424,647 67	13,690 68	438,338 35	352,896 22	85,442 13
Total expended in 1913.....	\$52,551,630 18	\$7,391,340 20	\$59,942,970 38	\$48,748,436 96	—
Total expended in 1912.....	43,853,137 13	4,895,299 83	48,748,436 96	—	—
Increase.....	\$8,698,493 05	\$2,496,040 37	\$11,194,533 42	—	\$11,194,533 42

\* These expenditures were paid from funds provided from earnings to cover requirements of the character included herein.  
 a The ordinary maintenance and repair expenditures account of the Coal and Coke properties include outlays for maintenance and renewal of mine timbering and underground mine tracks.

### BOND SINKING, DEPRECIATION AND EXTRAORDINARY REPLACEMENT FUNDS.

The allowances made during the year ending December 31 1913, from earnings and through charges to current operating expenses, for account of these funds, the income received by the funds from other sources; also the payments and expenditures made therefrom and the charges made thereto during the year, together with the balances to credit of the funds at December 31 1913 are shown in the subjoined table :

FUNDS.	CREDITS TO FUNDS.				Payments from and Charges to Funds in 1913.	Balances to Credit of Funds Dec. 31 1913.
	Balances Dec. 31 1912.	Set Aside during 1913 from Income and by Charges to Current Expenses.	Other Income and Credits including Salvage.	Total.		
Accrued Sinking Funds on U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds.....	\$3,231,280 41	\$6,721,396 49	—	\$9,952,676 90	a\$6,644,196 49	\$3,308,480 41
Accrued Sinking Funds on Bonds of Subsidiary Companies.....	534,969 03	1,950,198 06	\$945 00	2,486,112 09	a1,885,616 11	600,495 98
Total of foregoing.....	\$3,766,249 44	\$8,671,594 55	\$945 00	\$12,438,788 99	\$8,529,812 60	\$3,908,976 39
Depreciation and Extraordinary Replacement Funds.....	74,332,412 75	23,972,376 13	807,711 03	99,162,499 91	b12,839,003 70	86,323,496 21
Blast Furnace Re-lining and Renewal Funds.....	6,815,794 99	2,117,574 16	—	8,933,369 15	c2,292,249 54	6,641,119 61
Grand Total.....	\$84,964,457 18	\$34,761,544 84	\$808,656 03	\$120,534,658 05	\$23,661,065 84	\$96,873,592 21

a Payments made to Trustees of Sinking Funds.

b This total covers expenditures and charges made, viz.:

Expenditures made in 1913 for extraordinary replacements.....

Amounts charged off (and credited Property Account) for payments made from these funds for:

Expenditures for additional property and construction.....

Bonds, Mortgages and Purchase Obligations retired.....

Write-off to credit of Property Account of sundry depreciation to cover value of property abandoned.....

\$7,391,340 20

\$4,557,097 11

479,311 91

5,036,409 02

411,254 48

\$12,839,003 70

c Expenditures made during 1913 for re-linings and renewals at furnaces.

### SUMMARY OF DEPRECIATION PROVIDED FROM GROSS INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1913.

The aggregate amount of charges to and allowances from gross earnings during the year to cover deterioration arising from wear and tear of improvements, exhaustion of minerals and for obsolescence, was as follows :

Outlays for repairs and renewals (other than blast furnace re-linings and renewals) charged to current operating expenses and deducted before stating Earnings.....	\$50,259,380 64
Allowances for blast furnace re-linings and renewals charged to current operating expenses and deducted before stating Earnings.....	2,117,574 16
Allowances made from Earnings and Income for bond sinking and for depreciation and replacement funds.....	31,860,652 92
Total for year 1913.....	\$84,237,607 72
Total for preceding year.....	75,425,853 65
Increase.....	\$8,811,754 07

### TRUSTEES OF BOND SINKING FUNDS.

The Trustees' transactions for account of the Bond Sinking Funds of the United States Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Companies for the year, and the condition of the funds on December 31 1913, are shown in the following table :

FUNDS.	Cash Resources in Hands of Trustees Dec. 31 1912.	Fixed Annual Installments Received.	Additional Installments based on Interest Rate on Bonds in Fund and Other Receipts.	Total.	BONDS REDEEMED AND OTHER PAYMENTS.		Cash Resources in Hands of Trustees Dec. 31 1913.
					Par Value of Bonds.	Net Premium Paid on Bonds Redeemed.	
U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds.....	\$3,299 53	\$4,050,000 00	\$2,594,196 49	\$6,647,496 02	\$5,576,000 00	\$683,597 50	\$387,898 52
Subsidiary Companies' Bonds.....	968,021 48	2,005,418 81	872,645 76	3,846,085 05	2,766,000 00	101,987 03	978,099 02
Total.....	\$971,321 01	\$6,055,418 81	\$3,466,842 25	\$10,493,582 07	\$8,342,000 00	\$785,584 53	\$1,365,997 54

Note.—The fixed annual installments received by the Trustees include a deposit of \$992,448 46, which was not paid from funds provided by charge made to Income Account.

### REDEEMED BONDS HELD BY TRUSTEES OF SINKING FUNDS.

	U. S. Steel Corp'n Bonds.	Subsidiary Cos.' Bonds.	Total.
Total Redeemed Bonds at par, held by the Trustees on Dec. 31 1912.....	\$50,020,000	\$16,736,000	\$66,756,000
Redeemed in 1913 as above.....	5,576,000	2,766,000	8,342,000
Less, Canceled by the Trustees during the year and returned to the Companies.....	\$55,596,000	\$19,502,000	\$75,098,000
Leaving Redeemed Bonds held by the Trustees of Sinking Funds Dec. 31 1913.....	\$55,596,000	\$19,011,000	\$74,607,000

An amount equal to the annual interest on the above redeemed bonds held by the Trustees is currently paid into the sinking funds in addition to the fixed installments provided by the respective mortgages.

### CAPITAL STOCK.

The amount of outstanding capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation on December 31 1913 was the same as at the close of the preceding fiscal year, viz.:

Common Stock.....	\$508,302,500 00
Preferred Stock.....	360,281,100 00

## BONDED, DEBENTURE AND MORTGAGE DEBT.

The total bonded, debenture and mortgage debt of the United States Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Companies outstanding on January 1 1913 was.....		\$643,537,180 65
Issues were made during the year as follows, viz.:		
In lieu of other bonds surrendered for exchange:		
U. S. Steel Corporation 50-Year 5% Bonds (issued in exchange for The Carnegie Company Collateral Trust Bonds retired).....	\$37,000 00	
Pittsburgh Bessemer & Lake Erie RR. Co. Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds (issued in lieu of P. S. & L. E. RR. Co. First Mortgage and Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds retired).....	6,000 00	43,000 00
Subsidiary Companies' Bonds issued and sold for account of construction expenditures:		
Bessemer & Lake Erie RR. Co. Albion Equipment Trust Bonds.....		350,000 00
Subsidiary Companies' Bonds sold to Trustees of Sinking Funds:		
Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR. Co. General Mortgage Bonds.....	\$70,000 00	
Youghahela Water Co. First Mortgage Bonds.....	25,000 00	
Real Estate Mortgage assumed in connection with acquirement of coal property.....		95,000 00
		2,367 58
Bonds and Mortgages retired or acquired during the year, viz.:		\$644,027,548 23
The Carnegie Company Collateral Trust Bonds.....	\$37,000 00	
Lorain Steel Co.—The Johnson Company First Mortgage Bonds.....	110,000 00	
Clairton Steel Co. issues, viz.:		
Five per cent Mortgage Bonds.....		500,000 00
St. Clair Furnace Co. First Mortgage Bonds.....		100,000 00
St. Clair Steel Co. First Mortgage Bonds.....		100,000 00
Illinois Steel Co. Debentures of 1913.....		100,000 00
H. C. Frick Coke Co. issues, viz.:		
First Mortgage Bonds.....	6,878,500 00	
Continental Coke Co. Purchase Money Mortgage Bonds.....		102,000 00
Bessemer & Lake Erie RR. Co. issues, viz.:		
Locomotive Equipment Trust Bonds.....		37,000 00
National Equipment Trust Bonds.....		150,000 00
Pittsburgh Shenango & Lake Erie RR. Co. First Mortgage and Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.....		40,000 00
Pittsburgh Bessemer & Lake Erie RR. Co. issues, viz.:		
Shenango Equipment Trust Bonds.....		6,000 00
Greenville Equipment Trust Bonds.....	\$73,000 00	
	100,000 00	
Less, Proportion account of minority interest in stock of P. B. & L. E. RR. Co.....	\$173,000 00	
Illinois Steel Co. Debenture Scrip.....	82,730 33	
Sundry Real Estate Mortgages of various companies.....		90,269 67
		17,285 18
		140,311 91
Bonds redeemed by Trustees of Sinking Funds, viz.:		
U. S. Steel Corporation 50-Year 5% Bonds.....	\$8,308,366 76	
U. S. Steel Corporation 10-60-Year 5% Bonds.....	\$4,337,000 00	
Sundry Bonds of Subsidiary Companies.....	1,239,000 00	
	2,706,000 00	
		8,342,000 00
Potter Ore Co. First Mortgage Bonds retired by that company (T. C. I. & RR. Co.'s proportion).....	\$16,650,366 76	
	10,590 00	
		16,660,866 76
Bonded, Debenture and Mortgage Debt December 31 1913.....		\$627,366,681 47
Net Decrease during the year ending December 31 1913.....		\$16,170,499 18

A detailed schedule of the various issues of bonds outstanding on December 31 1913, also of bonds held by Trustees of Sinking Funds, will be found on page 36 of pamphlet report. The following is a summary by general classes of the total bonded, debenture and mortgage debt:

	Total, Including Bonds in Sinking Funds.	Less Redeemed and Held by Trustees of Sinking Funds.	Balance Outstanding.
U. S. Steel Corporation 50-Year Five Per Cent Bonds.....	\$303,994,000 00	\$42,168,000 00	\$261,826,000 00
U. S. Steel Corporation 10-60-Year Five Per Cent Bonds.....	200,000,000 00	13,428,000 00	186,572,000 00
Total U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds.....	\$503,994,000 00	\$55,596,000 00	\$448,398,000 00
Subsidiary Companies' Bonds—Guaranteed by U. S. Steel Corporation.....	\$117,260,000 00	\$12,225,000 00	\$105,035,000 00
Subsidiary Companies' Bonds—Not Guaranteed by U. S. Steel Corporation.....	80,436,402 50	6,786,000 00	\$73,650,402 50
Debenture Scrip, Illinois Steel Company.....	13,974 18		13,974 18
Total Subsidiary Companies' Bonds and Debentures.....	\$197,710,376 68	\$19,011,000 00	\$178,699,376 68
Total Bonded and Debenture Debt.....	\$701,704,376 68	\$74,607,000 00	\$627,097,376 68
Sundry Real Estate Mortgages.....	269,304 79		269,304 79
Grand Total Bonded, Debenture and Mortgage Debt.....	\$701,973,681 47	\$74,607,000 00	\$627,366,681 47

\* Includes only the proportion of bonds of P. B. & L. E. RR. Co. outstanding account of the majority interest in stock of that company owned by a subsidiary company of U. S. Steel Corporation.

From April 1 1901 to December 31 1913 the amount of bonds and mortgages paid and retired by all companies was as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages paid and retired exclusive of bonds retired with sinking funds provided from earnings.....	\$33,136,390 01
Bonds purchased and retired with bond sinking funds provided from earnings.....	77,021,784 16
Total.....	\$110,158,174 16

During the same period there were issued, sold and assumed by subsidiary companies bonds and mortgages to provide funds for new property and construction work and for refunding maturing bonds, as follows:

For Pittsburgh-Monongahela coal purchase.....	\$17,673,000 00
By Union Steel Co. to provide funds for part payment of cost of completing construction work at Donora and South Sharon under way when U. S. Steel Corporation acquired that company's stock.....	9,168,727 79
By sundry subsidiary companies.....	79,915,752 49

Total.....	\$106,757,480 28
Bonds have also been issued by subsidiary companies for funding unsecured indebtedness and for working capital to the amount of.....	985,795 00
There were also issued and sold during the period named (1901-1913) U. S. Steel Corporation 10-60-year 5% bonds as follows:	
For account construction and capital expenditures.....	\$20,000,000 00
For account purchase of stock of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.....	30,000,000 00
	50,000,000 00

## TREASURY BONDS SUBJECT TO SALE.

There were on hand at the close of the year in the Treasury, available for sale, bonds and debentures of subsidiary companies of the par value of \$9,388,000, as listed in table on page 37 of pamphlet. The foregoing bonds were issued by subsidiary companies to provide funds for construction and for refunding maturing bonds. The bonds have been purchased from the subsidiary companies issuing the same by the U. S. Steel Corporation or are held in the treasuries of the subsidiary companies, and are not, therefore, included in the schedule of outstanding bonds, nor in the assets of the organization as shown by the General Balance Sheet.

There may also be issued at any time, to cover capital expenditures made, Union Steel Co. First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds to the amount of \$362,000.

## PURCHASE MONEY OBLIGATIONS, BILLS PAYABLE AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS OR LOANS.

During the year 1913 subsidiary companies issued their Purchase Money Notes (guaranteed by the United States Steel Corporation) in part payment for the acquirement of the fee interest to certain iron ore properties, in the amount of.....	\$9,386,504 24
The ore properties of which the fees thereto were acquired, as above stated, were previously held by subsidiary companies under mining contracts; and the amounts paid for the fees were based on the royalties which would have become payable thereunder, these royalties being in part commuted to their present day value and in part settled for at their par value in non-interest-bearing notes. Of the Purchase Money Notes issued as above, \$1,240,403 68 are 4 per cent interest-bearing notes, payable in equal annual installments, 1914 to 1921, inclusive; and \$8,146,100 56 are non-interest-bearing notes, maturing \$120,183 01 in 1914, \$215,670 18 annually, 1915 to 1949, inclusive, and \$95,487 81 annually, from 1950 to 1954, inclusive.	
There was a net increase during the year in Special Deposits or Loans of.....	85,670 98
And payments were made during the year in the discharge of unsecured liabilities of the above character, viz.:	\$9,472,175 22
Purchase Obligations.....	\$200,000 00
Bills Payable.....	14,295 75
Net increase during the year in above-named liabilities.....	214,295 75
	\$9,257,879 47



The outstanding liabilities of the above classes at December 31 1913, in comparison with amounts outstanding at close of the preceding year, were as follows:

	Outstanding Dec. 31 1913.	Outstanding Dec. 31 1912.	Increase.
Purchase Money Obligations.....	\$9,596,504 24	\$410,000 00	\$9,186,504 24
Bills Payable.....	14,295 75	14,295 75	Dec. 14,295 75
Special Deposits or Loans.....	988,481 35	902,810 37	85,670 98
Total.....	\$10,584,985 59	\$1,327,106 12	\$9,257,879 47

Since April 1 1901 there has been paid off an amount of liabilities of the above character of \$49,658,587 24. During the same period Purchase Obligations to the amount of \$14,800,032 44 were issued in connection with the acquirement of additional fixed property and other investments. Of the total amount paid off as aforesaid, the sum of \$11,179,588 36 represents moneys originally borrowed by subsidiary companies, or received, and used as working capital; the balance, \$38,478,998 88, represents specific obligations originally incurred in the acquirement of property, or for moneys used for the purchase of property or the discharge of capital liabilities.

### INVENTORIES.

OF MANUFACTURING AND OPERATING MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES AND SEMI-FINISHED AND FINISHED PRODUCTS, INCLUDING NET ADVANCES ON CONTRACT WORK, ETC.

The net book valuation of the inventories of the above-named classes of assets for all of the subsidiary companies equaled at December 31 1913 the sum of \$167,634,791, in comparison with \$152,412,254 at close of the preceding year, an increase of \$15,222,537.

The increases in inventories during the year were principally in iron ores, pig iron, fuel, semi-finished steel and finished products for sale. The increases in these classes of materials on hand arose chiefly from the sharp curtailment in the operations of the manufacturing properties which took place during the last quarter of the year, the effect of which was to add substantially to the quantities of such materials in stock at the close of the year as compared with the stock at December 31 1912. In the case of finished products on hand, a considerable part of the increase arises from the extension by the subsidiary companies of the policy of carrying stocks at warehouses.

Inventory valuations are on the basis of the actual purchase or production cost of the materials to the respective subsidiary companies holding the same, unless such cost was above the market value on December 31 1913, in which case the market price was used. The valuations, however, on the basis indicated, include, in respect of such commodities in stock at the close of the year as had been purchased by one subsidiary company from another, an amount of profits accrued thereon to the subsidiaries selling the same or furnishing service in connection therewith. These profits are not carried into the currently reported earnings of the entire organization until converted into cash or a cash asset to it, being meanwhile segregated and carried in a specific surplus account which is practically a guaranty fund for these profits so locked up in inventories, pending their realization in cash. The amount of the profits of subsidiary companies thus locked up is deducted in the Consolidated Balance Sheet from the total book valuation at which inventories are carried by the subsidiary companies in current assets. Accordingly, in the subjoined table the amount of the profits as explained are similarly shown. This plan results in there being carried in the combined assets for all of the companies the inventories of those materials and products on hand which have been transferred and sold from one subsidiary company to another, at net values which are substantially the production cost to the respective subsidiary companies furnishing the same. The net valuation thus obtained and shown for the total inventories of all materials and products is largely below the market value of the same.

### PRODUCTION.

The production of the subsidiary companies for the year 1913, compared with the year 1912 was as follows:

PRODUCTS.	1913. Tons.	1912. Tons.
<b>Iron Ore Mined—</b>		
In the Lake Superior Ore Region:		
Marquette Range.....	583,266	551,575
Menominee Range.....	980,346	995,401
Gogebic Range.....	1,871,700	1,497,950
Vermilion Range.....	1,301,163	1,301,663
Missabe Range.....	21,634,206	20,001,953
In the Southern Ore Region:		
Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR. Co.'s Mines.....	2,367,770	2,179,907
Total.....	28,738,451	26,428,449
<b>Coke Manufactured—</b>		
In Bee-Hive Ovens.....	11,062,138	11,554,840
In By-Product Ovens.....	5,601,342	5,164,547
Total.....	16,663,480	16,719,387
<b>Coal Mined, not including that used in making Coke.....</b>	6,705,381	5,905,153
<b>Limestone Quarried.....</b>	6,338,509	6,124,541
<b>Blast Furnace Production—</b>		
Pig Iron.....	13,879,706	13,990,329
Spiegel.....	65,236	53,829
Ferro-Manganese and Silicon.....	135,788	142,006
Total.....	14,080,730	14,186,164
<b>Steel Ingot Production—</b>		
Bessemer Ingots.....	6,131,809	6,643,147
Open-Hearth Ingots.....	10,524,552	10,258,076
Total.....	16,656,361	16,901,223
<b>Rolled and Other Finished Steel Products for Sale—</b>		
Steel Rails (Heavy and Light Tee and Girder).....	1,927,745	1,857,407
Blooms, Billets, Slabs, Sheet and Tin Plate Bars.....	842,175	1,103,752
Plates.....	1,108,147	1,076,308
Heavy Structural Shapes.....	908,624	898,537
Merchant Steel, Bars, Hoops, Bands, Skelp, Etc.....	2,024,192	1,010,512
Tubing and Pipe.....	1,186,740	1,111,138
Wire Rods.....	174,478	196,720
Wire and Products of Wire.....	1,432,182	1,629,717
Sheets (Black and Galvanized) and Tin Plate.....	1,280,537	1,508,607
Finished Structural Work.....	652,363	599,301
Angle Splice Bars and All Other Rail Joints.....	256,676	192,458
Spikes, Bolts, Nuts and Rivets.....	86,465	83,426
Axles.....	159,075	142,367
Steel Car Wheels.....	93,375	65,931
Sundry Steel and Iron Products.....	152,064	130,408
Total.....	12,374,838	12,506,619
<b>Spelter.....</b>	30,424	31,318
<b>Sulphate of Iron.....</b>	33,829	35,215
<b>Universal Portland Cement.....</b>	11,197,000	10,114,500

### CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures made and charges incurred during the year 1913 by all companies, and chargeable to capital account, for the acquisition of additional property and for additions and extensions to the plants and properties, less credits for property sold and the net credit from ore mines' stripping and development operations, equaled the net sum of \$41,999,098 33. These expenditures and charges classified by property groups are as follows:

Gary, Indiana, Properties, including the Indiana Steel Plant, the City of Gary, Bridge and Structural Plant of American Bridge Co., Sheet Plant of American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. and terminal railroad work adjacent to foregoing properties.....	\$2,960,124 92
Minnesota Steel Plant, Duluth, Minnesota, and railroad connecting same with all trunk lines.....	5,912,027 44
Other Properties, exclusive of Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR. Co., viz.:	
Manufacturing Properties.....	\$10,327,622 22
Coal and Coke Properties.....	1,364,433 97
Iron Ore Properties.....	14,084,301 73
Transportation Properties.....	7,144,501 15
Miscellaneous Properties.....	145,035 39
Total.....	33,065,894 46

<i>Brought forward</i> .....		
Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR. Co.'s properties, viz.:		\$33,055,894 46
Manufacturing Plants.....		
Ore, Coal and Limestone Properties.....	\$448,182 74	
Birmingham Southern Railroad.....	532,817 12	
Additional Real Estate.....	47,845 69	
	243,595 29	
		1,274,440 84
Total expenditures during the year for stripping and development work at mines and for additional logging and structural erection equipment.....		\$43,212,487 66
Less, Credit for expenditures of this character absorbed during 1913 in operating expenses.....	\$2,160,251 50	
	3,373,640 83	
Net Credit in the year 1913.....		1,213,389 33
Total net expenditure in the year 1913 on property account.....		\$41,999,098 33
The total amount expended since April 1 1901 (the date of organization of United States Steel Corporation) to January 1 1914, including expenditures by T. O. I. & RR. Co. from November 1 1907 only, for additional property and construction, and for net unabsorbed outlays for stripping and development work at mines, etc., equaled.....		\$466,244,725 60

Reference is made to statement below showing the sources from which were provided the funds for payment of the foregoing total of capital expenditures made since April 1 1901; also for the payments made since same date in the discharge of capital liabilities (bonds, mortgages and purchase obligations), together with the disposition made in the accounts of the charges and payments named.

#### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR ADDITIONAL PROPERTY AND CONSTRUCTION AND FOR PAYMENT OF CAPITAL OBLIGATIONS.

*From April 1 1901 to December 31 1913.*

The following is a summary of the payments which have been made by all companies since April 1 1901 (the date of organization of U. S. Steel Corporation) for the above named purposes, viz.:

For Additional Property and Construction, including unabsorbed net expenditures for stripping and development work, etc., at mines.....	\$466,244,725 60	
For Bonds and Mortgages discharged, exclusive of bonds redeemed with Sinking Fund moneys provided from earnings.....	\$33,136,390 01	
For Bonds redeemed with Bond Sinking Funds provided from earnings.....	77,021,784 15	
For Purchase Money Obligations paid off, originally issued for acquirement of property.....	38,478,998 88	
	\$148,637,173 04	
Less, Amount of securities included in this total of payments which were originally issued after April 1 1901 in financing property and construction expenditures made subsequent to that date.....	7,652,422 15	
	140,984,750 89	
Total net payments on capital account.....	\$607,229,476 49	
Of the foregoing total expenditures and payments there have been financed by the issue and sale of securities the following amounts, viz.:		
By U. S. Steel Corporation 10-60-Year 5% Bonds.....	\$20,000,000 00	
By Bonds and Mortgages of various subsidiary companies.....	106,757,480 28	
By Purchase Money Obligations issued.....	14,800,032 44	
	\$141,557,512 72	
Less, Amount of the foregoing securities which have been retired to December 31 1913.....	7,652,422 15	
	133,905,090 57	
Balance of expenditures and payments.....	\$473,324,385 92	
This balance of capital expenditures has been paid with funds derived from the following sources, to wit:		
Bonds paid from bond sinking funds set aside from earnings.....	\$77,021,784 15	
Expenditures paid from bond sinking, depreciation and replacement funds, and from surplus net income, and formally written off thereto by authority of the Board of Directors, the Property Investment Account being correspondingly reduced, viz.:		
Expended for—		
Additional Property and Construction.....	Paid from Sinking, Depreciation and Replacement Funds.....	Paid from Surplus Net Income.....
Payment of Capital Obligations.....	\$37,028,389 83	\$147,847,237 12
	15,027,818 12	15,847,186 43
	\$52,056,207 95	\$163,694,423 55
		215,750,631 50
Total of payments made from Funds and Surplus Net Income and charged off thereto (carried forward).....		\$292,772,415 65
Amount brought forward, being the total of payments of capital expenditures made from Funds and Surplus Net Income and charged off thereto.....		\$292,772,415 65
And the funds for the payment of the balance of the outlays made for capital expenditures since April 1 1901 have been advanced from the following sources, to wit:		
From Surplus appropriated (since January 1 1908) to cover payment of capital expenditures made.....		55,000,000 00
From unapplied balances at December 31 1913 to credit of Accrued Bond Sinking, Depreciation and Replacement Funds, and from Undivided Surplus at same date of U. S. Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Companies.....		125,551,970 27
Total.....		\$473,324,385 92

#### EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS.

The average number of employees in the service of all companies during the year 1913, in comparison with the year 1912, was as follows:

	1913.	1912.
Employees of—		
Manufacturing Properties.....	165,277	161,774
Coal and Coke Properties.....	24,996	24,394
Iron Ore Properties.....	13,739	12,597
Transportation Properties.....	21,951	19,438
Miscellaneous Properties.....	2,893	2,822
Total.....	228,906	221,025
Average Salary or Wage per Employee per Day.....	\$207,206,176	\$189,351,602
All employees, exclusive of General Administrative and Selling force.....	\$2 85	\$2 68
Total employees, including General Administrative and Selling force.....	\$2 92	\$2 75

#### EMPLOYEES' STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In continuance of the plan observed in previous years, beginning with 1903, the employees of the United States Steel Corporation and the Subsidiary Companies were, in January 1914, offered the privilege of subscribing for Preferred and Common Stock of the Corporation.

The subscription price was fixed at \$105 per share for the Preferred and \$57 per share for the Common Stock. The annual allowances for five years for special compensation or bonus to be paid subscribers who retain their stock were fixed at \$5 per share for the Preferred and \$3 50 per share for the Common Stock. The conditions attached to the offer and subscription, aside from the features of subscription price and the amount of special compensation or bonus to be paid, were substantially the same as those under which stock has been offered to employees in each of the previous ten years.

Subscriptions were received from 46,498 employees for an aggregate of 42,926 shares of Preferred and 47,680 shares of Common Stock.

#### VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

The volume of business done by all companies during the year, as represented by their combined gross sales and earnings, equaled the sum of \$796,894,299 23, as compared with a total of \$745,505,515 48 in the preceding year.

This amount represents the aggregate gross value of the commercial transactions conducted by the several subsidiary companies, and includes sales made between the subsidiary companies and the gross receipts of the transportation companies for services rendered both to subsidiary companies and to the public.

The earnings for the year resulting from the above gross business represent the combined profits accruing to the several corporate interests on the respective sales and services rendered, each of which is in itself a complete commercial transaction.

The following is a statement of the gross sales and earnings classified by operating groups. Gross sales of products are included on basis of f. o. b. mill values.

	1913.	1912	Increase.
Gross Sales by Manufacturing, Iron Ore and Coal and Coke Companies:			
To customers outside of U. S. Steel organization.....	\$518,999,605	\$494,637,808	\$24,361,797
Inter-company sales (sales between subsidiary companies).....	211,910,441	189,257,318	22,653,123
	\$730,910,046	\$683,895,126	\$47,014,920
Gross Earnings and Receipts of Transportation and Miscellaneous Companies:*			
Transportation Companies.....	57,726,430	53,665,603	4,060,827
Miscellaneous Companies.....	8,257,823	7,944,786	313,037
Total.....	\$796,894,299	\$745,505,515	\$51,388,784

\* Includes earnings and receipts both for inter-subsidiary company business and of business with interests outside of the U. S. Steel organization.



## GENERAL.

The volume of business conducted by the subsidiary companies during the year 1913 was large. During the last half of the year there was a material diminution in the amount of new orders received; but the large tonnage of business carried forward from 1912, together with heavy bookings in the first quarter of 1913, enabled the mills to operate to very nearly their full capacity until September. In the last quarter there was a severe curtailment of operations, as a total result the production for the year of steel products for sale fell slightly below the output in 1912. The production in 1913 in comparison with preceding year of basic raw and semi-finished materials, and of rolled and other finished products for sale to customers outside of the organization, was as follows:

	1913. Tons.	1912. Tons.	—Increase or Tons.	Decrease— Per Cent.
<b>Production—</b>				
Iron Ore Mined.....	28,738,451	26,428,449	2,310,002	Inc. 8.74
Coke Manufactured.....	16,663,480	16,719,387	55,907	Dec. .33
Coal Mined (exclusive of that used in making coke).....	6,705,381	5,905,153	800,228	Inc. 13.55
Limestone Quarried.....	6,338,509	6,124,541	213,968	Inc. 3.49
Pig Iron, Ferro and Spiegel.....	14,080,730	14,186,164	105,434	Dec. .74
Steel Ingots (Bessemer and O. H.).....	16,656,361	16,901,223	244,862	Dec. 1.45
Rolled and Other Finished Steel Products for Sale.....	12,374,838	12,506,619	131,781	Dec. 1.05
Cement.....	11,197,000 Bbls.	10,114,500 Bbls.	82,500 Bbls.	Inc. .82

While the aggregate tonnage of production of rolled steel products shows a falling off of but 1.05 per cent, it will be observed by reference to detailed production table that there was an increase in the output of all materials except blooms, billets and sheet bars for sale, wire products and sheets and tin plate. The decreases in these classes of products were as follows:

	Tons.	Per Cent Decrease.
Blooms, Billets and Sheet Bars for Sale.....	261,577	23.7
Wire Products.....	219,777	12.0
Sheets and Tin Plate.....	228,070	15.1
	709,424	16.0

The output for the year of rolled and other finished products for sale was about 88 per cent of the total annual productive capacity of the plants. The cement production was about 93 per cent of full plant capacity.

The shipments of all classes of products to customers outside of the organization during 1913, in comparison with shipments during 1912, were as follows:

	1913. Tons.	1912. Tons.	—Inc. or Tons.	Dec.— Per Cent.
<b>Domestic—</b>				
Rolled Steel and Other Finished Products.....	10,412,430	10,299,890	112,540	Inc. 1.1
Pig Iron, Ingots, Spiegel, Ferro and Scrap.....	451,980	501,327	49,347	Dec. 9.8
Iron Ore, Coal and Coke.....	1,617,169	1,825,265	208,096	Dec. 11.4
Sundry Materials and By-Products.....	88,844	70,453	18,391	Inc. 26.1
Total tons all kinds of materials, except Cement.....	12,570,423	12,696,935	126,512	Dec. 1.0
Cement (Bbls.).....	10,382,883	10,047,573	335,310	Inc. 3.3
<b>Export—</b>				
Rolled Steel and Other Finished Products.....	1,756,328	2,233,570	477,242	Dec. 21.4
Pig Iron, Ingots and Scrap.....	56,104	46,503	9,601	Inc. 20.6
Sundry Materials and By-Products.....	640	723	83	Dec. 11.6
Total tons all kinds of materials.....	1,813,072	2,280,796	467,724	Dec. 20.5
Aggregate tonnage of Rolled Steel and Other Finished Products shipped to both Domestic and Export Trade.....	12,168,758	12,533,460	364,702	Dec. 2.9

Notwithstanding the total tonnage of shipments was substantially the same in 1913 as in the preceding year, the total earnings (exclusive of charges for interest on subsidiary companies' securities outstanding) increased \$29,240,215, or 24.8 per cent. This increase is attributable principally to higher average prices having been received in 1913. In 1912 the prices received for the great bulk of the output were, however, on a very low level. In 1913 the average price received for the entire tonnage of rolled and other finished products shipped was, in respect of the domestic business, \$2 40 higher per ton than the similar average price received in 1912; and for the export business \$4 16 more per ton. Better prices also were received for cement and pig iron.

The reduction in export shipments in 1913 from 1912 arose in part from a slackening in the demand, due principally to the money stringency in foreign markets during 1913 and in part to the inability of the mills to furnish, when required, sufficient material for export in the first six months of the year because of the demands of domestic consumers. The export shipments to Mexico were also curtailed owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in that country.

The order books of the subsidiary companies at the close of business December 31 1913 showed unfilled orders amounting to 4,282,108 tons. A considerable part of this tonnage covered contract requirements extending through the first six months of 1914 and, therefore, only in part were the orders included in the total available for immediate rolling and shipment.

Contemporaneously with the sharp falling off in the mid-summer of 1913 of new business offering, there was a weakening in prices on the majority of the classes of products. This decline in prices steadily continued until the early part of 1914, when there was a moderate reaction.

The total charges for the year for Taxes levied against the Corporation and its subsidiary companies, including the Federal Income Tax for 1913, was \$13,225,882, an increase of \$3,385,511 over the preceding year. The greater part of this increase was in the State and local taxes levied against the iron ore and transportation properties. The Federal Income Tax was also materially larger than the corporation excise tax charged in previous year, owing to the fact that the net income subject to tax was considerably greater in 1913 and because the scope of the new income tax is broader than was that of the excise tax.

The inventories of raw materials, manufacturing supplies and semi-finished and finished products on hand at the close of the year show a net increase in value of \$15,222,537, compared with December 31 1912. This increase is attributable in part to the larger stocks on hand arising from the curtailment of operations which took place in the last quarter of the year and to the broadening of the policy of carrying stocks of finished products at both domestic and foreign warehouses.

The expenditures made during the year for repairs, maintenance and general up-keep of the properties, in comparison with the outlays for similar purposes in 1912, were as follows:

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Ordinary repairs and maintenance.....	\$52,551,630	\$43,853,137	\$8,698,493	19.8
Extraordinary replacements and general rehabilitation.....	7,391,340	4,895,300	2,496,040	51.0
Total.....	\$59,942,970	\$48,748,437	\$11,194,533	23.0

The foregoing disbursements in 1913 exceeded the amount of outlays made for similar purposes in any previous year. The plants and properties of the several subsidiary companies are in excellent physical condition.

The aggregate amount of charges to and allowances from gross earnings for the year to cover deterioration arising from wear and tear of improvements, obsolescence and exhaustion of minerals, was \$84,237,608, compared with \$75,425,854 for the preceding year. Included in these respective totals are the above-mentioned expenditures for ordinary repairs and maintenance.

The expenditures made and charges incurred during the year by the Corporation and the subsidiary companies for additional property, new plants, extensions and construction, less credits for property sold and for stripping and development work at mines, aggregated the net sum of \$41,999,098 33, viz.:

For the Gary, Indiana, properties.....	\$2,960,124 92
For the new Minnesota Steel Plant at Duluth, Minn., and the railroad connecting the same with trunk lines.....	5,912,027 44
For Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company extensions.....	1,274,440 84
For acquisition of the fee title to various iron ore properties previously held under royalty contracts.....	11,670,181 87
For all other properties and extensions, including net credit account of mine-stripping and development operations.....	20,182,323 26
	\$41,999,098 33

The charge, as above, for requirement of the fee title of iron ore properties previously held by the subsidiary companies under royalty contracts was based in part on commuting to their present-day value certain of the royalties which would have become payable under the contracts; and in part on the par value of certain of the royalties, issuing, however, in settlement for the amount thereof non-interest-bearing purchase money obligations or notes payable in installments during the period for which the contracts had yet to run. Of the total charged as above, \$2,283,677 63 only has been paid

n cash, and the balance, \$9,386,504 24, is covered by purchase money notes of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, guaranteed by the United States Steel Corporation. Of these notes, \$1,240,403 68 bear 4 per cent interest per annum and \$8,146,100 56 are non-interest-bearing notes. The notes are payable in annual installments of various sums (see page 15 of pamphlet) from 1915 to 1954, inclusive.

Construction work on the new steel plant at Duluth, Minnesota, and the connecting railroad to serve the same, proceeded during the year, additional expenditures having been made at a cost of \$5,912,027. It is expected this plant will be completed for operation in the spring of 1915. The plant will comprise 2 blast furnaces, 10 open hearth furnaces, one 40-inch blooming mill, one combination 28-inch and 18-inch rail and shape mill, one combination 16-inch, 12-inch and 8-inch merchant mill, and a by-product coke plant of 90 ovens, together with the necessary complement of auxiliary departments, such as power plants, pumping stations, machine and other shops. There has been laid out adjacent to the plant a subdivision on which work has been commenced in the building of houses for use by employees. The total expenditures made to the close of 1913 for acquirement of the land for site of steel plant and subdivision, for construction of plant, development of subdivision and building of the railroad, was \$13,445,648, all of which has to date been advanced from the current assets of the Corporation. There is under consideration a suggestion to reimburse the treasury for a substantial part of this outlay, and additional outlays yet to be made in connection with the work, through an issue and sale of bonds secured on the property.

Work was commenced during the year on the construction of an additional cement plant located adjacent to the new steel plant at Duluth, Minnesota. This cement plant will have an annual capacity of 1,400,000 barrels. It is being constructed by the Universal Portland Cement Company, a subsidiary company. The plant will utilize in the manufacture of cement blast furnace slag from the steel plant. It will probably be completed for operation in 1915.

The unfinished new rod mill and wire plant of the American Steel & Wire Company, located at Fairfield, a suburb of Birmingham, Alabama, was completed during the year and went into operation in February 1914. The plant has a capacity of 400 tons per day of finished wire products of various kinds.

Large outlays were made in the construction at the Edgar Thomson Works of Carnegie Steel Company of a new 14 furnace open-hearth plant and for the re-location, rebuilding and enlargement of the blooming mill and the No. 2 rail mill. These mills will produce a greater diversity of product and will otherwise be of advantage. A considerable part of this new work was completed and in operation at the close of the year. At Duquesne Works of Carnegie Steel Company a new 10-inch electrically driven bar mill was installed; and at McCutcheon Works a new steel hoop mill was completed and placed in operation.

At the South Works of the Illinois Steel Company 2 additional open-hearth furnaces and a new 300 ton hot metal mixer were installed; and at the Gary, Indiana, Works a new 36-inch reversing slabbing mill was completed and placed in operation.

The various subsidiary railway companies during the year acquired by purchase or construction 58 additional locomotives and 3,578 cars of various kinds. They also acquired on replacement account 12 locomotives and 293 cars. There were placed in commission on the Great Lakes during the year three new 12,000 ton ore carrying steamers; and one additional freight steamer was purchased for service in the export trade.

In the construction of a new steel ore dock of 384 pockets at Duluth, Minnesota, the Duluth Missabe & Northern Railway Company expended during the year \$1,516,830. This dock will be completed in 1914 and its total cost will be about \$3,000,000.

In addition to the outlays during the year for the construction of new plants and for the additions and betterments above specifically referred to, the several subsidiary companies expended in the aggregate a large amount for sundry miscellaneous additions, extensions and improvements, the more important of which are set forth in the several statements and tables printed in this report.

At the close of the year the amount unexpended on authorized appropriations for new plants, construction and extraordinary replacements, including iron ore mine stripping program for 1914 was, approximately, \$26,000,000. This total is largely made up of amounts to be expended in completing the new plants and work under construction as above described and for mine stripping operations.

During the year a total of \$16,807,366 of bonds, mortgages and purchase money obligations of the Corporation and the subsidiary companies was paid off. Of this total \$8,342,000 were redeemed through the sinking funds of the mortgages securing the bonds retired.

Bonds of subsidiary companies (largely car trusts) in the amount of \$375,000 were issued and sold during the year for account of outlays made for additions and betterments. There was also assumed a real estate mortgage of \$2,367 in connection with the acquirement of a small tract of coal.

The average number of employees in the service of the Corporation and its subsidiary companies during the entire year 1913 was 228,906, as compared with 221,025 in 1912, an increase of 3.57 per cent. The aggregate amount of the pay rolls for 1913, for all employees, was \$207,206,176, in comparison with \$189,351,602 for the preceding year, an increase of 9.43 per cent. The totals, both in respect of number of employees and aggregate pay roll, were the largest in the Corporation's history. The relative percentages of increase, viz.: 3.57 per cent in number of employees and 9.43 per cent in total pay roll, reflect the general advance in wages and salaries made to the larger proportion of the employees on February 1, 1913, to which reference was made in last year's annual report. This advance affected about 75 per cent of the employees, the 25 per cent not affected being the higher paid wage earners and salaried employees. The increase was about 12½ per cent in the case of employees receiving less than \$2 per day, and graduating downwards from this percentage in respect of those receiving higher rates per day. The average increase in the entire pay roll (including both employees whose rates of pay were and were not affected) arising from this advance in wages and salaries, was 6 per cent and the increased amount paid employees during 1913 because of this advance was approximately \$12,000,000.

During the year there was disbursed by the Trustees of the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund the sum of \$466,194 68. At the close of 1913 there were 2,092 on the pension rolls.

At December 31 1913 there was set aside from accumulated surplus of the Corporation an additional \$500,000 for permanent pension fund reserve, making a total of \$2,500,000 to the credit of the Fund at the close of the year. The total amount (including the foregoing \$2,500,000) to be supplied by the Corporation as principal for this Fund is \$8,000,000, at the rate of \$500,000 annually.

Grateful appreciation is expressed for the loyal and efficient services during the year of the officers and employees of the Corporation and the several subsidiary companies.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ELBERT H. GARY, *Chairman.*

#### PROPERTY INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

DECEMBER 31 1913.

Balance of this account as of December 31 1912, per Annual Report	\$1,576,226,521 81
Adjustments during 1913 in the foregoing balance	427,571 95
Expended during 1913 for Additional Property and Construction	43,212,487 66
	\$1,619,866,581 42
Less, Charged off in year 1913 to the following accounts, viz.:	
To Bond Sinking Funds	\$384,000 00
To Depreciation and Replacement Funds	5,447,663 50
	5,831,663 50
	\$1,614,034,917 92
Expenditures for Stripping and Development at Mines and Investment in Structural Erection and Logging Plants, viz.:	
Balance at December 31 1912	\$23,112,436 99
Expended during the year 1913	\$2,160,251 50
Less, Charged off in 1913 to Operating Expenses	3,373,640 83
Net Credit in the year 1913	1,213,389 33
	21,899,047 66
Balance of Property Investment Account, December 31 1913, per Consolidated General Balance Sheet	\$1,635,933,965 58

#### APPROPRIATED SURPLUS TO COVER CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.

DECEMBER 31 1913.

Amount of appropriations made from Surplus Net Income prior to January 1 1908 applied in payment of capital expenditures, and in the Consolidated General Balance Sheet formally written off to credit of the Property Investment Account	\$163,694,423 55
Amount of appropriations made from Surplus Net Income since January 1 1908 applied in payment of same class of expenditures, but in the Consolidated General Balance Sheet carried in the account "Appropriated Surplus to cover Capital Expenditures"	55,000,000 00
Total	\$218,694,423 55



## CONSOLIDATED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31 1913.

## ASSETS.

<b>Property Account—</b>	
<i>Properties Owned and Operated by the Several Companies—</i>	
Balance of this account as of December 31 1913.....	\$1,635,933,965 58
Less, Balances at December 31 1913 to credit of:	
Accrued Bond Sinking, Depreciation and Replacement Funds.....	\$96,873,592 21
Bond Sinking Funds with Accretions—being income appropriated for general depreciation and invested in redeemed bonds held by Trustees of Sinking Funds, but not treated as assets, and in cash as below.....	73,561,741 64—170,435,333 85
	\$1,465,498,631 73
<b>Deferred Charges to Operations—</b>	
Payments for Advanced Mining Royalties, Exploration expenses and Miscellaneous charges, chargeable to future operations of the properties.....	\$14,455,381 02
Less, Fund reserved from Surplus to cover possible failure to realize Advanced Mining Royalties.....	7,000,000 00—
	7,455,381 02
<b>Investments—</b>	
Outside Real Estate and Investments in sundry securities, including Real Estate Mortgages and Land Sales Contracts.....	3,407,182 88
<b>Sinking and Reserve Fund Assets—</b>	
Cash resources held by Trustees account of Bond Sinking Funds.....	\$1,365,997 54
(In addition Trustees hold \$74,607,000 of redeemed bonds, which are not treated as an asset.).....	
Contingent Fund and Miscellaneous Assets.....	3,486,603 89
Insurance and Depreciation Funds' Assets (Securities at cost, and cash), viz.:	
Securities.....	\$21,833,607 95
Cash.....	6,632,659 43
	\$28,466,267 38
Less, Amount of foregoing represented by obligations of Subsidiary Companies issued for capital expenditures made.....	12,851,475 00—15,614,792 38—
	20,467,393 81
<b>Current Assets—</b>	
Inventories, less credit for amount of inventory values representing Profits earned by Subsidiary Companies on Inter-Company sales of products on hand in Inventories December 31 1913.....	\$167,634,791 41
Accounts Receivable.....	58,024,386 51
Bills Receivable.....	7,866,695 58
Agents' Balances.....	1,039,574 29
Sundry Marketable Bonds and Stocks.....	2,241,275 61
Cash (in hand and on deposit with Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies, subject to cheque).....	66,951,010 42—303,757,733 82
	\$1,800,586,323 26

## LIABILITIES.

<b>Capital Stock of U. S. Steel Corporation—</b>	
Common.....	\$508,302,500 00
Preferred.....	360,281,100 00
	\$868,583,600 00
<b>Capital Stocks of Subsidiary Companies not held by U. S. Steel Corporation (Par Value).....</b>	
	589,543 50
<b>Bonded and Debenture Debt Outstanding—</b>	
United States Steel Corporation 50-Year 5% Bonds.....	\$261,826,000 00
United States Steel Corporation 10-60-Year 5% Bonds.....	186,572,000 00
	\$448,398,000 00
Subsidiary Companies' Bonds, guaranteed by U. S. Steel Corporation.....	105,035,000 00
Subsidiary Companies' Bonds, not guaranteed by U. S. Steel Corporation.....	73,650,402 50
Debenture Scrip, Illinois Steel Co.....	13,974 18
	627,097,376 68
<b>Capital Obligations of Subsidiary Companies authorized or Created for Capital Expenditures Made (held in the treasury subject to sale, but not included in assets or liabilities).....</b>	
	\$9,750,000 00
<b>Mortgages and Purchase Money Obligations of Subsidiary Companies—</b>	
Mortgages.....	\$289,304 79
Purchase Money Obligations.....	9,596,504 24
	9,865,809 03
<b>Current Liabilities—</b>	
Current Accounts Payable and Pay-Rolls.....	\$27,508,292 20
Special Deposits or Loans due employees and others.....	988,481 35
Accrued Taxes not yet due, including provision for Federal income tax, 1913.....	8,900,501 61
Accrued Interest and Unpresented Coupons.....	8,521,084 95
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 51, payable February 27 1914.....	6,304,919 25
Common Stock Dividend No. 41, payable March 30 1914.....	6,353,781 25
	58,577,060 61
Total Capital and Current Liabilities.....	\$1,564,713,388 82
<b>Sundry Reserve Funds—</b>	
Contingent and Miscellaneous Operating Funds.....	\$13,456,423 00
Pension Fund.....	2,500,000 00
Insurance Funds.....	13,118,082 55—
	29,074,505 55
<b>Appropriated Surplus to Cover Capital Expenditures—</b>	
Invested in Property Account—Additions and Construction.....	55,000,000 00
<b>Undivided Surplus of U. S. Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Companies—</b>	
Capital Surplus provided in organization.....	\$25,000,000 00
Balance of Surplus accumulated by all companies from April 1 1901 to December 31 1913.....	126,798,428 89
Total Surplus exclusive of Profits earned by Subsidiary Companies on Inter-Company sales of products on hand in Inventories December 31 1913 (see note below).....	151,798,428 89
	\$1,800,586,323 26

Note.—The Surplus of Subsidiary Companies representing Profits accrued on sales of materials and products to other subsidiary companies and on hand in latter's Inventories is, in this balance sheet, deducted from the amount of Inventories included under Current Assets.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet, and certify that in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the United States Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Companies on December 31 1913.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

New York, March 6 1914.

## UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

## CONDENSED GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1913.

<b>GROSS RECEIPTS—Gross Sales and Earnings.....</b>		\$796,894,299 23
<b>Operating charges, viz.:</b>		
Manufacturing and Producing Cost and Operating Expenses, including ordinary maintenance and repairs and provision charges by the subsidiary companies for depreciation.....	*\$636,296,365 46	
Administrative, Selling and General Expenses, employees' compensation under special merit plan and pension payments (not including general expenses of transportation companies).....	19,587,315 29	
Taxes (including allowance for Federal income tax, payable in 1914).....	13,225,882 26	
Commercial Discounts and Interest.....	3,855,873 65	
	\$672,875,436 66	
Less, Amount included in the above charges for provisional allowances for depreciation now deducted for purpose of showing same in separate item of charge, as see below.....	25,822,853 93	
		647,052,582 73
Balance.....		\$149,841,716 50
<b>Sundry Net Manufacturing and Operating Gains and Losses, including idle plant expenses, Royalties received, adjustments in inventory valuations, &amp;c.....</b>		\$517,625 50
Rentals Received.....	\$196,401 37	
		714,026 87
<b>Total Net Manufacturing, Producing and Operating Income before deducting provisional charges for depreciation.....</b>		\$150,555,743 37
<b>OTHER INCOME.</b>		
Net Profits of properties owned, but whose operations (gross revenue, cost of product, expenses, &c.) are not included in this statement.....	\$296,802 22	
Income from sundry Investments and Interest on deposits, &c.....	3,341,812 24	
		3,638,614 46
Total.....		\$154,194,357 83
<b>Less, Net Balance of Profits earned by subsidiary companies on sales made and service rendered account of materials on hand at close of year in purchasing companies' Inventories, and which profits have not yet been realized in cash from the standpoint of a combined statement of the business of the U. S. Steel Corporation and subsidiary companies.....</b>		7,027,741 02
		\$147,166,616 81
<b>INTEREST CHARGES.</b>		
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages of the Subsidiary Companies.....	\$9,660,036 77	
Interest on Purchase Money Obligations and Special Deposits or Loans of the Subsidiary Companies.....	325,235 21	
		9,985,271 98
<b>Balance of Earnings of the several companies for the year before deducting provisional charges for depreciation.....</b>		\$137,181,344 83
<b>Less, Charges and Allowances for Depreciation, viz.:</b>		
By Subsidiary Companies.....	\$25,822,853 93	
By U. S. Steel Corporation.....	6,037,798 99	
		31,860,652 92
Net Income in the year 1913.....		\$105,320,691 91

\* Includes charges for ordinary maintenance and repairs, approximately \$52,000,000.

z Rentals received from tenements in coal-mining districts in previous years included in this item are this year reported as a credit to cost of product.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE &amp; TELEGRAPH COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1913.

To the Stockholders:

Herewith is respectfully submitted a general statement covering the business of the Bell System as a whole, followed by the report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, for the year 1913.

## BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN UNITED STATES.

## SUBSCRIBER STATIONS.

At the end of the year the number of stations which constituted our system in the United States was 8,133,017, an increase of 676,943, including 215,181 connecting stations. 2,717,808 of these were operated by local, co-operative and rural independent companies or associations having sublicense or connection contracts, so-called connecting companies.

## TELEPHONE TOLL STATIONS.

The Bell telephone toll lines of the United States now reach 70,000 places, from many of which a telegraph message can be sent. The extent of the system is best realized by comparison with less than 60,000 post offices, 60,000 railroad stations and regular telegraph offices at about 25,000 places.

## WIRE MILEAGE.

The total mileage of wire in use for exchange and toll service was 16,111,011 miles, of which 1,500,198 were added during the year. Of the total mileage nearly 13,800,000 miles were exchange wires and over 2,300,000 toll wires. These figures do not include the mileage of wire operated by connecting companies. Of this total wire mileage 92 per cent is copper wire. 8,817,815 miles are underground, including 543,923 miles of toll wires in underground cables. The underground conduits represent a cost of \$85,700,000 and the cables in the conduits \$95,800,000—a total in underground plant of \$181,500,000.

## TRAFFIC.

Including the traffic over the long-distance lines, but not including connecting companies, the daily average of toll connections was about 806,000, and of exchange connections about 26,431,000, as against corresponding figures in 1912 of 738,000 and 25,572,000; the total daily average for 1913 reaching 27,237,000, or at the rate of about 8,770,300,000 per year.

## TRAFFIC OF THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

The following figures compare the telephone traffic with the two other branches of transmission of intelligence—the mail and the telegraph—in the United States and in Europe during the year 1912:

Type of Message—	EUROPE		UNITED STATES	
	Number During 1912	Per Cent of Total Europe	Number During 1912	Per Cent of Total U. S.
First-Class Mail Matter	17,775,000,000	71.2%	10,212,000,000	39.4%
Telegrams	388,000,000	1.5%	113,000,000	0.4%
Telephone Conversations	6,809,000,000	27.3%	15,600,000,000	60.2%
Total	24,972,000,000	100.0%	25,925,000,000	100.0%

In other words, although Europe has about three and a half times the telegraph traffic of the United States and nearly twice the first-class mail traffic, it has only two-fifths the telephone traffic of the United States.

The use of the telegraph in Europe was about 2 per cent of the mails, while in the United States it was but 1 per cent, the greater efficiency and distribution of the telephone causing the difference.

## PLANT ADDITIONS.

The amount added to the plant and real estate by all the companies, excluding connecting companies, constituting our system in the United States during the year 1913 was \$54,871,856, distributed as follows:

Real Estate	\$6,109,675
Equipment	18,419,143
Exchange Lines	23,461,226
Toll Lines	8,803,441
Construction Work in Progress and Undistributed Plant	78,371
	\$54,871,856

## PLANT ADDITIONS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

The amounts added in fourteen years have been as follows:

1900	\$31,619,100	1907	\$52,921,400
1901	31,005,400	1908	26,637,200
1902	37,336,500	1909	28,700,100
1903	35,308,700	1910	53,582,800
1904	33,436,700	1911	55,609,700
1905	50,780,900	1912	75,626,900
1906	79,366,900	1913	54,871,800

making a total for the fourteen years of \$646,915,200.

## CONSTRUCTION FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

Estimates of all the associated operating companies and of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for all new construction requirements in 1914 have been prepared. It is estimated that about \$56,000,000 will be required for current additions to plant in 1914, of which amount some \$25,000,000 will be provided by the existing and current resources of the companies.

## MAINTENANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION.

During the year \$70,183,000 was applied out of revenue to maintenance and reconstruction purposes; of this, over \$13,000,000 was unexpended for those purposes.

The total provision for maintenance and reconstruction charged against revenue for the last ten years was over \$457,000,000.

## DEPRECIATION.

The necessity of providing fully for that depreciation which comes from obsolescence continues and will continue so long as the improvement of the equipment, apparatus and service, and increase in possible distance of communication continue.

Limited local service can be given by a plant that would be useless in a comprehensive system made up of local exchange and toll and particularly in connection with long-distance service. Although 90 per cent of the connections are purely local, the 10 per cent that are not local are more important and of a greater necessity than the 90 per cent local and must be equally available through one station equipment. For that reason the Bell plant must be maintained at a higher standard than would be necessary if it were a purely local exchange service.

Improvements in service and particularly in equipment and operating methods have been continuous and so gradual that it is hard to realize the extent of them. Those familiar with the service five years ago and not in touch with it again until the present time would recognize and appreciate the changes which those in daily touch do not realize and cannot fully appreciate. In that time the radius of conversation has doubled. It is easier to talk with Denver to-day than with Chicago then, and with the completion of the line to the Pacific Coast in 1915, commercial communication will be dependable and practicable. The policy of investing the depreciation reserve in revenue-earning plant has continued, and the public is getting the advantage of the use of a large amount of plant upon which no dividends or interest charges have to be earned.

## OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE YEAR.

The following tables show the business for the year of the Bell Telephone System, including the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its associated holding and operating companies in the United States, but not including connecting independent or sub-licensee companies, nor the Western Electric Company and Western Union Telegraph Company, except as investments in and dividends from those companies are included respectively in assets and revenue. All intercompany duplications are eliminated in making up these tables, so that the figures represent the business of the system as a whole in its relations to the public.

The gross revenue in 1913 of the Bell System—not including the connected independent companies—was \$215,600,000; an increase of over \$16,000,000 over last year. Of this, operation consumed \$75,400,000; taxes, \$11,300,000, or one and one-half per cent on the outstanding capital obligations; current maintenance, \$32,500,000; and provision for depreciation, \$37,700,000.

The surplus available for charges, &c., was \$58,700,000, of which \$16,700,000 was paid in interest and over \$30,300,000 was paid in dividends.

The total capitalization, including inter-company items and duplications but excluding re-acquired securities of the companies of the Bell System, is \$1,390,242,470. Of this \$620,127,086 is owned and in the treasury of the companies of the Bell System. The capital stock, bonds and notes payable outstanding in the hands of the public at the close of the year were \$770,115,384. If to this be added the current accounts payable, \$26,471,681, the total outstanding obligations of every kind were \$796,587,065, as against which there were liquid assets, cash and current accounts receivable of \$72,237,885, leaving \$724,349,180 as the net permanent capital obligations of the whole system outstanding in the hands of the public.

By Act of Congress approved March 1 1913, the Inter-State Commerce Commission is directed to make a valuation of all property owned or used by every common carrier under the jurisdiction of the Commission, which includes all the principal telephone companies. This great work has been started, and we are assisting the representatives of the Commission in pushing it forward. As stated in last year's report, our engineers' appraisals have shown that the cost of reproduction of the Bell properties, not including cost of intangibles, would exceed their book cost by some \$61,000,000. We believe that the valuation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, when completed, will confirm our repeated statements that the true value of our telephone plants is much greater than the book value.

These telephone plants stand on the books of the companies at \$797,159,487, as of December 31 1913, an increase during the year of \$54,871,856, or 7.4 per cent, which compares with an increase of 8.2 per cent in gross earnings. Other assets increased \$871,421, making a total increase in assets of \$55,743,277. This increase of \$55,743,277 is represented by \$45,408,111 increase in outstanding obligations for the whole system and an increase in surplus and reserves of \$10,335,166.



**BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN UNITED STATES.**  
COMPARISON OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES, 1912 AND 1913.  
(ALL DUPLICATIONS, INCLUDING INTEREST, DIVIDENDS  
AND OTHER PAYMENTS TO AMERICAN TELEPHONE &  
TELEGRAPH COMPANY BY ASSOCIATED HOLDING  
AND OPERATING COMPANIES EXCLUDED.)

	1912.	1913.	Increase.
Gross Earnings.....	\$199,172,154	\$215,572,822	\$16,400,668
Expenses—			
Operation.....	\$65,246,677	\$75,404,092	\$10,157,415
Current Maintenance.....	31,762,636	32,442,979	680,343
Depreciation.....	34,942,802	37,739,991	2,797,189
Taxes.....	10,333,349	11,296,237	962,888
Total Expenses.....	\$142,285,464	\$156,883,299	\$14,597,835
Net Earnings.....	\$56,886,690	\$58,689,523	\$1,802,833
Deduct Interest.....	14,205,366	16,652,624	2,447,259
Balance Net Profits.....	\$42,681,325	\$42,036,899	-\$644,426
Deduct Dividends Paid.....	29,460,215	30,301,705	841,490
Surplus Earnings.....	\$13,221,110	\$11,735,194	-\$1,485,916

**COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS, 1912 AND 1913.**  
(DUPLICATIONS EXCLUDED.)

Assets—	Dec. 31 1912.	Dec. 31 1913.	Increase.
Telephone Plant.....	\$742,287,631	\$797,159,487	\$54,871,856
Supplies, Tools, &c.....	23,601,262	20,083,113	-3,518,149
Receivables.....	37,700,623	40,349,027	2,648,404
Cash.....	35,729,037	31,888,858	-3,840,179
Stocks and Bonds.....	84,942,265	90,523,610	5,581,345
Total.....	\$924,260,818	\$980,004,095	\$55,743,277
Liabilities—			
Capital Stock.....	\$393,209,925	\$395,224,531	\$2,014,606
Funded Debts.....	294,380,353	341,147,485	46,767,132
Bills Payable.....	38,268,311	33,743,368	-4,524,943
Accounts Payable.....	25,320,335	26,471,681	1,151,346
Total Outstanding Obligations.....	\$751,178,954	\$796,587,065	\$45,408,111
Employees' Benefit Fund.....	8,845,000	8,919,335	74,335
Surplus and Reserves.....	164,236,864	174,497,695	10,260,831
Total.....	\$924,260,818	\$980,004,095	\$55,743,277

\* Decrease.

In accordance with our previous practice in making up the combined figures for the Bell System, all inter-company items have been eliminated, and all intangible assets have been excluded, so that the combined surplus and reserves, as shown on the preceding page, are considerably less than the sum of surplus and reserves shown on the books of the separate companies.

All of the present surplus and reserves, aggregating over \$174,000,000, is invested in tangible and productive property the revenue from which enables the companies to maintain their efficiency without paying capital charges on this amount.

Your attention is called to a comparative statement of the Bell System for the years 1907 and 1913. During that period the gross earnings have increased \$87,000,000, of which \$69,500,000 has been absorbed by increase in expenses, leaving an increase of \$17,500,000 in net earnings. The increase in interest was \$6,100,000 and in dividends \$12,200,000. The surplus for 1913 was \$11,700,000.

During this six-year period the assets of the companies have increased nearly \$367,000,000, while the capital obligations and payables outstanding have increased less than \$245,000,000. The surplus and reserves have increased from \$61,300,000 to \$174,500,000, over \$113,000,000, after setting aside \$8,919,335 for the Employees' Benefit Fund.

**AVERAGE OPERATING UNITS OF ASSOCIATED OPERATING COMPANIES.**  
(See table on page 13.)

The table in next column shows average oper. revenue and expenses per station, operating ratios, unit plant cost, &c., of the associated operating companies (not including the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's long-distance lines) for the years 1895, 1900, 1910, 1912 and 1913.

**BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN UNITED STATES.**  
COMPARISON OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES, 1907 AND 1913  
(ALL DUPLICATIONS, INCLUDING INTEREST, DIVIDENDS  
AND OTHER PAYMENTS TO AMERICAN TELEPHONE &  
TELEGRAPH COMPANY BY ASSOCIATED HOLDING  
AND OPERATING COMPANIES, EXCLUDED.)

	1907.	1913.	Increase.
Gross Earnings.....	\$128,579,800	\$215,572,822	\$86,993,022
Expenses—			
Operation.....	45,894,900	75,404,092	29,509,192
Current Maintenance.....	36,626,700	32,442,979	-33,556,270
Depreciation.....		37,739,991	
Taxes.....	4,873,400	11,296,237	6,422,837
Total Expenses.....	\$87,395,000	\$156,883,299	\$69,488,299
Net Earnings.....	\$41,184,800	\$58,689,523	\$17,504,723
Deduct Interest.....	10,598,500	16,652,624	6,144,124
Balance Net Profits.....	\$30,676,300	\$42,036,899	\$11,360,599
Deduct Dividends Paid.....	18,151,700	30,301,705	12,150,005
Surplus Earnings.....	\$12,524,600	\$11,735,194	-\$789,406

**COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS, 1907 AND 1913.**  
(DUPLICATIONS EXCLUDED.)

Assets—	Dec. 31 1907.	Dec. 31 1913.	Increase.
Contracts and Licenses.....	\$9,078,000		\$9,078,000
Telephone Plant.....	502,987,900	\$797,159,487	\$294,171,587
Supplies, Tools, &c.....	17,185,200	20,083,113	2,897,913
Receivables.....	29,584,500	40,349,027	10,764,527
Cash.....	24,869,600	31,888,858	7,019,258
Stocks and Bonds.....	29,448,300	90,523,610	61,075,310
Total.....	\$613,133,500	\$980,004,095	\$366,870,595
Liabilities—			
Capital Stock.....	\$291,095,400	\$395,224,531	\$104,129,131
Funded Debts.....	196,113,700	341,147,485	145,033,785
Bills Payable.....	45,175,700	33,743,368	-11,432,332
Total Capital Obligations.....	\$532,384,800	\$770,115,384	\$237,730,584
Accounts Payable.....	19,436,600	26,471,681	7,035,081
Total.....	\$551,821,400	\$796,587,065	\$244,765,665
Employees' Benefit Fund.....		8,919,335	8,919,335
Surplus and Reserves.....	61,312,100	174,497,695	113,185,595
Total.....	\$613,133,500	\$980,004,095	\$366,870,595

\* Decrease.

While the use of the subscriber's station as the unit of telephone statistics is open to the objection that we are using a standard which itself fluctuates, nevertheless it is the best standard or unit thus far obtainable and is therefore continued.

The changes of the past year are not large, but indicate that all the expenditures necessary to the maintenance of the property at a high standard, such as maintenance and depreciation and operation, are continued along normal lines with a slight increase.

Particular attention is called to the per cent of net earnings and of dividend and interest disbursements to total plant and other assets:

Net earnings to plant and other assets.....	5.69%
Dividends and interest to plant and other assets.....	4.92%

In other words, the property employed earned less than 6 per cent per annum and the dividends and interest paid were less than 5 per cent upon the value of the property, which could not be considered unreasonable.

**WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY.**

Sales of the Western Electric Company for 1913 amounted to \$77,532,860, of which \$50,681,070 represents sales to the companies of the Bell Telephone System and \$26,851,790 represents sales to other customers.

The concentration of the company's manufacturing work at its main plant at Hawthorne, near Chicago, is now nearly completed.

Each year the economies and efficiencies due to the relation between the Western Electric Company and the companies of the Bell Telephone System become more apparent.

**AVERAGE OPERATING UNITS OF ASSOCIATED OPERATING COMPANIES, 1895 TO 1913.**

(This table covers the Companies owning all the Exchanges and Toll Lines of the Bell Telephone System except the long-distance lines of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.)

Average per Exchange Station.	1895.	1900.	1910.	1912.	1913.
Earnings—					
Exchange Service.....	\$69 75	\$44 68	\$31 28	\$30 93	\$30 45
Toll Service.....	11 35	12 60	9 47	9 21	9 03
Total.....	\$81 10	\$57 28	\$40 75	\$40 14	\$39 48
Expenses—					
Operation.....	\$29 15	\$21 63	\$15 14	\$15 17	\$15 92
Taxes.....	2 23	2 37	2 00	2 02	2 03
Total.....	\$31 38	\$24 00	\$17 14	\$17 19	\$17 95
Balance.....	\$49 72	\$33 28	\$23 61	\$22 95	\$21 53
Maintenance and Depreciation.....	\$26 20	\$17 68	\$13 46	\$13 66	\$13 06
Net Earnings.....	\$23 52	\$15 60	\$10 15	\$9 29	\$8 47
Per Cent Operation Expense to Telephone Earnings.....	35.9	37.8	37.2	37.8	40.3
Per Cent Telephone Expense to Telephone Earnings.....	71.0	72.8	75.1	76.9	78.6
Per Cent Maintenance and Depreciation to Average Plant, Supplies, etc.....	9.1	8.4	9.5	9.3	9.1
Per Cent Increase Exchange Stations.....	15.7	26.5	11.8	10.5	9.5
Per Cent Increase Miles Exchange Wire.....	15.9	33.2	12.0	14.3	10.9
Per Cent Increase Miles Toll Wire.....	21.3	25.2	11.5	6.2	6.6
Average Plant Cost Per Exchange Station (including Exchange and Toll Construction).....	\$260	\$199	\$142	\$143	\$141
Average Cost per Mile of Wire (Toll) (including Poles and Conductors).....	\$81	\$71	\$66	\$71	\$70
Per Cent Gross Telephone Earnings to Average Plant.....	33.4	31.7	29.3	28.9	28.2
Per Cent Total Net Earnings to Average Capital Obligations.....	9.76	8.85	7.52	7.15	6.76
Per Cent Total Net Earnings to Plant and Other Assets.....	9.30	7.96	6.65	6.15	5.69
Per Cent Paid Out on Average Capital Obligations.....	5.13	6.10	6.01	5.92	5.85
Per Cent Paid Out on Plant and Other Assets.....	5.09	5.57	5.31	5.09	4.92

\* Increase during year shown over previous year.

**REPORT OF THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

**EARNINGS.**

The net earnings of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company were \$40,576,746 19, an increase of \$2,669,101 93 over 1912. The interest charges were \$7,656,655 78 and the dividends at the regular rate of 8 per cent per annum were \$27,454,037 15. Of the balance, \$5,466,053 26, there was carried to Reserves \$2,500,000 and to Surplus \$2,966,053 26.

**ISSUES OF CAPITAL STOCK AND BONDS.**

During the year \$9,809,700 of stock was issued upon conversion of the 4 per cent bonds of 1906, and in addition \$900 of new stock was issued upon payment of final installments under the offer of June 20 1911, making the total increase of capital stock during 1913 \$9,810,600.

At the close of business December 31 1913 \$145,409,000 of the \$150,000,000 of convertible bonds of 1906 had been handed in for conversion, leaving outstanding at the end of the year \$4,591,000, a reduction in 1913 of \$12,411,000.

The total outstanding capital stock and bonds of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company at December 31 1913 were as follows:

Capital Stock.....	\$344,616,300
4 Per Cent Collateral Trust Bonds.....	78,000,000
4 Per Cent Convertible Bonds.....	4,591,000
5 Per Cent Western Tel. & Tel. Co. Bonds.....	10,000,000
4½ Per Cent Convertible Bonds 1933.....	67,000,000
Total.....	\$504,207,300

For the \$344,616,300 capital stock, \$369,136,414 has been paid into the treasury of the Company; the \$24,520,114 in excess of par value represents premiums. All discounts on the bond issues have been charged off. The outstanding

capital obligations, therefore, represent over \$24,500,000 more than their par value.

The number of shareholders, 55,983, on December 31 1913 shows an increase of 5,686 during the year. That the distribution is general appears from the following:

- 49,144 held less than 100 shares each;
- 6,475 held from 100 to 1,000 shares each;
- 331 held from 1,000 to 5,000 shares each;
- 17 held 5,000 shares or more each (omitting brokers and holders in investment trusts, etc.).

Of the holders of less than 100 shares each,  
11,595 held 5 shares or less each;  
36,673 held 25 shares or less each.

The average number of shares held was 59. A majority of the Company's shareholders are women. Less than 6 per cent of the stock was at December 31st in the names of brokers.

#### PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES' PENSIONS, DISABILITY BENEFITS AND INSURANCE.

The plan for benefits to employees in pensions, payments during disability on account of accidents and sickness, and to dependent relatives in cases of death of employees has been in effect a year, during which period in 16,054 cases employees in this Company and the associated operating companies have participated in the benefits, either directly or in cases of deaths through their relatives. The payments have aggregated over a million dollars. A very large percentage of cases has consisted of minor disabilities of the lower salaried employees, to whom even a short cessation of wage earning is a hardship and sometimes a calamity. In connection with the plan, much is already being done in the education of the employees as to prevention of sickness. Statistics are being tabulated which will be carefully studied with a view to still further carrying on this work of prevention.

#### ENGINEERING.

In former times if engineering works endured for centuries that fact counted in their favor. In these modern times it almost seems that the electrical engineer is judged by an opposite standard. It can be said that during the development period of a rapidly growing art frequent changes in type are to be expected. From the year 1877 to the present time improvements have followed each other with remarkable rapidity.

During the thirty-seven years from 1877 to 1914 there were designed and constructed and installed fifty-three improved types and styles of telephone receiver and seventy-three types and styles of transmitter. These figures do not include hundreds of minor improvements made in both transmitters and receivers.

At the beginning of 1914 there were in the Bell System 12,000,000 telephone receivers and transmitters owned by the Bell Company. Of these practically none was made prior to 1902, and of all the instruments now in service the average is less than five years old.

Efficient transmitters and receivers are essential to successful telephone transmission, but the problem of talking through long underground cables or over great distances could not be solved by increasing the loudness of the transmitter or the receiver. Failure to understand this has been the cause of loss to many who have invested in companies promoting so-called loud-speaking telephones.

In the transmission of speech one mile of underground cable is often equal to 50 or 100 miles of open wire overhead, and in underground transmission a point was soon reached where no speech could be got by any transmitter.

Unless this difficulty could be minimized, further growth of the telephone was not to be expected. The annual report covering the year 1880 says:

"A large amount of work has been done in the Electrical and Experimental Department, both examining new inventions and testing telephones and apparatus and in studying the question of overhead and underground cables and the improvement of telephones and lines both for short and long-distance service. *This work is expensive, but it is of the first importance to our company and must be continued.*"

At that early date our engineers and scientists had rightly determined that they must give attention not only to the apparatus at the ends of the line but to the line itself and to the intermediate apparatus.

By 1881 we had laid experimental underground cables for a short distance alongside of a Massachusetts railroad track with small results. In 1883 several cables were laid at Boston, the longest of which was 1,500 feet. The subscribers using this cable could not talk satisfactorily further than the suburbs.

Type after type of cable was installed only to be withdrawn in a few years and replaced by something better.

By 1887 the introduction of the twisted pair underground conductor began. This meant the abandonment of the entire underground plant of the Bell System and the introduction of the new type, without which the telephone system as we know it to-day would be an impossibility.

Millions of dollars were spent in this construction and reconstruction and experimental work. By 1902 the art had so far advanced by the use of the Pupin loading coils and other improvements, that a "loaded cable" for suburban service was successfully installed between New York and Newark.

By 1905 we had a "loaded cable" twenty miles long extending from New York in the direction of Philadelphia, and

by 1906 a cable 90 miles long was successfully operated between those two cities, but in the then state of the art this cable could not be used beyond Philadelphia or New York.

By 1911 our experiments, researches and improvements in manufacture had so advanced that we were enabled to design an underground cable, capable of giving a satisfactory conversation between Washington and Boston.

By 1912 a section of this new cable was laid from Washington to Philadelphia, there connecting with the earlier type of cable to New York.

During 1913 a section of the new cable was laid between New Haven and Providence, connecting at New Haven to an earlier type of cable extending to New York, and connecting at Providence to an earlier type extending to Boston.

While talking the entire distance from Boston to Washington was impossible through the old types, yet by using the underground in connection with the overhead the seaboard cities from Washington to Boston could be no longer isolated by storms destroying the overhead wires.

During the year 1913 we have made such further advances in the art of loading and balancing underground circuits, and have so greatly improved the intermediate apparatus that it is now possible to talk satisfactorily by underground wires from Boston to Washington, in part through types of cable formerly suitable for short-haul distances only. These short-haul cables make up 47 per cent of the total cable in the line.

In 1912 talking underground for the first time between New York and Washington represented the longest distance underground yet achieved. By 1913 this distance had been doubled. The Boston-Washington telephone cable is several times longer than any other in the world.

It is difficult to estimate the far-reaching importance of these researches and it is too early to forecast the benefits to be derived from them. Enough has been already ascertained, however, to show that they tend to greatly increase the long-distance traffic and to accomplish enormous savings in the amounts of copper wire which would otherwise be required to establish communication between remote points.

An exhaustive study of the New York-Denver line during the last year has shown that these improvements in transmission through underground wires are also applicable to overhead lines. Plans are now making for the re-arrangement of the New York-Denver circuit; when accomplished, the telephone transmission between New York and Denver will be equal to that now given between points about 200 miles apart and will insure satisfactory talk from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in due course bring all points in the United States within speaking distance of each other.

In every other department of telephone development the work of the general engineering staff has been continuous and equally fruitful.

#### LEGAL.

The work of the Legal Department includes not only the routine work incident to the business of the Company as an operating company, but also the rendition of service along legal lines to the associated companies. The department endeavors to keep advised upon all legal and collateral subjects which are of special interest to the associated companies, and to disseminate this information promptly and effectively. It has continued the issuance to the associated companies of periodical bulletins calling attention to current decisions of the courts which may be of value. It issues in book form the telephone and telegraph cases decided by commissions and a compilation of the statutory law relating to telephone and telegraph companies.

The department further co-operates with the legal departments of the associated companies in disposing of their questions of a general character, so as to aid in their solution along sound lines, harmonizing with the general policy of the system.

In addition to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, there are now commissions exercising jurisdiction over telephone companies in forty States. The jurisdiction of these commissions embraces many questions of the utmost importance, especially in connection with rates, service and the issuance of securities. Generally, the commissions have welcomed the effort of the Company to aid them in determining these questions along lines which tend toward efficiency and an extension of the service upon a fair basis.

The investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, instituted at the suggestion of the then Attorney-General of the United States, Honorable George W. Wickes, and referred to in last year's report, has been commenced. The Company is affording to the commission every facility for making this investigation complete and exhaustive.

The amount of pending litigation is relatively small. The suit brought by the Western Union Telegraph Company and some of its associated companies has been finally determined adversely to the Company, and the decree against the Company has been satisfied.

The United States has instituted a suit in the United States District Court in Portland, Oregon, charging that certain local transactions in which the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company were most directly concerned, were in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.



The Company has aided the Government in expediting this case. The testimony in chief for the Government has been completed, and the taking of testimony in behalf of the defendants has commenced. *We wish to call attention to the fact that the suit is purely local, being confined to a few local transactions in the States of California, Washington, Oregon and Montana. It is not believed that its decision can in any event seriously affect the interests of the Company.*

Early in the year, William A. Read & Co. brought an action in Chicago involving the relations between this Company and the Central Union Telephone Company. It was impossible to adjust this matter upon any reasonable basis, and it seemed that the ultimate outcome would render a reorganization of the Central Union Telephone Company necessary. The Company therefore consented to the appointment of receivers, and the Court has appointed capable men who are now taking charge of the property and will operate it, pending the suit.

The Supreme Court of California has sustained the contention of the Company upon an important question in a recent holding by it that there is not power to order a physical connection except upon provision for compensation for the use of the property of this Company which such a connection involves.

We were advised during the year 1913 that criticism had been directed against the Bell System with respect to certain matters which were national in their scope. We therefore entered into negotiations with the Attorney-General of the United States for the purpose of adjusting such matters to meet the views and wishes of the Federal Administration. After a series of interviews and negotiations, all of the suggestions of the Attorney-General were accepted by the Directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and the following correspondence is here printed in order to show the attitude of the Administration and of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company:

December 19, 1913.

The Attorney-General,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Wishing to put their affairs beyond fair criticism, and in compliance with your suggestions formulated as a result of a number of interviews between us during the last sixty days, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the other companies in what is known as the Bell System have determined upon the following course of action:

*First.* The American Telephone & Telegraph Company will dispose promptly of its entire holdings of stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company in such a way that the control and management of the latter will be entirely independent of the former and of any other company in the Bell System.

*Second.* Neither the American Telephone & Telegraph Company nor any other company in the Bell System will hereafter acquire, directly or indirectly, through purchase of its physical property or of its securities or otherwise, dominion or control over any other telephone company owning, controlling or operating any exchange or line which is or may be operated in competition with any exchange or line included in the Bell System, or which constitutes or may constitute a link or portion of any system so operated or which may be so operated in competition with any exchange or line included in the Bell System.

Provided, however, that where control of the properties or securities of any other telephone company heretofore has been acquired and is now held by or in the interest of any company in the Bell System and no physical union or consolidation has been effected, or where binding obligations for the acquisition of the properties or securities of any other telephone company heretofore have been entered into by or in the interest of any company in the Bell System and no physical union or consolidation has been effected, the question as to the course to be pursued in such cases will be submitted to your Department and to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for such advice and directions, if any, as either may think proper to give, due regard being had to public convenience and to the rulings of the local tribunals.

*Third.*—Arrangements will be made promptly under which all other telephone companies may secure for their subscribers toll service over the lines of the companies in the Bell System in the ways and under the conditions following:

(1) Where an independent company desires connection with the toll lines of the Bell System it may secure such connection by supplying standard trunk lines between its exchanges and the toll board of the nearest exchange of the Bell operating company.

(2) When the physical connection has been made by means of standard trunk lines, the employees of the Bell System will make the toll line connections desired, but in order to render efficient service it will be necessary that the entire toll circuit involved in establishing the connection shall be operated by, and under the control of, the employees of the Bell System.

(3) Under the conditions outlined above, any subscriber of any independent company will be given connection with any subscriber of any company in the Bell System, or with any subscriber of any independent company with which the Bell System is connected, who is served by an exchange which is more than fifty miles distant from the exchange in which the call originates.

(4) The subscribers of the independent company having toll connections described above shall pay for such connections the regular toll charge of the Bell Company, and in addition thereto, except as hereinafter provided, a connection charge of ten cents for each message which originates on its lines and is carried, in whole or in part, over the lines of the Bell System.

The charges incident to such service shall be made by the Bell Company against the independent company whose subscriber makes the call, and such charges shall be accepted by the independent company as legal and just claims.

(5) Under this arrangement the lines of the Bell System shall be used for the entire distance between the two exchanges thus connected, provided the Bell System has lines connecting the two exchanges. Where the Bell System has no such lines, arrangements can be made for connecting the lines of the Bell System with the lines of some independent company in order to make up the circuit, but such connections will not be made where the Bell System has a through circuit between the two exchanges.

(6) Any business of the kind commonly known and described as "long lines" business offered for transmission over the lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company shall be accepted for any distance, that is on such "long lines" business calls shall be accepted where the point of destination is less than fifty miles from the exchange where the call originates as well as where the point of destination is greater than fifty miles therefrom.

(7) Any business of the kind commonly known and described as "long lines" business offered for transmission over the lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company shall be accepted at the regular toll rate and no connecting charge shall be required. But such calls shall be handled under the same operating rules and conditions as apply to calls over the local toll lines.

Very respectfully yours,

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY.  
By N. C. KINGSBURY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Washington, D. C., December 19 1913.

Mr. N. C. Kingsbury, Vice-President American Telephone & Telegraph Company, 15 Dey Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:—Permit me to acknowledge, with expressions of appreciation, your letter of December 19, outlining the course of action which the telephone companies composing the Bell System obligate themselves to follow in the future.

Your frank negotiations in respect of these matters compel the belief that what you propose will be carried out in good faith; and it seems to me clear that such action on your part will establish conditions under which there will be full opportunity throughout the country for competition in the transmission of intelligence by wire.

May I take this occasion to say that the Administration earnestly desires to co-operate with and to promote all business conducted in harmony with law; and that, without abating the insistence that the statutes must be obeyed, it will always welcome opportunity to aid in bringing about whatever adjustments are necessary for the re-establishment of lawful conditions without litigation.

Very truly yours,

J. C. McREYNOLDS, Attorney-General

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, D. C., December 19 1913.

My Dear Mr. Attorney-General:

Thank you for letting me see the letter from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. It is very gratifying that the company should thus volunteer to adjust its business to the conditions of competition.

I gain the impression more and more from week to week that the business men of the country are sincerely desirous of conforming with the law, and it is very gratifying indeed to have occasion, as in this instance, to deal with them in complete frankness and to be able to show them that all that we desire is an opportunity to co-operate with them. So long as we are dealt with in this spirit we can help to build up the business of the country upon sound and permanent lines.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

HON. JAMES C. McREYNOLDS,  
The Attorney-General.

#### Government Ownership and Operation.

Our opposition to Government operation and ownership is not based on pecuniary, partisan, prejudiced or personal reasons. It is because of our interest in the upbuilding of a great public utility and its preservation.

We are opposed to Government ownership not on account of our property, for we know that our property cannot be confiscated, and cannot be taken except for its just value.

We know that if our property is ever taken by the Government it will be found to be in the very best possible condition of that of a going concern, and that any valuation that will stand will yield much more than the present market value of our shares.

We are opposed to Government ownership because we know that no Government-owned telephone system in the world is giving as *cheap and efficient* service as the American public is getting from all its telephone companies. We do

not believe that our Government would be any exception to the rule.

#### GOVERNMENT PURCHASE.

The public has been much interested, and the shareholders in telephone and telegraph properties much concerned, about a report said to have been submitted to Congress by the Postmaster-General, advocating and recommending the acquisition by the Government of the wire systems of the United States.

This common impression is wrong. The Postmaster-General has made no report or recommendation. A special committee of post-office officials, designated by the Postmaster-General for the purpose of gathering information, had prepared some more or less relevant material. Upon a request from the Senate for the information that had been collected, the Postmaster-General forwarded the findings of this committee *without comment*. It is not a departmental report; it is merely the personal conclusions of three minor officials of the Post-Office Department.

#### SHAREHOLDERS SHOULD NOT BE INDUCED TO PART WITH THEIR HOLDINGS.

The proprietors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company should rest quietly and not be scared or frightened into sacrifices of their securities.

Whether Government purchase be ultimately decided upon or not, the property is well worth more than the market price of its securities. This is not mere assertion—it is an established fact. Friendly and unfriendly appraisals of the various properties have been made; in no instance has the appraised value been placed below the book value, while in most instances it has been placed in excess.

This excess in value will continue so long as public utilities are allowed to earn fair returns on the value of their property or on their investments. The present distribution of profits by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and associated companies, averaging 6.05% on the par of their outstanding securities, or less than 5% on the book value of their property (which, as above stated, is less than the actual value) cannot be criticized as unreasonably high.

The charge is freely made that the stock of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is watered. In another part of this report it is shown that "for the \$344,616,300 capital stock, \$369,136,414 has been paid into the treasury of the Company." Mr. Lewis, the principal Congressional advocate of Government ownership, frankly says:

"Be it said for the Bell System that it is the one great corporation in our country that has not issued tons of counterfeit capital. Its stock and bonds to-day represent the actual contributions of its shareholders in money to a great common enterprise, and we will not have that unfortunate circumstance to deal with in the valuation of their properties."

#### GOVERNMENT-OPERATED TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

A thorough study of all available reports and official information on the operations of Government-owned and operated telephones and telegraphs shows that while in some countries the post-office proper pays a revenue, the combined telegraph and telephone are without exception operated at a deficit. Every telephone system in the world adopts the Bell System as a standard, uses the Bell operating methods and either uses the Bell apparatus or copies it; yet there is not one that gives an approximation to the facilities that the Bell System gives the public, or gives as good or as cheap service on the same basis of accounting, franchise conditions and wages paid.

In England, where the Post-Office pays a very handsome net revenue, its telegraphs show a relatively much larger deficit, while the revenues and ordinary expenses of the telephone operations show a small balance, excluding, however, depreciation and obsolescence which have not yet become fully determined but which cannot be ignored.

*These deficits are not the result of a definite policy to give a cheap service to individuals at the cost of all, but are due to errors in management, such as under-estimates of values and cost of new construction; disregard of maintenance, depreciation and particularly of obsolescence; impossible theories of operation, and a mistaken policy founded on promises, prophecies and assertions exactly the same in character as those now being used to bring about Government ownership in this country, and upon a failure to understand and appreciate the advantages of private as distinguished from Government organization. The fallacies urged in Parliament to induce the Government acquisition of the British telegraph system years ago are the arguments used by the advocates of Government ownership and operation to-day.*

#### GOVERNMENT OPERATION VS. GOVERNMENT REGULATION.

The step from Government control and regulation to Government ownership and operation is radical and fundamental; one which absolutely changes the character of Government organization and functions. In this country there is no organization or function of the Government that in any sense approaches ownership or operation in the real, large way.

There are no sound reasons given or real advantages promised for Government ownership and operation which do not apply to or cannot be secured by Government regulation.

#### SELFISH EXPLOITATION.

Private initiative, invention, enterprise, risk, spurred on by the incentive of reward, have changed the face of the world, and the resulting unearned increment largely constitutes the wealth of nations; without it many of the great scientific industrial developments would have remained scientific curiosities, even if they had been evolved at all.

#### MONOPOLY.

The general tendency in this country is to the "one system" idea of public utilities, under regulation.

For practicability of management, economy of operation or efficiency of service there should be one combined telephone and telegraph system. This has been the Bell contention and this is the conclusion reached by the Post Office Committee and by Congressional advocates of Government ownership, who say in substance that the telephone and telegraph should constitute one system and that a monopoly.

#### GOVERNMENT OPERATION AND EFFICIENCY.

Government administration is more or less a game of politics, and while with Government operation it may sometimes be possible to have efficiency, it will always be impossible to have economy.

#### COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SITUATION.

The Government-owned European telephone plants, notwithstanding the low price of foreign labor, are carried at a much higher cost than those of the Bell System and yet every one of them uses the Bell System as a model. The book value of the plant of the Bell System *per station* is less than 60 per cent that of Belgium; less than 75 per cent that of Austria; about 85 per cent that of Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland; and all of them Government-owned.

The policy of the Bell System is that the value of a telephone service is in direct proportion to its "universality" and "dependability"; that is, to the certainty of reaching promptly by telephone the greatest number of people. *This policy, which has been the strength of the Bell System and the cause of whatever supremacy in the telephone field it has, is now being made the strongest argument for Government ownership and operation, ignoring the fact that the Bell System has extended or popularized its service to an extent far beyond that of any Government system in the world.*

The soundness of any policy, the "efficiency" and "sufficiency" and the reasonableness of charges for the use of any utility, are ultimately determined by the degree of its adoption by the public. In the United States there are 9.7 stations to each 100 population, more than double that of any other country, nearly six times that of Great Britain, over thirteen times that of France, more than four times that of Switzerland. There are nearly 2,500,000 telephones in rural habitations in the United States, nearly one to every two strictly rural habitations. It is probable that more houses are connected by telephone in the United States than are reached by rural delivery. The telephone goes to the house; the rural free delivery only to the nearest crossroads for a good proportion of the houses.

*That the Bell rates as a whole are reasonable and not excessive and are as popular as the rates of any Government-owned plants is also shown by the telephone exchange revenue per station, which in the United States is but \$30.45, against \$32.63 for Great Britain.*

#### DEPARTMENTAL EFFICIENCY.

The success of the parcels post has been set up as a reason for the Government operation of the telephone and telegraph. Why it should be is hard to understand. The two services have nothing in common and are in no way comparable.

The parcels post is not in any sense a new service; it has merely increased the volume of the mails by removing some limitations as to size and weight of packages mailed and making some reduction in rates of postage for merchandise. It would not be a question of capacity; the experiment would be disastrous principally because the postmasters are not fitted by experience or training for the telegraph or telephone business, but also because it would be secondary to their grocery-dry goods-notion shop, their principal business.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

The American public has been educated to depend on the most efficient, most extended telephone service in the world. The relative number of the people reached is the largest, and the average cost to each is the lowest of any important system in the world.

Government ownership would be an unregulated monopoly. Regulation by commissions of high standing composed of individuals of ability and integrity, and good impartial judgment, is the greatest protection to the public interests as against private exactions that ever was devised; its effectiveness depends upon "the standing with the public of the commission as a whole and the commissioners as individuals."

For the Directors,

THEODORE N. VAIL,  
President.



## AMERICAN TELEPHONE &amp; TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31 1913.

<b>Assets—</b>	
Stocks of Associated Companies.....	\$454,307,263 79
Bonds of Associated Companies.....	581,000 00
Capital Advances to Associated Companies.....	76,096,615 35
	<u>\$530,984,879 14</u>
Telephones.....	\$14,279,677 65
Real Estate.....	507,430 92
Long-Distance Telephone Plant.....	49,269,173 30
	<u>64,056,281 87</u>
Cash and Deposits.....	22,199,227 64
Special Demand Notes.....	34,311,230 41
Current Accounts Receivable.....	4,404,688 91
	<u>\$655,956,307 97</u>
<b>Liabilities—</b>	
Capital Stock.....	\$344,616,300 00
4% Collateral Trust Bonds, 1929.....	\$78,000,000 00
4% Convertible Bonds, 1936.....	4,591,000 00
4% Convertible Bonds, 1933.....	67,000,000 00
5% Western T. & T. Co. Bonds, 1932.....	10,000,000 00
5% Coupon Notes, 1907.....	5,000 00
Indebtedness to Western Union Telegraph Co. for New York Telephone Co. Stock Payable 1914 to 1915.....	4,000,000 00
Notes to Associated and Allied Companies.....	19,300,000 00
Notes of Associated Companies Discounted.....	15,000,000 00
	<u>\$197,896,000 00</u>
Dividend Payable January 15 1914.....	\$6,892,326 00
Interest and Taxes Accrued, but not due.....	3,091,570 99
Current Accounts Payable.....	932,297 85
	<u>10,916,194 84</u>
Employees' Benefit Fund.....	2,035,652 99
Reserve for Depreciation and Contingencies.....	\$36,836,187 51
Surplus.....	63,655,972 63
	<u>100,492,160 14</u>
	<u>\$655,956,307 97</u>

CHARLES G. DuBOIS, Comptroller.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS 1912 AND 1913.

	1912.	1913.
<b>Earnings—</b>		
Dividends.....	\$24,247,430 02	\$26,122,572 81
Interest and other Revenue from Associated Companies.....	12,523,084 45	13,564,952 47
Telephone Traffic (net).....	5,472,812 66	5,548,089 00
Other Sources.....	474,665 62	674,377 34
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$42,717,992 75</b>	<b>\$45,909,991 62</b>
<b>Expenses.....</b>	<b>4,810,348 49</b>	<b>5,333,245 43</b>
<b>Net Earnings.....</b>	<b>\$37,907,644 26</b>	<b>\$40,576,746 19</b>
Deduct Interest.....	5,844,698 86	7,656,655 78
<b>Balance.....</b>	<b>\$32,062,945 40</b>	<b>\$32,920,090 41</b>
Deduct Dividends.....	26,015,587 76	27,454,037 15
<b>Balance.....</b>	<b>\$6,047,357 64</b>	<b>\$5,466,053 26</b>
Carried to Reserves.....	\$2,800,000 00	\$2,500,000 00
Carried to Surplus.....	3,247,357 64	2,966,053 26
	<u>\$6,047,357 64</u>	<u>\$5,466,053 26</u>

CHARLES G. DuBOIS, Comptroller.

## ANNUAL EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS.

Year—	Net Revenue.	Dividends Paid.	Added to Reserves.	Added to Surplus.
1900.....	\$5,486,058	\$4,078,601	\$937,258	\$470,198
1901.....	7,398,286	5,050,024	1,377,651	970,611
1902.....	7,835,272	6,584,404	522,247	728,622
1903.....	10,564,665	8,619,151	728,140	1,217,374
1904.....	11,275,702	9,799,117	586,149	890,435
1905.....	13,024,038	9,866,355	1,743,295	1,424,388
1906.....	12,970,937	10,195,233	1,773,737	1,091,967
1907.....	16,269,388	10,943,644	3,500,000	1,825,744
1908.....	18,121,707	12,459,156	3,000,000	2,662,551
1909.....	23,095,389	17,036,276	3,000,000	3,059,113
1910.....	26,855,893	20,776,822	3,000,000	3,079,071
1911.....	27,733,265	22,169,450	2,800,000	2,763,815
1912.....	32,062,945	26,015,588	2,800,000	3,247,357
1913.....	32,920,090	27,454,037	2,500,000	2,966,053

CHARLES G. DuBOIS, Comptroller.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.  
ALL DUPLICATIONS BETWEEN COMPANIES EXCLUDED.  
COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AT FIVE-YEAR INTERVALS, 1885-1913.

	Year 1885.	Year 1890.	Year 1895.	Year 1900.	Year 1905.	Year 1910.	Year 1913.
Gross Earnings.....	\$10,033,600	\$16,212,100	\$24,197,200	\$46,385,600	\$97,500,100	\$165,612,881	\$215,572,822
Expenses.....	5,124,300	9,067,600	15,488,400	30,632,400	66,189,400	114,618,473	156,883,299
<b>Net Earnings.....</b>	<b>\$4,909,300</b>	<b>\$7,144,500</b>	<b>\$8,708,800</b>	<b>\$15,753,200</b>	<b>\$31,310,700</b>	<b>\$50,994,408</b>	<b>\$58,689,523</b>
Interest.....	27,700	278,700	655,500	2,389,600	5,836,300	11,556,864	16,652,624
<b>Balance.....</b>	<b>\$4,881,600</b>	<b>\$6,865,800</b>	<b>\$8,053,300</b>	<b>\$13,363,600</b>	<b>\$25,474,400</b>	<b>\$39,437,544</b>	<b>\$42,036,899</b>
Dividends.....	3,107,200	4,101,300	5,066,900	7,893,500	15,817,500	25,160,786	30,301,705
<b>Surplus Earnings.....</b>	<b>\$1,774,400</b>	<b>\$2,764,500</b>	<b>\$2,986,400</b>	<b>\$5,470,100</b>	<b>\$9,656,900</b>	<b>\$14,276,758</b>	<b>\$11,735,194</b>

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.  
ALL DUPLICATIONS BETWEEN COMPANIES EXCLUDED.  
COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS AT FIVE-YEAR INTERVALS, 1885-1913.

	Dec. 31 1885.	Dec. 31 1890.	Dec. 31 1895.	Dec. 31 1900.	Dec. 31 1905.	Dec. 31 1910.	Dec. 31 1913.
<b>Assets—</b>							
Contracts and Licenses.....	\$16,732,100	\$18,925,700	\$20,005,300	\$14,794,300	\$13,313,400	\$2,943,381	\$797,159,487
Telephone Plant.....	38,618,600	58,512,400	87,858,500	180,699,800	368,065,300	610,999,964	797,159,487
Supplies, Tools, &c.....	348,500	1,021,800	1,810,000	6,464,400	11,069,500	20,987,551	20,083,113
Receivables.....	1,450,900	1,761,600	3,746,600	13,644,000	26,220,800	26,077,802	40,349,027
Cash.....	1,792,600	1,183,300	2,484,100	3,223,000	11,005,900	27,548,933	31,888,858
Stocks and Bonds.....	1,138,800	2,697,400	4,480,500	11,400,400	23,041,200	64,766,089	90,523,610
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>60,081,500</b>	<b>84,102,200</b>	<b>120,385,000</b>	<b>230,225,900</b>	<b>452,716,100</b>	<b>753,323,720</b>	<b>980,004,095</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>							
Capital Stock.....	\$38,229,200	\$43,792,800	\$57,462,700	\$130,006,900	\$238,531,100	\$344,645,430	\$305,224,531
Funded Debt.....	367,400	6,473,100	10,074,100	44,137,900	93,079,500	224,791,696	341,147,485
Bills Payable.....	12,618,900	1,323,000	2,000,000	7,000,000	35,000,000	42,566,943	33,743,368
Accounts Payable.....		3,301,100	6,138,000	13,583,300	22,407,500	21,721,125	26,471,681
<b>Total Outstanding Obligations.....</b>	<b>41,215,500</b>	<b>54,890,000</b>	<b>75,674,800</b>	<b>194,728,100</b>	<b>389,018,100</b>	<b>633,725,194</b>	<b>796,587,065</b>
Employees' Benefit Fund.....							8,919,335
Surplus and Reserves.....	18,866,000	29,212,200	44,710,200	35,497,800	63,698,000	119,598,526	174,497,695
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>60,081,500</b>	<b>84,102,200</b>	<b>120,385,000</b>	<b>230,225,900</b>	<b>452,716,100</b>	<b>753,323,720</b>	<b>980,004,095</b>

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.  
CONDENSED STATISTICS.

	Dec. 31 1895.	Dec. 31 1900.	Dec. 31 1905.	Dec. 31 1910.	Dec. 31 1912.	Dec. 31 1913.	Increase, '13.
Miles of Exchange Pole Lines.....	25,330	30,451	67,698	120,175	143,842	151,497	7,655
Miles of Toll Pole Lines.....	52,873	101,087	145,535	162,702	171,161	171,554	393
<b>Total Miles of Pole Lines.....</b>	<b>78,203</b>	<b>131,538</b>	<b>213,233</b>	<b>282,877</b>	<b>315,003</b>	<b>323,051</b>	<b>8,048</b>
Miles of Underground Wire.....	184,515	705,269	2,345,742	5,992,303	7,804,528	8,817,815	1,013,287
Miles of Submarine Wire.....	2,028	4,203	9,373	24,636	30,301	31,833	1,532
Miles of Aerial Wire.....	488,872	1,252,329	3,424,803	5,625,273	6,775,984	7,261,363	485,379
<b>Total Miles of Wire.....</b>	<b>675,415</b>	<b>1,961,801</b>	<b>5,779,918</b>	<b>11,642,212</b>	<b>14,610,813</b>	<b>16,111,011</b>	<b>1,500,198</b>
Comprising Toll Wire.....	215,687	607,599	1,265,236	1,963,994	2,189,163	2,333,541	144,378
Comprising Exchange Wire.....	459,728	1,354,202	4,514,682	9,678,218	12,421,650	13,777,470	1,355,820
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>675,415</b>	<b>1,961,801</b>	<b>5,779,918</b>	<b>11,642,212</b>	<b>14,610,813</b>	<b>16,111,011</b>	<b>1,500,198</b>
Total Exchange Circuits.....	237,837	508,262	1,135,449	2,082,960	2,576,789	2,812,944	236,155
Number of Central Offices.....	1,613	2,775	4,532	4,933	5,182	5,245	63
Number of Bell Stations.....	281,695	800,880	2,241,367	4,030,668	4,953,447	5,415,209	461,762
Number of Bell Connected Stations*.....	27,807	55,031	287,348	1,852,051	2,502,627	2,717,808	215,181
<b>Total Stations.....</b>	<b>309,502</b>	<b>855,911</b>	<b>2,528,715</b>	<b>5,882,719</b>	<b>7,456,074</b>	<b>8,133,017</b>	<b>676,943</b>
Number of Employees.....	14,517	37,067	89,661	120,311	140,789	156,928	16,139
Number of Connecting Companies, Lines and Systems.....				17,845	24,013	25,679	1,666
Exchange Connections Daily.....	2,351,420	5,668,986	13,543,468	21,681,471	25,572,345	26,431,024	858,679
Toll Connections Daily.....	51,123	148,528	398,083	602,539	737,923	806,137	68,314

\* Includes Private Line Stations.

## THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1913.

## To the Stockholders:

The Annual Report of your Company for the year ended Dec. 31 1913 is herewith submitted. The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year have been certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants, whose certificates is attached hereto.

## EARNINGS.

You will note from the statement of income that the Gross Earnings of the California Petroleum Corporation and Subsidiary Companies for the year 1913 amounted

to \$2,885,188 18  
and that operating and general expenses were 708,757 97

leaving a net balance of \$2,176,430 21

## DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONS AND BETTERMENTS.

During the year 26 new producing wells were brought in at a total cost during this period of \$383,837 99, all of which sum was charged directly against Profit and Loss.

Expenditures were made for "Additions and Betterments," such as refinery, pipe lines, power plants, buildings, &c., aggregating \$319,778 88, which amount, after deducting 10% for depreciation, was taken into the Balance Sheet. In addition to the above expenditures for wells actually brought in, and for the "Additions and Betterments," there was expended \$105,047 37 upon wells now being drilled or now ready for drilling, this sum representing "Improvements in Progress," carried in the Balance Sheet as a deferred charge.

An aggregate of \$808,664 24 was, therefore, applied in one way or another, to the physical properties for development, additions and betterments.

## PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

The Property Account was closed as of Dec. 31 1912, excepting for adjustments. Lease No. 1 (50 acres held under one-eighth royalty) was abandoned and written off against this account. The leasehold property proved so deep and extremely expensive to drill, and the obligations under the lease were so stringent, that the management decided to abandon it.

## EXHAUSTION OF OIL SUPPLY.

Charges for exhaustion of the oil deposits were made against Profit and Loss, aggregating 10c. per barrel on the Gross Production of 5,463,600 barrels, amounting to \$546,360. Half of this sum, or at the rate of 5c. per barrel, was applied to the reduction of the Property Account, being at a rate more than sufficient, on the basis of Mr. Ralph Arnold's appraisal of the property and estimate of the oil content, to amortize the preferred stock. The remaining half, or \$273,180, was set up as a special reserve not available for dividends on the common stock and to be applied to writing down the value of property account or such other uses as your Directors may determine.

## PRODUCTION.

The total gross production for the year 1913 was 5,463,600 barrels, as compared with 5,700,015 barrels for the year 1912. There have been produced from the properties to Dec. 31 1913 approximately 23,096,000 barrels gross oil.

From the 26 new wells brought in at different periods during the year 1913 there have been produced 599,663 barrels gross oil. Total number of wells producing Dec. 31 1913, 141, comparing with 120 as at Dec. 31 1912. Wells shut in, down and under repairs, 21, comparing with 7 as at Dec. 31 1912. Wells drilling, 10, comparing with 11 as at Dec. 31 1912. No dry holes have been drilled during the year.

The production was adversely affected during the year by the influx of water in certain parts of the property, particularly in parts of Sections 30, 19 and 18 in the Coalinga Field. Some progress has been made towards locating and correcting these troubles.

## SALES.

Sales of crude Petroleum, 1913	4,863,118 bbls.	Revenue	\$2,298,821 67
Sales of tops, 1913	344,867 "	"	456,923 94
Total, 1913	5,207,985 "	"	\$2,755,745 61
Sales of Crude Petroleum, 1912	5,082,886 "	"	\$2,472,569 34
Sales of Tops, 1912	17,915 "	"	35,924 59
Total, 1912	5,100,801 "	"	\$2,508,493 93

Contract No. 1 of the American Petroleum Company, calling for a delivery of 5,000 barrels of oil daily, at approximately 61c. per barrel, has been filled and expired Dec. 31st. Delivery from the American Petroleum property is now being made under Contract No. 2 at 50c. per barrel.

## TOPPING PLANT.

One of your Subsidiary Companies, the American Oilfields Company, has in operation upon one of its properties a complete topping plant (Refinery) capable of topping 10,000 barrels of oil daily. During the year 1913 there was handled through this plant approximately 2,643,800 barrels of crude petroleum, producing approximately 341,687 barrels, or 12.9 per cent, of tops, which were sold at an average price of \$1 33 per barrel, amounting to \$454,828 72. The residuum, or remaining oil, after the tops were taken therefrom, was then sold at crude oil prices. By handling the oil in this manner, the selling price of all oil so topped (after de-

ducting operating expenses of topping plant) was increased about 11.5c. per barrel net.

## FULLERTON LEASE.

During the latter part of December, 1913, and January of this year, the Company acquired under lease over 300 acres of land near the Fullerton Oil District, and has started development work thereon. These holdings are thought to be valuable. About 100 acres of this property was acquired in December and the bonus paid thereon, namely, \$7,850, is carried in the Balance Sheet for the present as a deferred charge.

## NEW GUSHER.

On Jan. 3 1914 a flowing well was brought in upon one of the holdings of the Midland Oilfields Company, Ltd. (a Subsidiary Company). At the end of a 30 days' production period, this well had produced approximately 100,000 bbls. of gross oil, and is still flowing under a tremendous gas pressure. The oil is of a much higher gravity (24.5 Beau) than the average oil produced by your Company. In order to obtain the best results in disposing of the production from this property, a pipe line of about fifteen miles in length is now being built, in order to transport this oil to the topping plant and there separate the lighter products from the crude petroleum. Temporary arrangements for the disposal of the oil from this well have been made pending completion of the pipe line. Since the bringing in of this well, the Company has commenced additional new development work upon this tract of land.

## CAPITAL STOCK AND BONDS.

The following comparative statement shows changes in the capital stock and bonded debt of your Company and its subsidiaries during the year:

	Dec. 31 '12.	Dec. 31 '13.	Inc. or Dec.
California Petroleum Corporation:			
Preferred Stock, par value	\$12,436,514	\$12,453,026	Inc. \$16,512
Common Stock, par value	14,823,070	14,877,005	Inc. 53,935
Capital Stock of Subsidiary Companies, at par	1,002,000	744,500	Dec. 257,500
Bonded debt of Subsidiary Companies	2,276,200	2,212,500	Dec. 63,700

The changes in the capital stock of your Company resulted from further exchanges of subsidiary companies' stock for shares of your Company. Of the preferred stock outstanding, your Company acquired \$110,000 par value during the year, so that the balance in the hands of the public at the close of the year was \$12,343,026. The reduction in funded debt of Subsidiary Companies resulted from action of the sinking fund for the American Petroleum Company 6% Gold Bonds.

## ORGANIZATION.

Acknowledgement is due the officers and employees for their efficient and loyal co-operation during the year.

E. L. DOHENY, President.

Los Angeles, California, March 10 1914.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

54 William Street, New York, March 5 1914.

## Certificate.

We have examined the books of the California Petroleum Corporation and its Subsidiary Companies for the year ending Dec. 31 1913, and certify that the annexed Balance Sheet is correctly prepared therefrom.

The Appraisal of the properties as made by Mr. Ralph Arnold in February 1912 of the oil lands, leases, wells, and other properties existing at that date was based upon a valuation of 10c. per barrel for the estimated oil in the ground and the value of improvements at the date of the appraisal.

There has been charged against profit and loss, and deducted from property account, the sum of \$273,180, calculated at the rate of 5c. per barrel on the gross production for the year, this being the rate per barrel specified in the provisions contained in the Articles of Incorporation for the redemption of the preferred stock, which, however, do not become effective until after Jan. 1 1914. Inasmuch as the preferred stock is equal to less than 50% of the total valuation, such a provision would, on the barrellage estimated by Mr. Arnold, be more than sufficient to redeem the entire preferred stock.

In order to provide fully for the exhaustion of the mineral areas at the date of appraisal, a further provision of 5c. per barrel would, however, be necessary, and a sum calculated at this rate on the gross production for the year 1913 has been charged to profit and loss and set up as a special reserve not available for common stock dividends.

Expenditures during the year on completed wells, amounting to \$383,837 99, have also been written off (the expenditures on uncompleted wells being carried forward as a deferred charge), and depreciation at the rate of 10% has been written off the total expenditure on additions and betterments during the year other than oil wells.

While no provision has been made for exhaustion or depreciation for the ten months to Dec. 31 1912, in our opinion the several charges referred to constitute in the aggregate a



proper and sufficient provision for exhaustion of oil and depreciation of physical properties for the year 1913.

The inventories of oil on hand are valued at current selling prices and the inventories of materials and supplies were taken by actual count and are valued at cost or market price, whichever was lower.

We certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Corporation and its Subsidiary Companies at Dec. 31 1913, and the result of the year's operations.

(Signed) PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

# CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

## PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT DEC. 31 1913.

Balance, Jan. 1 1913	\$126,269 43	
Discount on 1,100 Shares Preferred Acquired	43,912 50	
Discount on Bonds Acquired	6,370 00	
		\$176,551 93
Gross Earnings for year (Total earnings of all Companies)	\$2,885,188 18	
Less—Operating Expenses (Total Operating Expenses of all Companies)	708,757 97	
		\$2,176,430 21
Deduct—Actual Expenditures during the year on Completed Wells	\$383,837 99	
Depreciation on Additions and Betterments 1913	31,977 89	
Exhaustion of Oil Deposits at 5c. per bbl. on Gross Production of 5,463,600 bbls.	273,180 00	
Miscellaneous Losses written off	22,022 74	
		711,018 62
		\$1,465,411 59
Proportion of Earnings applicable to Outstanding Stocks of Subsidiary Companies in Hands of Public	34,953 25	
		1,430,458 34
Balance	\$1,607,010 27	
Deduct—Preferred Dividends 1913	865,936 84	
		\$741,073 43
Deduct—Special Reserve at rate of 5c. per bbl. on Gross Production for the year	273,180 00	
		\$467,893 43
Deduct—Common Dividends 1913	371,925 12	
		\$95,968 31
Revenue Surplus, as per Balance Sheet		

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31 1913.

ASSETS.		
<b>Property Account—</b>		
Oil Lands, Leases, Wells and other properties as at Dec. 31 1912, based on appraisal of Mr. Ralph Arnold as of Feb. 29 1912, after providing for Lease No. 1, Section 32-12-23, since abandoned, and other adjustments	\$32,370,574 55	
Less—Reserve for Exhaustion during 1913, at 5c. per bbl. on Gross Production	273,180 00	
		\$32,097,394 55
<b>Additions and Betterments since Jan. 1 1913—</b>		
Buildings	\$18,684 34	
Tanks and Reservoirs	15,315 75	
Power Plants	142,238 47	
Refinery	43,560 73	
Tools	29,180 62	
Pipe Lines	47,711 84	
Horses, Wagons and Autos	8,501 74	
Equipment	8,920 26	
Miscellaneous	4,865 13	
	\$319,778 88	
Less—Reserve for Depreciation 10%	31,977 89	
		\$287,800 99
Investments at Cost	108,070 75	
<b>Current Assets—</b>		
Cash in Banks	\$519,950 66	
Accounts Receivable	274,274 85	
Oil Inventories:		
Certified by Independent Oil Producers' Agency—778,200 bbls. at 36½c.	284,043 00	
Oil in Storage		
524,599.59 bbls. Crude at 36½c.	191,478 79	
45,173.60 bbls. Crude at 50c.	22,586 80	
528.45 bbls. Refined at \$1 35	713 39	
Other Inventories	306,770 81	
		1,599,818 30
Deferred Charges—		
Improvements in Progress	\$105,047 37	
Miscellaneous	14,123 78	
		119,171 15
		\$34,212,255 74
LIABILITIES.		
<b>Capital Stock (in hands of public)—</b>		
California Petroleum Corporation:		
Shares Preferred Stock of \$100 each	124,530 26	
Acquired	1,100 00	
		\$12,343,026 00
Shares Common Stock of \$100 each	148,770 05	
		14,877,005 00
Capital Stock of Subsidiary Companies at par		\$27,220,031 00
		744,500 00
		\$27,964,531 00
<b>Bonded Debt—</b>		
American Oilfields Company 6% Gold Bonds, 1930	1,320,100 00	
American Petroleum Company 6% Gold Bonds 1920	892,400 00	
Deferred Payments on Land Contracts—		
Payable in two installments, due Jan. 22 1914 and 1915, respectively		\$157,333 33
<b>Current Liabilities—</b>		
Accounts Payable	\$127,394 87	
Accrued Interest	73,585 28	
Dividends Payable	208,259 21	
		409,239 36
Special Reserve, not available for Common Stock Dividends, at the rate of 5c. per bbl. on Production for the year (see above)		273,180 00
Capital Surplus	\$99,106 93	
Undivided Profits, Subsidiary Companies	3,000,396 81	
Revenue Surplus	95,968 31	
		3,195,472 05
		\$34,212,255 74

LIABILITIES.		
<b>Capital Stock (in hands of public)—</b>		
California Petroleum Corporation:		
Shares Preferred Stock of \$100 each	124,530 26	
Acquired	1,100 00	
		\$12,343,026 00
Shares Common Stock of \$100 each	148,770 05	
		14,877,005 00
Capital Stock of Subsidiary Companies at par		\$27,220,031 00
		744,500 00
		\$27,964,531 00
<b>Bonded Debt—</b>		
American Oilfields Company 6% Gold Bonds, 1930	1,320,100 00	
American Petroleum Company 6% Gold Bonds 1920	892,400 00	
Deferred Payments on Land Contracts—		
Payable in two installments, due Jan. 22 1914 and 1915, respectively		\$157,333 33
<b>Current Liabilities—</b>		
Accounts Payable	\$127,394 87	
Accrued Interest	73,585 28	
Dividends Payable	208,259 21	
		409,239 36
Special Reserve, not available for Common Stock Dividends, at the rate of 5c. per bbl. on Production for the year (see above)		273,180 00
Capital Surplus	\$99,106 93	
Undivided Profits, Subsidiary Companies	3,000,396 81	
Revenue Surplus	95,968 31	
		3,195,472 05
		\$34,212,255 74

Note.—In addition to the Bonds outstanding as shown above, \$350,000 American Oilfields Company 6% Gold Bonds were deposited to secure payment of the Land Contracts. Since Dec. 31 1913 there have been released and returned to the Treasury Bonds of the par value of \$116,000.

## United States Express Co., N. Y.—Status—Dissolution.

—A shareholders' committee, Charles A. Peabody, Chairman, 2 Wall Street, N. Y. City, has issued the following:

This committee is authorized to represent a large part of the capital stock in the interests of the shareholders generally. The President informs us that the following state of facts exists: The business is now being conducted at a small but increasing loss; if continued, it would soon produce important deficits, which could only be paid out of the accumulated funds. This condition results from various causes, principally because: (1) The Government, through the parcels post, has taken an important share of the business which belonged formerly exclusively to us. This is now doing business in competition with the company over the railroads with which the company has exclusive contracts. (2) The Government, through the U. S. C. Commission, ordered into force on Feb. 1 1914 a system of unremunerative rates. (3) Other costly burdens in methods of doing business and of accounting have been ordered by the U. S. C. Commission and numerous State commissions. (4) The costs of transportation, labor and supplies have increased.

It is our opinion that the property should be promptly liquidated and divided among the shareholders. The articles of association place in the board the power to dissolve the company. We have accordingly, after consultation with the directors, formally requested the board to take such action, and the board has unanimously resolved that it is best that the company be dissolved as soon as may be and its affairs settled up. Each shareholder is requested to sign and return a printed form approving said action. (Committee: Charles A. Peabody, Chairman; W. A. Harriman, Haley Fiske, Wm. A. Read and Moreau Delano.)—See V. 98, p. 302, 343, 787.]

## United States Gypsum Co., Chicago.—Earnings.

Calendar Year	Net Profits	Repairs, Dep'n, &c.	Bond Int., &c.	Preferred Dividends	Balance, Surplus
1913	\$778,812	\$315,208		\$240,685	\$222,919
1912	675,011	167,285	77,311	226,913	203,502

—V. 97, p. 1434.

## United States Rubber Co., New York.—New Director.

Samuel M. Nicholson, of Providence, R. I., President of the Nicholson File Co., has been elected a director, to succeed E. C. Benedict, who resigned. The board having been reduced from 21 to 20, the vacancy caused by the death of J. Howard Ford need not be filled.—V. 98, p. 758, 77.

## Walpole Tire & Rubber Co., Boston.—Plan.

At an adjourned meeting of stockholders on Mar. 10, Curtis G. Metzler, 805 Tremont Bldg., Boston, attorney for the company, was directed to lay before the shareholders a tentative plan. Mr. Metzler in circular of Mar. 11 says in substance:

"This plan has received the hearty approval of the N. Y. Creditors' committee, has been pronounced practicable by Receiver Judge Robert O. Harris, and we expect the co-operation of both of the stockholders' committees. Briefly it provides:

"1. Organize a successor company under Mass. laws with auth. capital stock of \$3,500,000 in 100 shares, viz.: \$2,000,000 7% pref. stock and \$1,500,000 common, but issue at this time only an amount equal to the present outstanding stock (\$1,813,000 pref. and \$1,500,000 common). Board to consist of not less than 9 members, chosen from the creditors' and stockholders' committees, with others of financial and business standing.

"2. In accordance with the agreement made with the creditors' committee, 2% of all approved claims to be paid in cash at organization; balance of 60% to be paid in installments of 20% each in notes of new company, payable in 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest.

"3. Present stockholders to be given opportunity to subscribe for 100% new stock, receiving for each share of old pref. stock a credit of \$75 and for each share of old common a credit of \$87 50, the balance to be paid in cash on 30 days' notice. The proceeds, \$640,750, to be applied to reducing the liabilities (about \$1,100,000), leaving to be otherwise provided \$459,250.

"Approximate balance sheet of new company if all the stockholders subscribe as above: Assets—Land, buildings and machinery (Walpole and Foxboro), \$979,664; merchandise, \$413,900; cash, \$360,750; accounts receivable, \$210,000; stock, Walpole Rubber Co., Ltd., \$250,000; stock Walpole Shoe Supply Co., \$250,000; total, \$2,464,123; less notes, \$660,000 (1-year, \$220,000; 1½-years, \$220,000; 2-years, \$220,000); balance, net assets, \$1,804,123, fully covering the pref. stock, while the good-will, patents, trade-marks, &c., will cover the common stock. The receivers' auditor states the net earnings to be over \$25,000 per month, and estimates the net earnings for 1914 will be \$300,000 to \$350,000 (not including the earnings of sub-cos., which, it is said, will increase this materially).

A decree has been filed in the U. S. Dist. Court, but the order for the sale of the assets will be continued to Mar. 31 to permit of reorganization. [The protective committee, composed of Charles H. Draper, E. W. Belding and John G. Heyer, and the stockholders' committee, consisting of A. W. Anthony, J. E. Osgood and M. J. Houlihan, on March 17 sent out a circular opposing the plan as impracticable.—V. 98, p. 165.]

## Wellsbach Co.—Earnings.—For calendar years:

Calendar Year	Gross Profits	Depreciation	Bond Interest	Preferred Dividends	Com. Div.	Balance, Surplus
1913	\$797,673	\$53,863	\$335,865	\$105,360	\$85,750	\$7,000
1912	875,772	56,588	332,804	105,360	85,750	70,000

The trustees under the mortgage have purchased since the last report for account of the sinking fund, including purchase Mar. 1 1914, \$273,000 of the collateral trust 5% bonds, making a total purchase of the bonds to date of \$3,106,800.—V. 97, p. 449.

## Western Electric Co., Chicago.—Earnings.

Calendar Year	Total Income	Net Earnings	Interest Paid (10%)	Reserve	Employ.	Balance, Surplus
1913	\$78,253,416	\$6,563,861	\$92,166	\$1,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$1,671,695
1912	72,921,339	5,710,000	856,735	1,500,000	2,000,000	385,855

—V. 96, p. 1227.

## Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.—Increased Stock on 7% Basis.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼% has been declared on the \$1,500,000 stock, as increased Jan. 2 by the transfer of \$1,500,000 from surplus to capital stock account, payable April 1 to holders of record Mar. 24. The last previous dividend was 1¼% and 1% extra, declared in December last. Up to May 10 1913 the stock was \$2,000,000, and 1¼% quarterly was declared, plus an extra dividend of 1%, making 10% annually. On May 10 1913 the stock was increased to \$3,000,000 and the same rate of dividends was maintained.—V. 96, p. 1093.

"The Investment Outlook," a letter by Albert R. Gallatin, of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Schmidt & Gallatin, 111 Broadway, will be sent gratis to any investor or institution desiring it. Schmidt & Gallatin specialize as "commission brokers for individuals and institutions," and advertises that "We have 'nothing to sell,' but are interested only in what will best meet the special requirements of each individual customer."

—Mr. H. A. Himely, P. O. box 93, Havana, long the Cuban representative of the Federal Sugar Refining Co. of N. Y., is issuing a weekly review of the Cuban sugar crop (crop of 1913-14), the only publication giving weekly the receipts, exports and stock of sugar in all the ports of the Island of Cuba. Subscription price \$12 50 U. S. money per annum, postpaid.

—F. W. Morgan & Co., dealers in investment securities, First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago, announce the organization of a real estate mortgage loan department under the management of Charles N. Henderson, for more than 17 years associated with Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Chicago.

—W. C. Orton, formerly with De Haven & Townsend, has become associated with Gilbert Elliott & Co. of 37 Wall St. as General Manager.

## The Commercial Times.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, March 20 1914.

Trade continues inactive, though better weather has helped business with the West. Fear of too much regulative legislation is one drawback. The uncertainty as to when, if ever, the railroads will be allowed to make the necessary increase in rates if they are to be put on anything like a living basis, tends to discourage anything beyond moderate trading. The lateness of the Easter season this year also militates to some extent against business. The wool trade is less active. Some reaction in iron and steel prices is noticed. Securities have been dull. On the other hand, cotton and cereals have advanced. There is some uncertainty in regard to the wage scale of coal operatives after April 1. There may be a dispute. On the whole, it is clear enough that while the feeling is in the main rather hopeful as to ultimate results, there is an inclination to keep pretty close to shore until the whole outlook clears up.

LARD on the spot has been quiet; prime Western 11.05c.; refined to the Continent 11.35c.; South America 11.85c. and Brazil in kegs 12.85c. Lard futures have developed no very striking features, but on the whole have been firm, especially of late, with more activity. Large Chicago packers are believed to have been buying. This has offset the effect of lower prices for hogs coincident with larger receipts. On a single day receipts of hogs at Western points were 109,300, against 54,800 a year ago. Of late, however, there has been some decrease. To-day prices were firm. Packers were again buying.

## DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery.....cts.	10.82	10.77½	10.80	10.83½	10.85	10.85
July delivery.....	11.00	10.97½	11.00	11.00	11.05	11.05

PORK on the spot quiet but firm; mess \$23 50@24; clear \$20@22; family \$25@27. Beef quiet; mess \$18@19; packet \$19@20; family \$20@22; extra India mess \$28@30. Cut meats quiet; pickled hams, 10@20 lbs., 13½@13½c. Butter easier; creamery, extras, 25@25½c. Cheese firm; State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 19½c. Eggs lower; fresh gathered, extras, 22½@23c.

COFFEE has continued quiet on the spot; No. 7 Rio 8½c.; fair to good Cuentia 12½@13c. Coffee futures for a time were stronger on covering of shorts, but later on renewed liquidation caused a downward turn. Europe and Wall Street have been selling. It is feared that Brazil has a period of liquidation ahead. Support has been given to the market from time to time by large interests and the European markets have shown more steadiness. But Brazilian receipts have continued large and the crop movement thus far of Rio and Santos amounts to 12,238,000 bags, against 10,254,000 bags during the same time last year. To-day prices were slightly higher, reacting later. Brazilian markets were lower. Closing prices were as follows:

March.....	8.22@8.23	July.....	8.44@8.45	October.....	8.70@8.72
April.....	8.25@8.27	August.....	8.54@8.56	November.....	8.74@8.76
May.....	8.34@8.35	September.....	8.64@8.65	December.....	8.78@8.79
June.....	8.39@8.41				

OILS.—Linseed firmer; City, raw, American seed, 54@55c.; boiled 55@56c.; Calcutta, raw, 70c. Coconut quiet; Cochin 10½@11c.; Ceylon 9½@10c. Castor oil quiet; No. 1, 8½@8¾c. Corn in moderate demand and steady at \$6 45@6 50. Palm firmer; Lagos 7¼@7½c. Lard firm; prime 93@95c. Cod steady; domestic 38c.

PETROLEUM.—Refined firm; barrels 8.75@9.75c., bulk 5.25@6.25c., cases 11.25@12.25c. Crude firm; Pennsylvania dark, \$2 50; second sand, \$2 50; Cabell, \$2 07; Corning, \$2; North Lima, \$1 49. Naphtha firm; 73@76 degrees, in 100-gallon drums, 24½c. Spirits of turpentine 48½@49½c. Common to good strained rosin \$4 25.

SUGAR.—Raw firmer; centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 3.01c.; molasses, 89-degrees test, 2.34c. The world's visible supply is 4,110,000 tons, against 3,670,000 tons a year ago. Refined easier; granulated 3.85@3.90c.

TOBACCO has been quiet but steady. Only the ordinary hand-to-mouth business is going on. Binder, however, is far from plentiful and is therefore steady. Packers in the meantime complain that the margin of profit is small. They are therefore less disposed to buy than manufacturers. The inscription sale at Amsterdam to-day was awaited with much interest. High prices were realized at the sale, it was reported, with New York and Philadelphia cigar manufacturers the chief buyers.

COPPER has been stronger with a better demand. Consumers have apparently become somewhat nervous; Lake has risen to 14½c., electrolytic 14¾c.; European markets have advanced and trading in London is more active. Tin here on the spot was 38½c., later 38c., showing some advance with an improved demand; New York has been even stronger than European prices. Still, both London and Singapore quotations are higher. Lead here on the spot 4c., spelter 5.30c. Iron and steel have been comparatively quiet. Certainly new sales are on a very conservative scale and a number of items are down \$1 a ton, showing prices \$7 to \$11 a ton lower than a year ago. Pittsburgh reports, however, are to the effect that billets and sheet bars are to be advanced on April 1. Plate and structural tonnage \$1 15 at Pittsburgh. Pig iron has been rather quiet, with No. 2 Eastern foundry \$14@14 25; No. 2 Southern \$10 50@10 75 Birmingham.

## COTTON.

Friday Night, March 20 1914.

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 118,524 bales, against 127,636 bales last week and 151,090 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Sept. 1 1913 9,084,086 bales, against 8,508,696 bales for the same period of 1912-13, showing an increase since Sept. 1 1913 of 575,390 bales.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston.....	4,766	5,159	14,528	5,721	6,919	7,371	44,464
Texas City.....	---	1,341	748	---	876	298	3,263
Port Arthur.....	---	---	---	---	---	1,581	1,581
Arac. Pass, &c.....	---	---	---	---	---	3,239	27,140
New Orleans.....	3,120	3,914	7,431	5,860	3,576	1,270	4,094
Mobile.....	40	1,112	1,207	267	198	---	450
Pensacola.....	---	150	---	300	---	---	38
Jacksonville, &c.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	38
Savannah.....	2,329	3,027	4,005	3,183	1,459	3,422	17,375
Brunswick.....	---	---	---	---	---	2,150	2,150
Charleston.....	270	301	392	296	505	655	2,419
Wilmington.....	362	469	1,029	469	319	274	2,912
Norfolk.....	814	2,079	1,210	1,478	758	1,039	7,378
New York News, &c.....	---	---	---	---	---	4,124	4,124
New York.....	205	50	50	---	---	---	304
Boston.....	150	4	5	116	29	---	487
Baltimore.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	40
Philadelphia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total sth week.....	12,056	17,606	30,605	17,630	14,679	25,948	118,524

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 March 20.	1913-14.		1912-13.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Sep 1 1913.	This Week.	Since Sep 1 1912.	1914.	1913.
Galveston.....	44,464	2,968,219	38,553	3,513,723	231,325	258,481
Texas City.....	3,263	462,799	3,515	652,832	10,080	25,413
Port Arthur.....	---	40,087	---	108,153	---	---
Aransas Pass, &c.....	1,581	119,368	---	111,382	3,636	351
New Orleans.....	27,140	1,557,140	16,860	1,199,728	211,217	102,597
Mobile.....	4,094	368,815	1,862	178,794	22,419	16,080
Pensacola.....	450	139,126	---	100,771	---	---
Jacksonville, &c.....	38	28,148	---	14,166	364	1,710
Savannah.....	17,375	1,635,635	7,692	1,122,947	80,504	90,946
Brunswick.....	2,150	287,150	1,150	217,225	9,000	2,762
Charleston.....	2,419	405,526	882	285,041	14,081	31,259
Wilmington.....	2,912	381,086	2,205	320,086	18,299	15,675
Norfolk.....	7,378	496,826	5,359	403,892	48,929	59,132
New York News, &c.....	4,124	91,318	600	93,159	---	---
New York.....	305	5,016	150	13,185	105,938	117,022
Boston.....	304	13,191	453	40,666	9,484	10,419
Baltimore.....	487	83,192	518	61,453	3,830	8,154
Philadelphia.....	40	1,444	---	2,380	3,732	1,764
Totals.....	118,524	9,084,086	79,805	8,508,696	862,838	741,786

Note.—18,851 bales added at Norfolk and 9,589 bales at Savannah as correction of receipts since Sept. 1.

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Galveston.....	44,464	38,553	46,004	22,057	28,205	40,300
Texas City, &c.....	4,844	3,515	15,334	327	8,396	5,416
New Orleans.....	27,140	16,860	23,758	13,532	32,011	18,613
Mobile.....	4,094	1,862	2,466	692	3,039	2,257
Savannah.....	17,375	7,692	25,002	5,860	14,093	11,624
Brunswick.....	2,150	1,150	17,500	317	---	3,005
Charleston, &c.....	2,419	882	5,680	544	3,231	2,468
Wilmington.....	2,912	2,205	13,463	1,237	2,918	2,376
Norfolk.....	7,378	5,359	11,066	2,230	4,853	5,262
New York N., &c.....	4,124	600	1,246	---	---	---
All others.....	1,624	1,121	13,696	1,898	2,250	2,504
Total this wk.....	118,524	79,805	175,215	48,770	99,172	94,029
Since Sept. 1.....	9,084,086	8,508,696	10,408,515	7,793,370	6,308,339	5,506,683

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 133,710 bales, of which 24,356 were to Great Britain, 15,438 to France and 93,916 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1 1913.

Exports from—	Week ending Mar. 20 1914.				From Sept. 1 1913 to March 20 1914.			
	Great Britain.	France.	Continent, &c.	Total.	Great Britain.	France.	Continent, &c.	Total.
Galveston.....	---	10,607	34,498	45,105	905,691	284,078	1,118,089	2,307,858
Texas City.....	11,965	---	100	12,065	338,638	20,888	80,894	440,422
Port Arthur.....	---	---	---	---	1,540	---	25,304	26,844
Ar. Pass, &c.....	---	---	---	---	20,548	---	8,168	28,716
New Orleans.....	5,500	13,444	18,044	695,727	165,859	436,503	1,208,086	2,849,946
Mobile.....	2,564	9,732	12,286	106,597	67,178	123,074	296,881	487,133
Pensacola.....	---	450	450	38,577	45,567	54,983	130,126	230,676
Savannah.....	---	4,680	6,736	11,416	186,707	223,624	652,447	1,062,778
Brunswick.....	---	---	---	---	73,809	22,954	148,846	245,609
Charleston.....	---	---	6,000	6,000	112,780	6,030	181,434	299,250
Wilmington.....	---	---	---	---	73,024	98,544	171,897	343,465
Norfolk.....	2,059	9,635	11,694	37,092	37,092	---	81,783	118,875
New York.....	425	151	9,253	9,829	118,773	17,352	166,718	302,843
Boston.....	400	---	473	873	57,601	---	7,809	65,410
Baltimore.....	1,443	---	3,100	4,543	41,055	9,106	78,053	128,214
Philadelphia.....	---	---	---	---	313	---	8,181	37,466
Detroit.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	165,496	168,496
Sav. Fran.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	75,428	75,428
Pt. Town's d.....	---	---	605	605	---	---	---	---
Tot. '13-'14.....	24,356	15,438	93,916	133,710	2,843,763	966,177	5,588,115	9,398,055
Tot. '12-'13.....	18,534	3,251	35,782	57,567	3,010,845	919,240	8,071,509	12,001,594

Note.—New York exports since Sept. 1 include 9,262 bales Peruvian, 75 bales Brazilian, 27 bales West Indian to Liverpool and 6 bales West Indian to Havre.

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.



Mch. 20 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—					Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign.	Coastwise.	
New Orleans	26,707	638	18,697	11,376	219	57,637
Galveston	42,766	16,913	41,483	26,433	5,256	132,851
Savannah	---	---	1,500	1,600	600	3,700
Charleston	---	---	---	---	---	14,081
Mobile	80	3,462	2,526	---	125	6,193
Norfolk	---	---	---	---	26,500	26,500
New York	500	---	1,000	1,200	---	2,700
Other ports	5,000	---	6,000	---	---	11,000
Total 1914	75,053	21,013	71,206	40,600	32,700	240,581
Total 1913	61,978	6,003	63,439	28,124	23,983	183,527
Total 1912	88,379	10,969	60,549	51,236	24,726	235,359

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been more active at rising prices, the advance being due largely to covering in March and May. Latterly, business has been chiefly in May so far as the covering was concerned. It has taken the form of covering of out-and-out short contracts and also of the undoing of straddles between New York and Liverpool. There has been so much of this done in the last week or ten days that the differences between the two markets have been narrowed to something like 35 points, the stress of buying in New York accounting, mainly, for this compression. March has gone to a premium of 70 points over May, against 20 points recently, while May has been at times 25 points over July, against 8 points a short time ago. An interesting rumor current during the week was that Wall Street shorts had privately settled 50,000 bales of March with well known spot interests at 60 points over May. Whether this rumor is true or not, it has been at least persistent, and has not been without believers. Meantime, the stock here in certificated shape is something under 66,000 bales, and the warehouse stocks 100,067 bales, including, however, it is understood, something like 38,000 bales of rejections. The inspection is very strict. Also very little cotton is coming here. One explanation is that there is a sufficiently ready sale for even the low grades at the South to make even the March premium in New York seem less tempting than perhaps it was expected to be. The recent investigations of the tensile strength of cotton has seemingly brought clearly into light the fact that some of the low grades have much greater intrinsic value for spinning purposes than has been suspected in the past. However this may be, spot markets have been firm, exports make a good showing this season and, to all appearance, the consumption is on a very respectable scale. Also, of late there has been some fear of a renewal of cold, wet weather at the South. In the middle of the week snow occurred as far south as Abilene, Texas. A cold wave was indicated at that time for Mississippi and low temperatures in the West of the Eastern belt. The South has been buying the new-crop months to some extent. At times New Orleans prices have been conspicuously firm. Not a few who have been selling July or the new-crop months have bought May. The Liverpool spot sales have ranged from 7,000 to 14,000 bales a day. On the other hand, the weather at the South during the fore part of the week was milder and fair. Some cotton is up in Southwestern Texas. The general belief is that there will be an increased acreage and a larger use of fertilizers than last year. Even in Texas more fertilizers than ever before, judging from present appearances, will be used. The short interest has been largely reduced during the last week or ten days. Speculation here has not been general, the outside public holding aloof. Manchester at one time sent rather unfavorable reports and there seems to be no great snap to the American dry goods trade. Current prices for raw cotton are a big incentive to plant an enormous acreage. To-day prices advanced to a new high level on this movement. The crop was stated by the Census Bureau at 13,964,981 bales, against 13,488,539 last year, both exclusive of linters. These amounted to 629,019 bales, against 602,324 last year. Spinners' takings were larger for the week than in 1913. The weather at the South was very cold. Covering in March and May was the feature. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina have been attacking the New York Cotton Exchange. Spot cotton closed at 13.45c. for middling upland, showing a rise for the week of 25 points, of which 20 points to-day. Protests that the inspection here is over-strict have been disregarded. The Exchange sustains the Inspection Bureau.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling uplands	13.25	13.00	13.20	13.25	13.25	13.45

## NEW YORK QUOTATION FOR 32 YEARS.

	1914 c.	1905 c.	1898 c.	1890 c.	1880 c.	1870 c.
1914	13.45	10.05	11.15	18.98	6.12	18.90
1913	12.80	19.05	8.30	18.97	7.38	18.89
1912	10.65	19.04	14.50	18.96	7.94	18.88
1911	14.60	19.03	10.15	18.95	6.38	18.87
1910	15.15	19.02	9.12	18.94	7.50	18.86
1909	15.65	19.01	8.44	18.93	9.00	18.85
1908	10.65	19.00	9.88	18.92	6.81	18.84
1907	11.00	18.99	6.19	18.91	9.00	18.83

## MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	SALES.		
			Spot.	Contr'd.	Total.
Saturday	Steady, 5 pts. adv.	Very steady	100	1,900	2,000
Monday	Steady	Steady	50	---	50
Tuesday	Quiet, 5 pts. dec.	Steady	---	---	---
Wednesday	Steady, 5 pts. adv.	Firm	---	1,100	1,100
Thursday	Steady	Easy	---	400	400
Friday	Steady, 20 pts. adv.	Steady	---	---	---
Total			150	3,400	3,550

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, March 14.	Monday, March 16.	Tuesday, March 17.	Wednesday, March 18.	Thursday, March 19.	Friday, March 20.	Week.
March—	12.58-65	12.65-74	12.54-69	12.54-69	12.68-74	12.82-95	12.54-95
Closing	12.63-65	12.69-70	12.54-65	12.65-66	12.70-71	12.93-94	---
April—	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range	---	12.22	---	12.25	---	---	12.22-25
Closing	12.27-30	12.30-35	12.15-20	12.17-20	12.17-22	12.29-33	---
May—	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range	11.97-08	12.07-15	11.93-07	11.96-09	12.03-10	12.12-25	11.93-25
Closing	12.07-08	12.09-10	11.95-06	12.08-09	12.08-09	12.19-20	---
June—	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range	---	12.02-05	---	---	---	---	12.02-05
Closing	11.95-97	11.92-95	11.80-83	11.90-93	11.88-92	11.97-00	---
July—	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range	11.82-93	11.89-99	11.74-86	11.77-88	11.86-94	11.89-98	11.74-99
Closing	11.91-92	11.91-92	11.77-78	11.87-88	11.85-87	11.94-95	---
August—	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range	11.70-77	11.76-84	11.61-68	11.61-70	11.71-78	11.75-81	11.61-84
Closing	11.77-78	11.75-77	11.61-63	11.70-72	11.70-71	11.77-78	---
September—	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range	---	11.48-50	11.38-39	11.41	---	11.48	11.38-50
Closing	11.48-50	11.44-46	11.36-37	11.42-44	11.42-44	11.47-49	---
October—	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range	11.39-44	11.37-47	11.27-35	11.31-37	11.37-41	11.40-47	11.27-47
Closing	11.42-44	11.39-40	11.30-31	11.36-37	11.37-38	11.42-44	---
November—	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range	11.48-51	11.46-55	11.35-43	11.38-45	11.44-47	11.40-54	11.35-55
Closing	11.51-52	11.46-47	11.35-39	11.44-45	11.44-45	11.48-49	---
December—	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range	11.43-45	11.40-43	11.31-35	11.32-34	11.40-44	11.43-46	11.31-46
Closing	11.45-47	11.41-42	11.33-34	11.35-40	11.39-40	11.43-44	---

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.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Stock at Liverpool	bales 1,194,000	1,352,000	1,196,000	1,222,000
Stock at London	5,000	4,000	3,000	7,000
Stock at Manchester	108,000	95,000	97,000	111,000
Total Great Britain	1,307,000	1,451,000	1,296,000	1,340,000
Stock at Hamburg	9,000	11,000	7,000	4,000
Stock at Bremen	558,000	520,000	560,000	295,000
Stock at Havre	323,000	403,000	335,000	325,000
Stock at Marseilles	3,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
Stock at Barcelona	31,000	38,000	23,000	23,000
Stock at Genoa	30,000	25,000	41,000	48,000
Stock at Trieste	35,000	31,000	5,000	4,000
Total Continental stocks	1,049,000	1,030,000	974,000	701,000
Total European stocks	2,356,000	2,481,000	2,270,000	2,041,000
India cotton afloat for Europe	169,000	94,000	79,000	140,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe	523,773	247,331	868,078	307,773
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for Europe	54,000	42,000	52,000	41,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	313,000	253,000	250,000	225,000
Stock in Bombay, India	1,030,000	882,000	652,000	545,000
Stock in U. S. ports	862,838	741,780	1,046,911	560,294
Stock in U. S. interior towns	681,001	632,338	488,692	505,636
U. S. exports to-day	24,656	300	40,807	1,603
Total visible supply	6,014,268	5,373,749	5,747,488	4,367,216
Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:				
American—				
Liverpool stock	bales 957,000	1,185,000	1,902,000	1,104,000
Manchester stock	77,000	68,000	66,000	87,000
Continental stock	983,000	993,000	942,000	680,000
American afloat for Europe	523,773	247,331	868,078	307,773
U. S. port stocks	862,838	741,780	1,046,911	560,294
U. S. interior stocks	681,001	632,338	488,692	505,636
U. S. exports to-day	24,656	300	40,807	1,603
Total American	4,109,268	3,867,749	4,544,488	3,226,216
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—				
Liverpool stock	237,000	167,000	104,000	118,000
London stock	5,000	4,000	3,000	7,000
Manchester stock	31,000	27,000	31,000	24,000
Continental stock	66,000	37,000	32,000	41,000
India afloat for Europe	169,000	94,000	79,000	140,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat	54,000	42,000	52,000	41,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	313,000	253,000	250,000	225,000
Stock in Bombay, India	1,030,000	882,000	652,000	545,000
Total East India, &c.	1,905,000	1,506,000	1,203,000	1,141,000
Total American	4,109,268	3,867,749	4,544,488	3,226,216
Total visible supply				
Middling Upland, Liverpool	7.08d.	6.91d.	6.91d.	7.13d.
Middling Upland, New York	13.45c.	12.90c.	12.90c.	14.00c.
Egypt, Good Brown, Liverpool	9.50d.	10.45d.	9.11-16d.	10.6d.
Peruvian, Rough Good, Liverpool	9.00d.	10.00d.	9.10d.	11.25d.
Brazil, Fine, Liverpool	5.14d.	6.14d.	5.14d.	7.7-16d.
Tinnevely, Good, Liverpool	6.5-16d.	6.14d.	5.11-16d.	7.5-16d.

Continental imports for past week have been 149,000 bales. The above figures for 1914 show a decrease from last week of 48,923 bales, a gain of 640,519 bales over 1913, an excess of 266,780 bales over 1912 and a gain of 1,647,052 bales over 1911.

## NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.

	Saturday, Mar. 14.	Monday, Mar. 16.	Tuesday, Mar. 17.	Wednesday, Mar. 18.	Thursday, Mar. 19.	Friday, Mar. 20.
March—	12.58-68	12.70-73	12.67-68	12.67-70	12.73-79	12.79-87
Range	12.67-68	12.72-73	12.59-60	12.73-75	12.70-72	12.85-86
Closing	---	---	---	---	---	---
May—	12.48-56	12.53-60	12.40-50	12.41-55	12.53-62	12.60-76
Range	12.55-56	12.55-56	12.40-41	12.55	12.53-54	12.67-68
Closing	---	---	---	---	---	---
July—	12.42-51	12.46-54	12.32-44	12.33-44	12.41-50	12.48-59
Range	12.50-51	12.48-49	12.32	12.44-45	12.41-42	12.56-57
Closing	---	---	---	---	---	---
August—	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range	12.00-02	12.02-04	11.86-88	11.98-00	11.95-97	12.10-12
Closing	---	---	---	---	---	---
September—	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range	11.60-69	11.64-66	11.52-54	11.61-63	11.59-61	11.68-76
Closing	---	---	---	---	---	---
October—	11.56-58	11.51-58	11.41-47	11.43-50	11.48-55	11.52-61
Range	11.55-56	11.53-54	11.41-42	11.50-51	11.48-49	11.57-58
Closing	---	---	---	---	---	---
December—	11.56	11.55-56	11.42-44	11.41-48	11.41-54	11.56
Range	11.54-55	11.52-53	11.47-41	11.49-50	11.48-50	11.56-57
Closing	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spot—	Firm.	Steady.	Quiet.	Steady.	Steady.	Firm.
Options	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.

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 March 20 1914.			Movement to March 21 1913.		
	Receipts.		Stocks Mch. 20.	Receipts.		Stocks Mch. 21.
	Week.	Season.		Week.	Season.	
Ala., Enfaula.	119	21,713	337	1,748	42	20,774
Montgomery	561	148,171	1,218	21,175	551	148,581
Selma	923	120,055	2,081	11,148	594	115,472
Ark., Helena	320	64,366	1,610	11,936	234	40,564
Little Rock	2,158	174,548	3,408	51,855	1,232	173,175
Ga., Albany	7	27,394	107	2,600	23	27,868
Athens	1,090	108,096	2,300	18,842	1,004	101,493
Atlanta	3,437	215,045	2,683	12,930	1,113	151,335
Augusta	2,821	345,484	6,871	65,854	1,338	315,711
Columbus	700	76,322	1,375	15,348	172	72,622
Macon	59	44,291	222	917	124	35,686
Rome	300	54,839	439	5,590	596	48,339
La., Shreveport	2,447	183,007	3,772	33,038	293	136,753
Miss., Colum.	695	36,777	731	3,039	80	25,425
Greenville	281	84,362	2,229	14,634	165	47,192
Greenwood	635	137,571	3,182	21,937	500	107,037
Meridian	318	29,980	328	7,431	496	51,432
Natchez	70	19,544	70	4,300	108	18,000
Vicksburg	199	32,938	2,036	6,241	51	28,504
Yazoo City	68	40,602	1,301	8,311	---	22,345
Mo., St. Louis	11,941	455,145	11,898	34,036	4,214	474,568
N. C., Raleigh	163	12,837	150	241	784	9,131
O., Cincinnati	8,003	184,827	9,134	21,143	2,990	188,011
Okla., Hugo	---	37,536	100	600	---	30,104
S. C., Greenville	---	13,106	---	1,215	---	18,800
Tenn., Memphis	15,244	1,024,186	29,434	135,878	12,702	743,372
Nashville	119	10,242	97	501	55	6,887
Tex., Brenham	50	16,897	113	1,500	30	16,937
Clarksville	---	48,611	300	2,700	---	43,907
Dallas	1,519	94,625	206	5,076	1,500	124,190
Honey Grove	---	32,502	---	1,500	539	44,089
Houston	31,793	2,555,201	39,443	152,427	30,116	2,939,690
Paris	200	106,302	700	4,500	3,743	145,868
Total, 33 towns	86,238	6,558,422	120,225	681,001	64,976	6,469,865
					91,528	632,338

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 42,987 bales and are to-night 45,603 bales more than at the same time last year. The receipts at all towns have been 21,262 bales more than the same week last year.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE SEPT. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Sept. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Sept. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

March 20—	1913-14		1912-13	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Shipped—				
Via St. Louis	11,888	427,297	4,150	448,356
Via Cairo	406	159,846	3,401	212,663
Via Rock Island	157	5,690	796	18,148
Via Louisville	3,755	97,576	1,043	67,160
Via Cincinnati	3,591	98,812	1,800	120,950
Via Virginia points	1,046	125,508	847	110,162
Via other routes, &c.	3,764	333,625	3,286	285,428
Total gross overland	24,607	1,246,354	15,320	1,262,867
Deduct shipments—				
Over to N. Y., Boston, &c.	1,136	102,843	1,121	117,690
Between interior towns	5,042	112,762	634	89,381
Inland, &c., from South	4,742	85,583	1,482	69,217
Total to be deducted	10,920	302,188	3,237	276,288
Leaving total net overland *	13,687	944,166	12,092	986,579

\* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 13,687 bales, against 12,092 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 43,413 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings	1913-14		1912-13	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Receipts at ports to Mar. 20	118,524	9,084,086	79,805	8,508,696
Net overland to Mar. 20	13,687	944,166	12,092	986,579
Southern consumption to Mar. 20	60,000	1,790,000	58,000	1,618,000
Total marketed	192,211	11,758,252	149,897	11,113,275
Interior stocks in excess	42,987	566,487	26,552	535,302
Came into sight during week	149,224	---	123,345	---
Total in sight Mar. 20	---	12,324,739	---	11,648,577
Net spinners' takings to Mar. 20	41,469	1,952,843	31,417	2,069,868

\* Decrease during week.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Week—	Bales.	Since Sept. 1—	Bales.
1912—March 23	233,872	1911-12—March 23	13,459,706
1911—March 24	91,974	1910-11—March 24	10,504,516
1910—March 25	128,781	1909-10—March 25	8,980,849
1909—March 26	143,683	1908-09—March 26	11,618,222

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 March 20.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed. day.	Thurs. day.	Friday.
Galveston	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
New Orleans	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mobile	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Savannah	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Charleston	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Wilmington	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Norfolk	13	13	13	13	13	13
Baltimore	13	13	13	13	13	13
Philadelphia	13.50	13.50	13.45	13.50	13.50	13.70
Augusta	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Memphis	13	13	13	13	13	13
St. Louis	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Houston	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Little Rock	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports to us by telegraph from the South this evening denote that while rain has fallen at most points during the week, the precipitation has been light as a rule and consequently crop preparations have not been interfered with.

Galveston, Tex.—There has been rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being thirty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 40 to 71, averaging 56.

Abilene, Tex.—We have had light rain on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching thirteen hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 22, highest 50, average 36.

Dallas, Tex.—We have had light rain on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching two hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 26, highest 54, average 40.

Palestine, Tex.—It has rained on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching forty hundredths of an inch. Lowest thermometer 30, highest 56, average 43.

San Antonio, Tex.—We have had rain on one day of the week, the precipitation reaching forty-eight hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 34, highest 62, average 48.

Taylor, Tex.—We have had rain on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching twenty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 42, ranging from 30 to 54.

Vicksburg, Miss.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching forty-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 56, ranging from 32 to 75.

Memphis, Tenn.—We have had rain and snow on one day of the past week, the precipitation being nineteen hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 51, highest 73, lowest 31.

Mobile, Ala.—We have had rain on one day of the week, to the extent of twenty-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 56, ranging from 34 to 76.

Selma, Ala.—We have had rain on one day of the week, the precipitation being thirty-five hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 51, highest 73, lowest 30.

New Orleans, La.—There has been rain on one day during the week, to the extent of twelve hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 61.

Madison, Fla.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 39 to 75, averaging 50.

Savannah, Ga.—Dry all the week. Average thermometer 56, highest 78, lowest 35.

Charleston, S. C.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 56, ranging from 39 to 72.

Charlotte, N. C.—Rain has fallen on one day of the week, to the extent of twelve hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 52, highest 75, lowest 29.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.—Government Standards Adopted.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers held on March 17 the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Government standard types of the following grades of cotton—4, e, middling fair, strict good middling, good middling, strict middling, middling, strict low middling, low middling, strict good ordinary and good ordinary—shall be the basis for determining the grade of all cotton for delivery upon contracts maturing on and after April 1 1915.

A meeting of the members has been called for March 30 at 3:15 p. m. to consider the proposed amendments to the by-laws relative to change of contract consequent upon the adoption of the Government grades.

CENSUS BUREAU'S REPORT ON COTTON GINNING.—The Division of Manufactures in the Census Bureau completed and issued on March 20 the final report on cotton-ginning (excluding linters) the present season as follows:

COTTON GINNED IN 1913-14, 1912-13 AND 1911-12, EXPRESSED IN RUNNING BALES.	1913-14.		
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.
Alabama	1,482,254	1,328,297	1,695,284
Arkansas	1,036,841	770,987	908,014
Florida	66,514	58,833	44,471
Georgia	2,315,882	1,812,778	2,704,205
Louisiana	435,124	374,793	380,826
Mississippi	1,248,724	1,004,376	1,169,066
Missouri	63,775	53,538	91,119
North Carolina	835,435	906,351	1,126,271
Oklahoma	841,884	1,005,109	1,016,538
South Carolina	1,414,400	1,224,245	1,692,146
Tennessee	366,516	267,439	430,027
Texas	3,771,271	4,645,309	4,107,152
Virginia	24,485	25,499	31,099
All other States	31,837	11,035	16,760
United States	13,964,981	13,488,539	15,553,073

Round bales included are 99,916 for 1913-14, 81,528 for 1912-13 and 101,554 for 1911-12. Sea Island bales included are 77,490 for 1913-14, 73,777 for 1912-13 and 119,293 for 1911-12.

The statistics in the report for 1913-14 are subject to slight corrections in the full report to be published about May 1.

The average gross weight of the bale is 505.8 lbs. for 1913, against 508 lbs. for 1912 and 504.5 lbs. for 1911. Expressed in equivalent 500-lb. bales gross the 1913 crop is 14,127,356 compared with 13,703,421 for 1912 and 15,692,701 for 1911. Cotton estimated by ginner as remaining to be ginned and included in the statistics for 1913-14 amounts to 29,267 bales. In addition to the lint cotton, 629,019 running bales of linters were obtained from the crop of 1913, compared with 602,324 bales for 1912 and 556,276 bales for 1911.

The appended table shows the quantity of linters obtained, figures in running bales.

	1913-14.		
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.
Alabama	53,700	38,839	40,667
Arkansas	40,617	34,084	31,836
Florida	2,621	1,415	1,955
Georgia	110,367	76,155	80,313
Louisiana	21,933	17,927	18,592
Mississippi	60,955	45,228	46,718
Missouri	3,426	2,433	4,217
North Carolina	24,468	28,720	30,131
Oklahoma	38,951	52,616	39,560
South Carolina	46,321	35,617	36,989
Tennessee	34,724	22,292	28,815
Texas	174,846	243,314	190,096
All other States	6,087	4,345	6,687
United States	629,019	602,324	556,276

\* Includes 55,633 bales of linters to be obtained after date of report.



## WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.—

The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Sept. 1 for the last two seasons, from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings, or amounts gone out of sight, for the like period.

Cotton Takings. Week and Season.	1913-14.		1912-13.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply Mar. 13.....	6,063,191		5,439,176	
Visible supply Sept. 1.....		2,055,351		2,135,485
American in sight to Mar. 20.....	149,224	12,324,739	123,345	11,648,577
Bombay receipts to Mar. 19.....	106,000	2,231,000	70,000	1,659,000
Other India shipments to Mar. 19.....	23,000	222,000	10,000	36,000
Alexandria receipts to Mar. 18.....	11,000	968,000	4,000	971,000
Other supply to Mar. 13 *.....	10,000	218,000	9,000	216,000
Total supply.....	6,362,415	18,019,090	5,655,521	16,776,082
Deduct.....				
Visible supply Mar. 20.....	6,014,268	6,014,268	5,373,749	5,373,749
Total takings to Mar. 20 a.....	348,147	12,004,822	281,772	11,392,313
Of which American.....	227,147	9,257,822	221,772	9,146,313
Of which other.....	121,000	2,747,000	60,000	2,246,000

\* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c.  
a This total embraces the estimated consumption by Southern mills 1,730,000 bales in 1913-14 and 1,618,000 bales in 1912-13—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 10,274,822 bales in 1913-14 and 9,774,313 bales in 1912-13, of which 7,527,822 bales and 7,528,313 bales American.

## INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.—

The receipts of India cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Sept. 1 for the three years have been as follows:

March 19. Receipts at—	1913-14.		1912-13.		1911-12.	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bombay.....	106,000	2,231,000	70,000	1,659,000	88,000	1,649,000

Exports from—	For the Week.				Since September 1.			
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Japan & China.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Japan & China.	Total.
Bombay—								
1913-14.....	2,000	19,000	---	21,000	18,000	551,000	613,000	1,182,000
1912-13.....	---	12,000	19,000	31,000	14,000	194,000	437,000	645,000
1911-12.....	2,900	8,900	55,000	63,000	4,000	146,000	519,000	669,000
Calcutta—								
1913-14.....	---	---	1,000	1,000	2,000	11,000	17,000	30,000
1912-13.....	---	---	---	---	3,000	8,000	6,000	17,000
1911-12.....	---	1,000	---	1,000	2,000	8,000	2,000	12,000
Madras—								
1913-14.....	---	4,000	---	4,000	5,000	25,000	1,000	31,000
1912-13.....	---	1,000	---	1,000	4,000	14,000	---	18,000
1911-12.....	---	---	---	---	2,000	5,000	800	7,800
All others—								
1913-14.....	---	17,000	1,000	18,000	18,000	136,000	7,000	161,000
1912-13.....	---	6,000	1,000	7,000	10,000	74,000	17,000	101,000
1911-12.....	---	5,000	1,000	7,000	5,000	49,000	16,000	70,000
Total all—								
1913-14.....	2,000	40,000	2,000	44,000	43,000	723,000	638,000	1,404,000
1912-13.....	2,000	19,000	20,000	41,000	31,000	290,000	460,000	781,000
1911-12.....	1,000	14,000	56,000	71,000	13,000	208,000	537,800	1,404,800

## ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Alexandria, Egypt, March 18.		1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.		
Receipts (cantars)—						
This week.....		80,000	32,000	90,000		
Since Sept. 1.....		7,259,077	7,285,523	6,397,871		
Exports (bales)—						
	<i>This Week.</i>	<i>Since Sept. 1.</i>	<i>This Week.</i>	<i>Since Sept. 1.</i>	<i>This Week.</i>	<i>Since Sept. 1.</i>
To Liverpool.....	1,250	166,711	1,750	172,256	5,000	160,623
To Manchester.....		170,419	6,750	178,854		184,961
To Continent and India..	9,250	307,400	12,500	295,127	8,000	271,266
To America.....	3,250	49,293	2,250	102,431	4,500	74,699
Total exports.....	13,750	693,523	23,250	748,668	17,500	691,549
Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs.						

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 continues steady 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.

	1914.				1913.			
	32s Cop Tuck.	8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings, common to finest.	Col'n Mid. Up's		32s Cop Tuck.	8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings, common to finest.	Col'n Mid. Up's	
Jan. 30.....	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4	6 1 @ 11 1/2	7.09 10	@ 10 1/4	6 3 @ 11 1/2	6.84		
Feb. 6.....	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4	6 1 @ 11 1/2	6.96 10	@ 10 1/4	6 2 @ 11 1/2	6.94		
13.....	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4	6 1 @ 11 1/2	7.04 10 1/4	@ 11 1/2	6 4 @ 11 1/2	6.93		
20.....	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4	6 1 @ 11 1/2	7.00 10 1/4	@ 10 1/4	6 3 1/2 @ 11 1/2	6.77		
27.....	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4	6 1 @ 11 1/2	7.08 10	@ 10 1/4	6 3 1/2 @ 11 1/2	6.89		
Mar. 6.....	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4	6 1 1/4 @ 11 1/2	6.99 9 1/4	@ 10 1/4	6 3 1/2 @ 11 1/2	6.81		
13.....	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4	6 1 @ 11 1/2	7.02 9 1/4	@ 10 1/4	6 3 @ 11 1/2	6.85		
20.....	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4	6 1 1/4 @ 11 1/2	7.08 10	@ 11 1/2	6 3 @ 11 1/2	6.91		

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 133,710 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:

		Total bales.	
NEW YORK—To Liverpool—Mar. 12—Georgic, 300.....		300	
To Manchester—Mar. 13—Bovic, 125.....		125	
To Havre—Mar. 12—Sif, 100 upland, 6 West Indian.....		151	
Mar. 19—Caroline, 45 Sea Island.....			
To Bremen—Mar. 16—Kurfurst, 1,920.....		1,920	
To Rotterdam—Mar. 18—Campanello, 50.....		4,603	
To Antwerp—Mar. 16—Manhattan, 500.....		500	
To Barcelona—Mar. 17—Fernando, 1,100.....		1,100	
To Genoa—Mar. 13—Berlin, 1,402.....		2,252	
To Naples—Mar. 13—Berlin, 398.....		350	
Mar. 16—Caronia, 350.....		748	

GALVESTON—To Havre—Mar. 18—Thistleard, 10,607.....	10,607	Total bales.	10,607
To Bremen—Mar. 13—St. Nicholas, 5,984.....	5,984		
To Hamburg—Mar. 13—St. Nicholas, 2,390.....	2,390		
To Rotterdam—Mar. 19—Ethelstan, 1,033.....	1,033		
To Genoa—Mar. 14—Principessa Laetitia, 8,510.....	8,510		
TEXAS CITY—To Liverpool—Mar. 13—Nestorian, 11,965.....	11,965		
To Mexico—Mar. 17—Hero, 100.....	100		
NEW ORLEANS—To Manchester—Mar. 18—Napierian, 5,500.....	5,500		
To Bremen—Mar. 20—Frankfurt, 10,527.....	10,527		
To Antwerp—Mar. 16—Sallust, 1,932.....	1,932		
To Barcelona—Mar. 13—Adolfo, 753.....	753		
MOBILE—To Liverpool—Mar. 18—Orubian, 1,801.....	1,801		
To Manchester—Mar. 14—Napierian, 1,801.....	1,801		
To Bremen—Mar. 17—Dalton, 5,622.....	5,622		
To Japan—Mar. 18—City of Naples, 4,100.....	4,100		
PENSACOLA—To Antwerp—Mar. 18—Nordhvalen, 300.....	300		
To Venice—Mar. 14—Emelia, 150.....	150		
SAVANNAH—To Havre—Mar. 13—Stanhope, 4,680.....	4,680		
To Rotterdam—Mar. 17—Nygaard, 236.....	236		
To Barcelona—Mar. 19—Luzon, 2,375.....	2,375		
To Genoa—Mar. 15—Luzon, 1,925.....	1,925		
To Trieste—Mar. 19—Luzon, 900.....	900		
To Venice—Mar. 19—Luzon, 1,000.....	1,000		
To Flume—Mar. 19—Luzon, 300.....	300		
CHARLESTON—To Bremen—Mar. 19—Lorca, 6,000.....	6,000		
NORFOLK—To Liverpool—Mar. 14—Crown Point, 2,059.....	2,059		
To Bremen—Mar. 17—Cresswell, 9,635.....	9,635		
BOSTON—To Liverpool—Mar. 13—Devonian, 400.....	400		
To Hamburg—Mar. 17—Rhaetia, 125.....	125		
To Yarmouth—Mar. 19—Prince George, 348.....	348		
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool—Mar. 18—Quenmore, 1,443.....	1,443		
To Bremen—Mar. 11—Cassel, 3,100.....	3,100		
PORT TOWNSEND—To Japan—Mar. 17—Canada Maru, 505.....	505		
Total.....	133,710		

**LIVERPOOL.**—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

	Feb. 27.	Mar. 6.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 20.
Sales of the week.....	50,000	51,000	47,000	58,000
Of which speculators took.....	4,000	4,000	3,000	5,000
Of which exporters took.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sales American.....	37,000	41,000	36,000	45,000
Actual export.....	15,000	3,000	3,000	17,000
Forwarded.....	87,000	109,000	65,000	94,000
Total stock.....	1,149,000	1,196,000	1,209,000	1,194,000
Of which American.....	908,000	956,000	967,000	957,000
Total imports of the week.....	69,000	141,000	80,000	96,000
Of which American.....	57,000	106,000	68,000	62,000
Amount afloat.....	333,000	333,000	303,000	255,000
Of which American.....	281,000	274,000	247,000	209,000

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 1/2 P. M.	Quiet.	Fair business doing.	Fair business doing.	Good demand.	Good demand.	Moderate demand.	
Mid. Up'ds.	7.04	7.08	7.05	7.02	7.09	7.08	
Sales, Spec. exp.	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,500	500	
Futures, Market opened.	Steady, 16 1/2 pts. decline.	Steady, 3 1/4 @ 4 1/2 pts. adv.	Steady, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/4 pts. advances.	Steady, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/4 pts. decline.	Steady, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2 pts. advance.	Quiet, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/4 pts. dec.	
Market, 4 P. M.	Quiet, 16 1/3 pts. decline.	Quiet, 16 1/3 pts. adv.	Quiet, 16 1/4 pts. decline.	Very shy, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/4 pts. advance.	Steady, 2 1/4 @ 3 1/2 pts. advance.	Barely shy, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/4 pts. dec.	

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, 6.67 means 6 67/100d.

	Mch 14 to Mch 20.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/4 a.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.
March.....	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Mar.-Apr.	6 67	72 1/2	70	69 1/2	66 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Apr.-May	6 67	72 1/2	70	69 1/2	66 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2
May-June	6 61	66 1/2	64	63 1/2	60 1/2	64	63 1/2
June-July	6 60 1/2	66 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2
July-Aug.	6 55	60	58	57 1/2	54 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2
Aug.-Sep.	6 51	56	53 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2
Sep.-Oct.	6 41	46	43 1/2	40 1/2	39	44	43 1/2
Oct.-Nov.	6 29	32	29 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
Nov.-Dec.	6 20	23 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2
Dec.-Jan.	6 15	18 1/2	15 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2
Jan.-Feb.	6 13 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2
Feb.-Mar.	6 13 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2
Mar.-Apr.	6 15	18 1/2	15 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2

## BREADSTUFFS.

Friday Night, March 20 1914.

Flour has been in somewhat better demand of late, and winter-wheat brands have been steadier than others. Quotations for spring-wheat flour, it is true, have been somewhat unsettled. Also, it should be borne in mind that, while there has been some improvement in trade, this is not to be taken as asserting that there has been any real activity; far from it. Many buyers still adhere stubbornly to the policy of purchasing from hand to mouth. They are far from being convinced that they should abandon this policy. Sales as a rule have been made up of small lots. The total production at Minneapolis, Duluth and Milwaukee last week was 367,385 barrels, against 357,170 in the previous week and 367,065 last year.

Wheat has been stronger of late on the covering of shorts. It is said that rain is needed in parts of the winter-wheat belt. The world's wheat supply increased during the week only 454,000 bushels, against an increase in the same week last year of 2,565,000 bushels. The total is now stated at 193,525,000 bushels, against 209,500,000 a year ago. Seeding has been delayed in the United Kingdom by rain. In France the weather has been unfavorable for re-seeding of winter-killed areas. Also the offerings of native wheat there are small. In Germany offerings are smaller and prices are firm. In Russia rains have delayed field work. The move-

ment to Southern Russian ports is slow. Arrivals at Roumanian ports are light. In Bulgaria the acreage is 10% under that of last year. In Australia labor troubles are interfering with the loading of wheat and also tend to cut down the acreage. The firmness of corn has affected wheat to a certain extent. Liverpool reports that the offerings of Russian wheat are disappointingly small and that there is a noticeable improvement in the demand for good wheat both in Liverpool and on the Continent; so that Liverpool prices of late have been stronger on covering of shorts and speculative support. This was also due partly to the increased firmness of Manitoba wheat and likewise the firmness of the market at Buenos Ayres, coincident with unfavorable weather in Argentina, where rains have been general in the northern section. Also there is an increasing scarcity of spot wheat at the big Continental centres. Minneapolis has reported a better cash demand, with increasing premiums. Millers there have been more disposed to buy round lots to arrive. Reports have been more or less insistent that Kansas of late has not had enough rain. On the other hand, the bulk of the advices is to the effect that the American winter-wheat crop is doing very well. Kansas itself is said to have an abundance of sub-soil moisture. Oklahoma's acreage is said to be 20% larger than last year's. There are very few complaints of the crop outlook in France. In Roumania it is good, with the weather seasonable. In Hungary it is fair. In Bulgaria the crop wintered well, and the same is true of Italy. An increased acreage is expected in Asia Minor. India's crop prospects are improving. Harvesting there is progressing under favorable conditions, and it looks now as though the yield would be larger than was at one time expected. The world's shipments of wheat last week were 13,408,000 bushels, against 12,336,000 in the previous week and 13,472,000 in the same time last year. Under the circumstances there has been no great enthusiasm on the bull side. The drift of opinion is rather the other way. To-day prices advanced slightly and then receded a little. Some 120,000 bushels, however, were sold for export.

#### DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red in elevator.....	104	104	104	104	105	105
May delivery in elevator.....	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
July delivery in elevator.....	96 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4

#### DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elevator.....	93 1/4	93 1/4	93	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
July delivery in elevator.....	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4

Indian corn has advanced on larger trading. In Missouri there has been the largest cash business of the season. Chicago has reported a better demand also from the East. The receipts at Chicago have been small and it looks as though there would be no material increase in the near future. Another factor which has encouraged the bulls was the complaints of heavy rains in Argentina, which gave rise to a fear of a wet harvest in that country, something which is always much dreaded. Many of the shorts, including big operators, have covered, seeing that prices at Kansas City and Omaha were even stronger than they were at Chicago. At Buenos Ayres, too, the shorts have been covering on the bad weather; foreign bids were raised. The world's shipments were 1,412,000 bushels last week, against 1,280,000 in the previous week and 3,657,000 in the same week last year. Of this total, Argentina shipped 493,000 bushels, against 374,000 in the previous week and 1,276,000 in the same week last year. In this country the interior receipts on a given day were 675,000 bushels, with the shipments 636,000 bushels. A short time ago the receipts exceeded the shipments by a couple of hundred thousand bushels in a single day. But on the other hand, as there is no rose without a thorn, the high prices in this country—20 cents above those of a year ago—are likely to attract increased shipments of Argentine corn to American markets. To-day trading was active at a decline on "long" liquidation in an over-bought market. The cash demand, too, was small. Country offerings, however were light.

#### DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 mixed.....	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	76 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4

#### DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elevator.....	67 1/4	67 1/4	67	68 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4
July delivery in elevator.....	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	68 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4
September delivery in elevator.....	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	67 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4

Oats have advanced in sympathy with corn, but have developed no features of special interest. The oats market continues to be merely an echo of other markets. Seeding has started in parts of Illinois and under favorable conditions will soon be general. The cash demand has been far from striking. A large acreage will be planted in Kansas. July has sold at a premium over May as a result of the slow cash demand. Still, there has been enough covering of shorts to cause some advance in prices. It is worthy of note, too, that the available stock in this country decreased last week no less than 2,558,000 bushels, in sharp contrast with an increase in the same week last year of 328,000 bushels. Yet, as already intimated, oats are undoubtedly more or less sluggish. No. 2 white is 9 cents a bushel higher here than a year ago, whereas the total visible supply of all kinds in this country is 39,400,000 bushels, or 13,000,000 more than a year ago and 14,000,000 bushels more than at this time in 1912. To-day oats declined with corn. Cash prices, however, were steady or slightly higher.

#### DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Standards.....	45 1/4	46	45 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
No. 2 white.....	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	47 1/4	46 1/4

#### DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elevator.....	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	40	40 1/4	40 1/4
July delivery in elevator.....	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	40	40 1/4	40 1/4

#### The following are closing quotations:

##### FLOUR.

Winter, low grades.....	\$3 20@33 40	Spring clears.....	\$4 20@44 40
Winter patents.....	4 90@5 10	Kansas straight, sacks.....	4 25@4 40
Winter straights.....	4 45@4 65	Kansas clears, sacks.....	3 75@4 10
Winter clear.....	4 00@4 30	City patents.....	5 05@5 35
Spring patents.....	4 75@5 00	Rye flour.....	3 20@3 80
Spring straights.....	4 40@4 65	Graham flour.....	3 80@4 50

##### GRAIN.

Wheat, per bushel—f. o. b.		Corn, per bushel—	
N. Spring, No. 1.....	\$1 03 1/2	No. 2 mixed.....	77 1/2@78
N. Spring, No. 2.....	1 02 1/2	No. 2 yellow.....	77 1/2@77 1/2
Red winter, No. 2.....	1 06 1/2	No. 3 yellow.....	74 1/2@75
Hard winter, No. 2, arrive 1 03 1/4		Argentina in bags.....	74
Oats, per bushel, new—		Rye, per bushel—	
Standards.....	46@48 1/2	New York.....	67 1/2@69
No. 2, white.....	46 1/2@47	Western.....	67 1/2
No. 3, white.....	45 1/2@46	Barley—Malting.....	65@80

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.
	bbls. 196 lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 33 lbs.	bush. 48 lbs.	bu. 60 lbs.
Chicago.....	244,000	522,000	2,234,000	2,213,000	460,000	69,000
Milwaukee.....	40,000	112,000	428,000	603,000	484,000	43,000
Duluth.....	—	280,000	28,000	162,000	39,000	—
Minneapolis.....	—	1,893,000	279,000	256,000	505,000	68,000
Toledo.....	—	57,000	167,000	63,000	—	—
Detroit.....	—	30,000	120,000	59,000	—	—
Cleveland.....	—	14,000	—	—	—	—
St. Louis.....	—	65,000	270,000	142,000	—	—
Peoria.....	—	38,000	30,000	344,000	—	1,000
Kansas City.....	—	313,000	953,000	237,000	—	1,000
Omaha.....	—	170,000	847,000	350,000	—	—
Total wk. '14.....	407,000	3,701,000	5,778,000	4,744,000	1,592,000	182,000
Same wk. '13.....	367,000	5,394,000	5,364,000	4,150,000	2,325,000	405,000
Same wk. '12.....	245,190	2,776,821	4,854,142	3,336,542	624,923	134,413

Since Aug. 1.....	13,837,000	234,192,000	162,370,000	159,008,000	70,258,000	19872000
1913-14.....	11,898,520	288,273,066	165,654,228	173,517,683	70,029,330	13901642
1912-13.....	8,038,095	193,855,481	139,891,315	102,964,824	54,744,276	6,855,365

#### Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Meh 14 1914 follow:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York.....	183,000	292,000	32,000	340,000	112,000	—
Boston.....	33,000	60,000	1,000	82,000	1,000	—
Portland, Me.....	8,000	118,000	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia.....	35,000	411,000	41,000	198,000	—	—
Baltimore.....	32,000	504,000	67,000	45,000	13,000	—
New Orleans.....	74,000	282,000	124,000	46,000	—	20,000
Newport News.....	4,000	40,000	—	—	—	—
Galveston.....	—	43,000	—	—	—	—
Mobile.....	5,000	—	10,000	—	—	—
Montreal.....	12,000	31,000	1,000	22,000	32,000	—
Halifax.....	4,000	40,000	—	—	—	—
Total week 1914.....	442,000	1,844,000	276,000	744,000	253,000	20,000
Since Jan. 1 1914.....	4,446,000	22,797,000	7,279,000	8,987,000	2,674,000	550,000
Week 1913.....	425,000	1,847,000	3,195,000	728,000	146,000	63,000
Since Jan. 1 1913.....	4,709,000	30,988,000	31,706,000	11,785,000	7143,000	706,000

\* 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 Meh 14 are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Past.
	bush.	bush.	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York.....	240,207	15,195	72,169	66,199	—	337,376	1,971
Portland, Me.....	115,000	—	8,000	—	—	92,000	—
Boston.....	493,956	43,717	12,055	82,897	—	46,842	—
Philadelphia.....	637,000	—	13,000	10,000	—	—	—
Baltimore.....	80,000	33,121	8,037	4,893	60,020	—	—
New Orleans.....	277,000	33,000	29,000	—	—	—	—
Newport News.....	40,000	—	4,000	—	—	—	—
Galveston.....	24,000	—	6,000	—	—	—	—
Mobile.....	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—
Montreal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John.....	24,000	—	52,000	—	—	—	—
Halifax.....	40,000	—	4,000	—	—	—	—
Total week.....	1,974,163	135,033	213,311	144,439	80,020	476,218	1,971
Week 1913.....	1,559,169	2,293,616	242,485	109,596	73,177	304,570	2,219

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1913 is as below:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.
	Since	Since	Since
	Week	Week	Week
	July 1	July 1	July 1
Exports for week and Mar. 14, 1913.....	1913.	1913.	1913.
since July 1 to—	bush.	bush.	bush.
United Kingdom.....	80,000	4,023,002	930,212
Continent.....	41,187	2,005,476	1,038,951
Sou. & Cent. Amer.....	21,671	862,346	5,000
West Indies.....	34,791	1,232,134	—
Brit. Nor. Am. Colonies.....	600	73,686	—
Other Countries.....	35,162	204,046	—
Total.....	213,311	8,401,190	1,974,163
Total 1912-13.....	242,485	8,123,781	1,856,169
	1913.	1913.	1913.
	Mar. 14.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 14.
	bush.	bush.	bush.
United Kingdom.....	80,000	4,023,002	930,212
Continent.....	41,187	2,005,476	1,038,951
Sou. & Cent. Amer.....	21,671	862,346	5,000
West Indies.....	34,791	1,232,134	—
Brit. Nor. Am. Colonies.....	600	73,686	—
Other Countries.....	35,162	204,046	—
Total.....	213,311	8,401,190	1,974,163
Total 1912-13.....	242,485	8,123,781	1,856,169

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Meh 14 1914 and since July 1 1913 and 1912 are shown in the following:

	Wheat.	Corn.
	1913-14.	1912-13.
	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Week	Week
	Mar. 14.	July 1.
	Since	Since
	July 1.	July 1.
Exports.....		
	bushels.	bushels.
North Amer.....	4,440,000	208,786,000
Russia.....	2,792,000	113,534,000
Danube.....	1,288,000	41,978,000
Argentina.....	1,776,000	29,194,000
Australia.....	2,744,000	43,610,000
India.....	34,000	25,896,000
Other countries.....	604,000	6,322,000
Total.....	13,408,000	469,320,000
	1913-14.	1912-13.
	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Week	Week
	Mar. 14.	July 1.
	Since	Since
	July 1.	July 1.
Exports.....		
	bushels.	bushels.
North Amer.....	4,440,000	208,786,000
Russia.....	2,792,000	113,534,000
Danube.....	1,288,000	41,978,000
Argentina.....	1,776,000	29,194,000
Australia.....	2,744,000	43,610,000
India.....	34,000	25,896,000
Other countries.....	604,000	6,322,000
Total.....	13,408,000	469,320,000



The quantity of wheat and corn afloat for Europe on dates mentioned was as follows:

	Wheat.			Corn.		
	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.
Mar. 14 1914.	29,072,000	18,640,000	47,712,000	2,032,000	3,936,000	5,968,000
Mar. 7 1914.	27,856,000	18,336,000	46,192,000	2,423,000	4,803,000	7,226,000
Mar. 15 1913.	24,588,000	33,056,000	57,644,000	5,593,000	10,013,000	15,606,000
Mar. 16 1913.	28,888,000	14,240,000	43,128,000	2,881,000	7,327,000	10,208,000

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Meh 14 1913 was as follows:

In Thousands—	UNITED STATES GRAIN STOCKS.					
	Amer. Bonded Wheat.	Amer. Bonded Corn.	Amer. Bonded Oats.	Amer. Bonded Rye.	Amer. Bonded Barley.	Amer. Bonded Other.
New York	393	403	154	811	185	3
Boston	5	663	11	23	1	15
Philadelphia	216	436	153	187	86	19
Baltimore	168	302	119	174	—	—
New Orleans	193	—	124	101	—	—
Galveston	193	—	226	—	1	212
Buffalo	1,448	192	814	866	79	1,264
" afloat	3,387	244	—	411	14	—
Toledo	1,058	—	376	362	—	—
Detroit	91	—	343	81	15	—
" afloat	430	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago	5,947	—	10,322	9,624	299	258
" afloat	302	—	1,106	—	—	390
Milwaukee	205	—	220	312	94	496
Duluth	12,337	—	375	1,598	320	467
" afloat	1,472	1,136	—	—	226	275
Minneapolis	20,273	—	325	2,040	590	1,078
St. Louis	1,000	—	493	1,220	37	35
Kansas City	6,660	—	1,803	802	—	—
Peoria	118	—	326	1,083	20	—
Indianapolis	146	—	870	85	—	—
Omaha	684	—	2,098	1,052	65	62
Total Mar. 14 1914.	56,364	3,376	20,268	20,815	5,876	1,543
Total Mar. 7 1914.	55,379	4,277	19,126	21,577	6,414	1,746
Total Mar. 15 1913.	62,248	3,365	21,191	12,845	535	1,121

In Thousands—	CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS.					
	Canadian Bonded Wheat.	Canadian Bonded Corn.	Canadian Bonded Oats.	Canadian Bonded Rye.	Canadian Bonded Barley.	Canadian Bonded Other.
Montreal	277	—	14	353	21	451
Ft. William & Ft. Arthur	10,860	—	—	3,603	—	—
" afloat	4,083	—	—	2,514	—	—
Other Canadian	5,808	—	—	7,101	—	—
Total Mar. 14 1914.	21,118	—	14	13,770	21	451
Total Mar. 7 1914.	20,820	—	15	10,082	21	456
Total Mar. 15 1913.	24,937	—	20	9,800	—	49

## SUMMARY.

In Thousands—	BONDED					
	Wheat.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
American	56,364	3,376	20,268	20,815	5,876	1,543
Canadian	21,118	—	14	13,770	21	451
Total Mar. 14 1914.	77,482	3,376	20,282	34,585	5,876	1,564
Total Mar. 7 1914.	77,199	4,277	19,141	31,659	6,414	1,767
Total Mar. 15 1913.	87,185	3,365	21,211	22,645	535	1,121

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, March 20 1914.

While the dry-goods trade has been rather quiet and steady during the past week, the appearance of spring weather is having a stimulating effect upon sales of seasonable goods. The situation for the next few weeks will depend almost entirely, so far as activity is concerned, upon the willingness of retailers to stock up for the spring and summer trade, in which they have so far been backward. Large retail and jobbing establishments are optimistic and look for pronounced improvement in the buying of seasonable merchandise, basing their expectations upon the scarcity of supplies in all quarters, as well as the apparent uselessness of delaying longer in hope of lower prices. A firm raw-material situation and conservative production on the part of manufacturers is the key to the price situation, and, so far as can be seen, there is no effort to force business on the part of first hands. On the other hand, retailers have not been active in making advance preparations, and when the necessity of obtaining supplies presents itself, there is likely to be an advancing market with some difficulty in securing the desired deliveries. In staple cotton goods, business is somewhat spotted, some factors reporting activity in certain lines, while others are neglected. The price situation is unchanged, although much attractive business is offered by manufacturers at prices slightly under market quotations. Novelty cotton goods are selling well for the coming spring and summer and the demand for summer dress fabrics in cottons, silks and linens is quite satisfactory. In woollens and worsteds there is a tendency to higher prices for the coming fall season, manufacturers fearing to book further at the opening prices under which they are now heavily contracted ahead. The unwillingness of mills to accept business, except at better prices, is of course making buyers all the more anxious to cover their requirements at present levels. Export business has improved, manufacturers having accepted considerable business in 3-yard sheetings for China account at prices around 7½ and 7¼¢ per yard. More business is offered, but manufacturers are asking 7½¢ on further contracts. The purchases represent deliveries running through to next fall, and aggregate upwards of 10,000 bales. A miscellaneous business of small proportions is being done with Manila and South America. Numerous inquiries are received from Red Sea and India markets at prices a shade under the market, which are expected to result in business at any time.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.**—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending March 14 were 4,319 packages, valued at \$327,950, their destination being to the points specified in the table below:

	1914		1913	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
New York to March 14—	35	374	22	279
Great Britain	151	877	72	237
Other Europe	—	—	—	—
China	—	20,459	3,477	14,466
India	34	3,552	—	5,072
Arabia	—	2,151	—	2,233
Africa	—	2,614	308	5,887
West Indies	1,084	13,664	624	9,536
Mexico	19	161	64	756
Central America	480	5,331	517	3,981
South America	2,226	12,718	1,000	12,338
Other countries	290	15,059	433	13,872
Total	4,319	76,960	6,517	74,657

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$5,634,502 in 1914, against \$5,825,373 in 1913.

The cotton goods market is fairly active and firm, the approach of spring having stimulated buying. Jobbers, however, complain that retailers' purchases for spring and summer account are below normal. The conservatism of buyers is not due to any unwillingness to place business, but results from the restrictions placed upon them by the heads of their houses, owing to the recent financial unsettlement of the local retail trade. Jobbers are experiencing a sluggish demand for spring and summer wash goods and are consequently calling upon manufacturers to hold back shipments until called for. They fear that much business will be lost this way, as when the goods are needed later in the season they will be unable to meet the deliveries required. Print cloths and gray goods are firm, with much business pending at prices unacceptable to manufacturers. Converters and printers are in need of goods and occasionally place substantial orders at full prices for spot delivery. Lower and unsettled yarn prices have failed to stimulate buying, but are encouraging buyers of finished goods to look for lower levels. Gray goods, 38-inch standard, are quoted 5¼¢ to 5½¢.

**WOOLEN GOODS.**—Additional lines of woolen and worsted dress goods have been placed on the market during the week and several of the old lines, in which a heavy initial business has been done, have been advanced in price. A better demand is reported for fall account, the upward tendency in prices causing buyers to hasten in placing orders. The advances in woolen and worsted yarns since the opening of fall lines has forced the upward revision of finished goods, as much of the business booked early will, at present raw-material prices, represent little or no profit to manufacturers. The demand so far for fall has shown a preference for serges and broadcloths and generally for the better grades. Men's clothing manufacturers are now beginning to send in requests for fall sample lines, and greater interest is being shown in fall offerings. Business, however, is much below normal for this time of year.

**FOREIGN DRY GOODS.**—Linens are active, with good demand for all descriptions of household goods. Damasks, napkins, table cloths and crashes are all in active request, and quite a number of repeat orders are received. Linen salesmen report a better demand from jobbers and retailers in both the West and South. Staple dress linens are doing well, but low-priced ratines are not wanted, having proved undesirable to consumers from an economic standpoint. Ramies, plain and colored linens, as well as other washable fabrics, are again in favor. The novelty offerings of fine grade so-called linen crepes have met with fair success. Mail advices indicate an improving situation abroad, although the political unsettlement in Ireland is still a factor. Foreign manufacturers report a better demand for finished goods and a firmer raw-material situation. Burlaps have again ruled quiet and featureless, with the undertone easier. Light-weights are quoted nominally at 4.75¢ and heavy-weights at 5.75¢.

## Imports &amp; Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods.

The importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods at this port for the week ending Meh. 14 1914 and since Jan. 1 1914, and for the corresponding periods of last year, were as follows:

	Week Ending March 14 1914.		Since Jan. 1 1914.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of—				
Wool	2,134	560,177	21,614	6,480,222
Cotton	4,483	1,148,764	47,029	13,257,322
Silk	1,700	836,713	17,433	8,504,779
Flax	2,210	464,904	19,520	4,812,369
Miscellaneous	6,071	385,493	42,731	4,504,559
Total 1914	16,598	3,396,051	148,927	37,619,351
Total 1913	11,499	2,367,317	131,818	30,738,511

Warehouse Withdrawals Thrown Upon the Market				
Manufactures of—				
Wool	629	163,138	16,992	4,464,790
Cotton	836	190,760	10,137	2,768,678
Silk	265	119,199	3,466	1,500,510
Flax	437	107,055	6,181	1,447,686
Miscellaneous	2,995	187,040	29,787	1,788,112
Total withdrawals	5,162	767,192	66,563	11,969,774
Entered for consumption	16,598	3,396,051	148,927	37,619,351
Total marketed 1914	21,760	4,163,243	215,490	49,589,125
Total marketed 1913	15,889	2,894,913	180,354	37,632,001

Total marketed 1913.....		10,598		2,530,133		Same Period.	
Imports Entered for Warehouse During Same Period.							
Manufactures of—							
Wool	676	200,108	7,721	2,304,972			
Cotton	1,137	307,283	9,077	2,492,709			
Silk	165	74,300	2,084	1,311,079			
Flax	587	146,447	6,341	1,477,343			
Miscellaneous	1,777	173,337	21,638	1,551,110			
Total	4,342	901,475	47,761	9,137,813			
Entered for consumption	16,598	3,396,051	148,927	37,619,351			
Total imports 1914	20,940	4,297,526	196,688	46,757,164			
Total imports 1913	14,497	2,530,133	199,396	37,535,548			

## STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

## News Items.

**Equal Suffrage.**—U. S. Senate Takes Adverse Action.—On March 19 the U. S. Senate rejected a resolution providing for the submission to the States for ratification of the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution. There were 35 votes "for" the resolution to 34 "against," but as a two-thirds majority was required, it failed of adoption.

**Green Bay, Wis.**—Commission Government Defeated.—The question of establishing a commission form of government (V. 98, p. 538) failed to carry at the election held Feb. 24. The vote was 1,386 "for" to 2,327 "against."

**Greenwood, Leflore County, Miss.**—Commission Form of Government Adopted.—By a vote of 250 to 49 this city, at an election held March 16 adopted the commission form of government.

**Jersey City, N. J.**—Commission Government Upheld by Court of Errors and Appeals.—It is reported in the press that the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey on March 16 affirmed the verdict and judgment in the case of Morris vs. Fagen, and, as an incident to this decision, held that the commission form of government, commonly known as the Walsh Act, was legally adopted by the City of Jersey City. This suit was brought by the old City Clerk, Mr. Morris, against the present City Clerk, Mr. Fagen, the old City Clerk claiming to be entitled to the office as a hold-over, his contention being that the present Commissioners were not legally in office and hence their appointment of his successor was invalid. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Swayze and a jury, along with a quo warranto proceeding brought in the name of Edmund Wilson, Attorney-General, against Mark M. Fagen and others, the Commissioners now governing Jersey City. The Court left to the jury certain questions of fact, and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty" in each case, which meant that the title of the defendants to their offices was sustained. An appeal to the Court of Errors and Appeals was taken in each case, but the Attorney-General withdrew the appeal in the quo warranto case in spite of the protest of Warren Dixon, who was counsel for the relator in that proceeding, and the Court of Errors and Appeals sustained the action of the Attorney-General in making such withdrawal.

This last decision of the highest court of New Jersey seems to put the legality of the present city government of Jersey City beyond any doubt.

**La Fayette, La Fayette Parish, La.**—Commission Government Adopted.—The question of establishing a commission form of government carried, reports state, at the election held Feb. 11 by a vote of 324 to 278.

**Lawrence, Kan.**—Water-Works-Purchase Bonds Defeated.—The question of issuing the \$197,500 bonds for the purchase of the Lawrence Water Co.'s plant (V. 98, p. 405) failed to carry at the election held March 10.

**Luling, Caldwell County, Tex.**—Commission Government Approved.—At the election held Feb. 10 the question of establishing a commission form of government carried, it is stated.

**Marion, Crittenden County, Ky.**—Bonds Declared Invalid.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals on March 4 declared invalid the \$25,000 bond issue for the construction of a municipal water plant and \$20,000 issue for the construction of a sewer-system.

**New York State.**—Lower Branch of Legislature Votes against Special Referendum in April on Constitutional Convention.—By a vote of 98 to 42 the Assembly on March 18 passed a bill to repeal the law enacted last December providing for a referendum at a special election on April 7 to determine whether a convention should be called for next spring to revise the State Constitution.

The validity of the Act providing for the election has been questioned on the ground that it does not permit the completion of the registration of voters at least ten days before the date set for the election, as required by Section 4 of Article 2 of the Constitution. The law stipulates that the registration shall take place from 8 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock in the evening on the second Saturday previous to April 7, the time of the special election. The contention is that where an election begins at sunrise on the first Tuesday in April and closes at sunset on that day, the registration for which is completed on the second Saturday previous, such registration is not completed at least ten days before such election.

**Nowata, Nowata County, Okla.**—Election On Commission Form of Government.—An election will be held March 21 to vote on a new city charter providing for a commission form of government.

**Virginia.**—Legislature Adjourns.—The 1914 session of the Virginia General Assembly came to an end at midnight March 14.

**Bond Proposals and Negotiations** this week have been as follows:

**ADAMS TOWNSHIP SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Guernsey County, Ohio.**—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until

12 m. April 7 by J. J. Kelly, Clerk (P. O. Cambridge R. F. D. No. 1), for \$1,500 5½% coupon site-purchase, construction and equipment bonds. Denom. \$100. Date "day of sale." Int. M. & S. Due \$100 yearly on Sept. 5 from 1915 to 1929, inclusive. Certified check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to Board of Education, required.

**ALBANY, SHACKELFORD COUNTY, Texas.**—BOND SALE.—The \$16,000 5% 10-40-year (opt.) water-works bonds (V. 98, p. 778) have been purchased by John B. Oldham, Dallas, who is now offering the same to investors.

The above bonds are part of an issue of \$18,000, of which \$2,000 was previously awarded to the County School Fund at par and interest.

**ALEXANDRIA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Alexandria), Rapides Parish, La.**—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing the \$125,000 5% 26-yr. high-school-construction bonds (V. 98, p. 627) carried, it is stated, at the election held March 10.

**ALHAMBRA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Alhambra), Los Angeles County, Calif.**—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Mar. 24, reports state, to submit to the voters the questions of issuing \$150,000 high-school and \$60,000 grammar school impt. bonds.

**ALLENDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 22 (P. O. Allendale), Barnwell County, So. Caro.**—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until April 15 by L. W. Googe, Sec. & Treas. of Board of School Trustees, for the \$15,000 coup. or reg. tax-free school-impt. bonds auth. by a vote of 109 to 21 at the election held Dec. 31 (V. 98, p. 705). Bids will be received for 5% 21-year, 4½% 30-year and 4% 40-year, all redeemable after 20 years. Date April 15 1914. Int. A. & O. in Allendale. A deposit of 10% required. Principal and interest may be registered. No bonded debt. Total assessed valuation 1913, \$465,790.

**AMELIA, Clermont County, Ohio.**—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 4 (time extended from March 21) by W. A. Williams, Village Clerk, for \$1,000 6% electric-light bonds (V. 98, p. 850). Denom. \$200. Date Jan. 1 1914. Int. ann. Due \$200 yearly after 1 yr. required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

**ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY (P. O. Annapolis), Md.**—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. March 31 by S. Ogde Tilghman, Clerk of Co. Commrs., for \$10,000 5% Stony Creek bridge bonds. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1914. Int. A. & O. Due \$1,000 yearly from 1 to 10 years incl. A deposit of 5% of bid required. Bids must be for all or none.

**ATTALA COUNTY (P. O. Kosciusko), Miss.**—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 7 by J. H. Oliver, Clerk Board of Supervisors, for \$50,000 funding and general revenue bonds. Bids will be received at 5%, 5½% and 6% interest. Due not later than 20 years, subject to call after 5 years. Certified check for \$2,000 required.

**AUGUSTA, Ga.**—BOND SALE.—On Mar. 17 the \$250,000 4½% 30-yr. coup. flood-protection bonds dated Nov. 1 1912 (V. 98, p. 779) were awarded to the Security Trust Co. of Spartanburg at 101.075 and int.

**AURORA, Kane County, Ill.**—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held April 21, reports state, to submit to a vote the question of issuing \$30,000 Main St. bridge-construction bonds.

**AVALON, Cape May County, N. J.**—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Mar. 24, reports state, to vote on the question of issuing \$30,000 sewage-disposal plant constr. bonds.

**AZUSA, Los Angeles County, Cal.**—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until April 6 for the \$20,000 light-impt. and \$35,000 water-impt. (not \$50,000 as first reported) 5% 40-yr. bonds. Auth. vote of 262 to 118 and 273 to 88, respectively, at the election held Mar. 3 (V. 98, p. 627).

**BATTLE CREEK, Calhoun County, Mich.**—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held April 6 to vote on the questions of issuing \$65,000 paving, \$15,000 bridge, \$30,000 sewer, \$20,000 park, \$20,000 city-hall and \$50,000 city-hall-completion bonds. Due in 1930.

**BEAUMONT, Jefferson County, Tex.**—BOND SALE.—On Mar. 17 the \$500,000 5% 20-40-year (opt.) gold coupon water-works bonds (V. 98, p. 627) were awarded to Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis at 100.685 and int.

Other bids were:  
Mayer, Duppe & Walter, Cincinnati .....  
Baker, Mosser & Williams, Chicago ..... 100.65 & int.  
Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo. ....  
Farson, Son & Co., Chicago ..... 98 & int.

**BONDS REGISTERED.**—The above bonds were registered by the State Comptroller on March 12.

**BELLEVUE, Richland County, Ohio.**—BOND SALE.—On Mar. 5 the four issues of 5% bonds, aggregating \$11,124 30 (V. 98, p. 705), were awarded. It is stated, as follows:

\$6,117 60 (2 issues) street-impt. (assess. and city's portion) bonds to William Hamilton of Fremont for \$6,147 60 (100.40).  
3,597 50 5½-year (aver.) Central St. (assess.) bonds to the Wright Banking Co., Bellevue, for \$3,608 50 (100.30).  
1,409 20 5½-year (aver.) Friedley Ave. impt. (assess.) bonds to G. W. Friedley, Bellevue, for \$1,416 20 (100.40).

**BELMONT, Middlesex County, Mass.**—BIDS.—Other bids for the \$17,000 4½% 14-yr. (aver.) coup. tax-free water-ext. bonds awarded on Mar. 6 to R. L. Day & Co. of Boston at 107.510 and int. (V. 98, p. 779) were: Blodget & Co., Boston ..... 107 H. C. Spiller & Co., Bos. .... 105 Adams & Co., Boston ..... 106.159 Merrill, Oldham & Co., Bos. .... 104.559 Estabrook & Co., Boston ..... 105.60 Blake Bros. & Co., Boston ..... 104.50

**BELOIT UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Beloit), Rock County, Wis.**—BOND SALE.—The \$32,000 5% school bonds offered on Feb. 21 (V. 98, p. 539) have been awarded to Kissell, Kinnicutt & Co., Chicago, for \$33,143—equal to 103.571.

**BERNALILLO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14, New Mex.**—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. April 6 by M. Mandell, County Treasurer (P. O. Old Albuquerque), for \$4,000 6% 10-20-year (opt.) school bonds voted Feb. 28. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1914. Int. A. & O. at County Treasurer's office.

**BERRIEN COUNTY (P. O. St. Joseph), Mich.**—BOND SALE.—The \$10,000 (unsold portion of an issue of \$100,000) 4% 15-year road-impt. bonds (V. 98, p. 175) were awarded on Feb. 19 to citizens of Niles at par and interest.

**BEVERLY, Essex County, Mass.**—LOAN OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 5 p. m. March 25 by the City Treasurer. It is stated, for a temporary loan of \$200,000. Maturity Nov. 16 1914.

**BIGWELLS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bigwells), Dimmitt County, Texas.**—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale has been made of the \$20,000 5% 10-40-yr. (opt.) school bonds recently voted. Denom. \$1,000. W. L. Moore is President of the Board of Education.

**BILLINGS, Yellowstone County, Mont.**—NO BOND ELECTION.—We are advised that the reports stating that an election would be held in this city to vote on the question of issuing \$35,000 city-hall bonds are erroneous.

**BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**—BONDS DEFEATED.—The question of issuing \$25,000 paving bonds was defeated at the election held Mar. 6 by a vote of 268 "for" to 323 "against."

**BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP (P. O. North Bloomfield), Trumbull County, Ohio.**—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 6 by A. O. Huntley, Twp. Clerk, for \$30,000 5% 5½-year (aver.) road bonds. Cert. check for \$300 required.

**BLUE CREEK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Berne), Adams County, Ind.**—BOND SALE.—The \$6,300 4½% 6-yr. (av.) school-bid. bonds offered on Feb. 21 (V. 98, p. 465) have been awarded to E. N. Elinger, Cashier of Old Adams Co. Bank, Decatur, for \$6,404 (101.65).

**BOSSIER PARISH (P. O. Benton), La.**—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until April 1 by J. C. Logan, Pres. Police Jury, for the \$175,000 5% coup. tax-free Road Dist. No. 1 bonds (V. 98, p. 320). Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1913. Int. M. & S. at Seaboard Nat. Bk. N. Y. C. Due from 1 to 40 yrs. Bonded debt this issue. Assess. val. 1912, \$2,370,000.

**BREWSTER VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brewster), Stark County, Ohio.**—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 24 by Frank A. Reinhardt, Clerk, for \$13,000 5% 4-29-year (ser.) taxable coup. building-improvement bonds. Auth. election



held Feb. 23. Denom. \$500. Date March 24 1914. Int. M. & S. at Merchants' Nat. Bank, Missillon. Certified check 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. Successful bidder to furnish his own blank bonds. Bonded debt (not incl. this issue), \$16,800. Floating debt \$18,520. Assessed valuation 1913, \$332,000.

**BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP, Noble County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 16 the \$100,000 5% 10-yr. (aver.) Buck road bonds were awarded to the New First Nat. Bank of Columbus at 101.69. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1914. Int. A. & O.

**BROWNSVILLE, Haywood County, Tenn.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held Mar. 24 to submit to a vote the proposition to issue \$12,000 5% coup. water-works-impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. M. & N. at First Nat. Bank, Brownsville. Due in 30 years; subject to call at option of town.

**BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Medina), Medina County, Ohio.—BONDS REFUSED.**—Tillotson & Wolcott Co. of Cleveland has refused to accept the \$36,000 road bonds awarded them on March 4 (V. 98, p. 851) because their attorney would not approve the same.

**BRYANT, Hamlin County, So. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 7 p. m. April 6, reports state, by L. H. Forde, City Auditor, for \$16,000 5% semi-ann. 15-year (aver.) water bonds.

**BUCYRUS, Crawford County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 13 the \$21,500 5% 6-yr. (av.) general street-impt. (city's portion) bonds (V. 98, p. 627) were awarded to Farnson, Son & Co. of Chicago for \$21,960 (102.139) and int. Other bids were:

Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cle.	\$21,756 71
Well, Roth & Co., Cin.	21,737 90
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cin.	21,732 30
Davies-Bertram Co., Cin.	21,845 00
C. E. Denison & Co., Cle.	21,840 60
Sidney Spitzer & Co., Tol.	21,775 00
Bucyrus City Bk., Bucyrus	21,771 00
Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol.	21,572 50
First Nat. Bk., Bucyrus	21,550 00

**BUFFALO, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Mar. 25 by John F. Cochrane, City Compt., for \$125,000 20-yr. hospital, \$92,000 25-yr. water-refunding, \$275,000 25-yr. water-refunding, \$101,815 77 20-yr. grade-crossing and \$100,000 25-yr. refuse-contruction plant 4 1/2% reg. tax-free bonds. Date April 1 1914. Int. A. & O. at office of City Compt. or at Hanover Nat. Bank, N. Y. City. An unconditional cert. check on an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to City Compt., required.

**BURLEY, Cassia County, Idaho.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.**—The German American Trust Co. of Denver is offering to investors \$27,500 6% coupon District No. 1 sanitary-sewer-contruction bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 20 1914. Int. J. & J. at the City Treasury, or at Kountze Bros., N. Y. Due on or before Jan. 20 1924; being optional in numerical order by call of the City Treasurer.

**BUTLER TOWNSHIP (P. O. Salem R. F. D. No. 1), Columbiana County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 3 by J. H. Cameron, Twp. Clerk, for \$20,000 5% coupon road-improvement bonds. Auth. Secs. 3295, 3393 and 3940, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 1 1914. Int. J. & J. at the Treasurer's office. Due \$2,000 yearly Jan. 1 from 1916 to 1925, inclusive. Certified check for 1%, payable to the Twp. Treasurer, required. No debt at present. Assessed value 1913, \$205,300.

**CANAL FULTON, Stark County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 18 by John V. Dugan, Village Clerk, for \$2,000 5% Canal St. sanitary sewer-contruction (assessment) bonds. Denom. \$200. Date Feb. 2 1914. Int. F. & A. at Exchange Bank, Canal Fulton. Due \$200 yearly on Feb. 2 from 1915 to 1924, inclusive. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

**CANON CITY, Fremont County, Colo.—BONDS VOTED.**—The question of issuing the \$30,000 6% Viaduct Impt. Dist. No. 1 steel-viaduct-contr. bonds (V. 98, p. 705) carried a 2-3 vote majority at the election held Mar. 14 by a vote of 45 to 16. Due on Jan. 1 1915, after 10 yrs., subject to call after 1924. We are advised that these bonds will be offered for sale in about 60 days.

**CANTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Canton), Stark County, Ohio.—BONDS VOTED.**—The question of issuing the \$500,000 5% school-impt. bonds (V. 98, p. 627) carried at the election held Mar. 12 by a vote of 2,336 to 1,777.

**BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received by W. C. Lane, Clerk of Bd. of Ed., until 12 m. April 8, it is stated, for \$225,000 5% 40-yr. school bonds, being part of the \$500,000 issue voted Mar. 12 as stated above. Cert. check for \$1,000 required.

**CARLTON COUNTY (P. O. Carlton), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. April 7 by Aug. R. Norman, County Auditor, for \$65,000 State rural highway bonds. Due one-tenth yearly for 10 years. Certified check for 1% required.

**CARROLL COUNTY (P. O. Carrollton), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 14 the \$15,000 5% 5 1/2-yr. (av.) coup. taxable road-impt. (assess.) bonds (V. 98, p. 851) were awarded to Well, Roth & Co. of Cin. at 101.55 and int. Other bids were:

Sidney Spitzer & Co., Tol.	\$15,220 50
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.	\$15,155 00
Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol.	15,215 50
Broad, Elliott & Harri-	15,112 50
Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cle.	15,150 00
son, Cincinnati	15,112 50
Prov. S. B. & Tr. Co., Cin.	15,163 50
Security S. B. & Tr. Co., Tol.	15,101 00
Stacy & Braun, Toledo	15,156 00
New First Nat. Bk., Col.	15,068 00

**CASSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cassville), Berry County, Mo.—BONDS VOTED.**—By a vote of 200 to 22, the question of issuing \$12,250 6% 3-20-yr. (ser.) bldg. bonds (V. 98, p. 705) carried at the election held March 3.

**CDAR FALLS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cedar Falls), Black Hawk County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.**—According to reports the proposition to issue \$30,000 East Cedar Falls school-contruction and gymnasium bonds carried at the election held March 9.

**CELINA, Mercer County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 17 the \$80,000 5% 15-yr. (aver.) sewer bonds (V. 98, p. 851) were awarded to the First National Bank of Celina at 100.125 and int. Spitzer, Rorick & Co. of Toledo also submitted a bid.

**CHICKAMAUGA, Walker County, Ga.—BONDS VOTED.**—The question of issuing \$15,000 5% 30-yr. school bonds carried at the election held Mar. 7 by a vote of 61 to 1.

**CHICKSAW COUNTY (P. O. Houston), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until April 6 by H. E. Brannon, Clerk Board of Supervisors, for \$100,000 25-year First Supervisor's District road bonds at not exceeding 6% interest, payable annually. Certified check for \$5,000 required.

**CINCINNATI, Ohio.—BIDS.**—The following are the other bids received for the two issues of 4 1/2% bonds awarded jointly on March 12 to the Fifth-Third Nat. Bank, Cin., and Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., N. Y., namely:

\$450,000 20-40-year (opt.) University of Cincinnati building and equipment bonds at 104.29 and

135,000 40-year water-works bonds at 106.31.

Bidder	University Bonds	Water-Works Bonds
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland	\$468,430 00	\$142,978 50
Field, Longstreth & Richards, Cincinnati	467,100 00	142,830 00
A. B. Leach & Co., New York		
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati	466,020 00	142,176 00
Kenn, Taylor & Co., New York		
R. L. Day & Co., New York	465,925 50	142,477 65
Remick, Hodges & Co., New York	465,898 50	142,409 55
Estabrook & Co., New York	465,390 00	142,209 00
Western German Bank		
Provident Sav. Bank & Trust Co., Cin.	465,350 00	141,550 00
Well, Roth & Co.		
Central Trust & Safe Dep. Co., Cincinnati	465,310 00	
Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cleveland		
Lee, Haginson & Co., Boston	465,122 00	141,995 00
Blodgett & Co.		
Otis & Co., Cleveland	464,825 00	141,850 00
Curtis & Sanger, Boston		
Atlas Nat. Bank, Cincinnati	461,070 00	140,062 50
German National Bank, Cincinnati		140,144 00

**BOND SALE.**—On March 20 the \$300,000 4 1/2% 40-year general hospital bonds (V. 98, p. 627) were awarded to A. B. Leach & Co., Chicago, and Field, Longstreth & Richards of Cincinnati at their joint bid of 105.90. The Fifth-Third Nat. Bank, Cincinnati, and Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., Chicago, jointly bid 105.88, and Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati, and Kenn, Taylor & Co., Chicago, jointly bid 105.88.

**CINCINNATI SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cincinnati), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 4 p. m. April 13 (time extended from March 23) by Wm. Grautman, Clerk Board of Education, for \$100,000 4 1/2% 20-year coupon school-site purchase-and-improvement bonds (V. 98, p. 779). Denom. \$1,000. Date "day of sale." Interest semi-annually at the American Exchange Nat. Bank, N. Y. City. Certified check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the Board of Education, required.

**CLAIBORNE COUNTY (P. O. Port Gibson), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. April 6 by B. H. Morehead, Chancery Clerk, for \$10,000 5% 20-year bridge bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Interest annually at Hanover Nat. Bank, N. Y. City. County will furnish lithographed bonds free. These bonds were reported sold on Jan. 5 to Chas. S. Kidder & Co. of Chicago (V. 98, p. 251).

**CLARA CITY, Chippewa County, Minn.—BOND SALE.**—Geo. M. Reicht & Co. of Davenport were awarded on Feb. 27 \$5,000 6% electric-light bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Mar. 2 1914. Int. J. & J. Due \$500 yrlly. July 1 from 1915 to 1924 incl. Bonded debt, incl. this issue, \$20,400. Floating debt, \$2,300. Assess. val. 1912, \$195,170.

**CLAY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Shinnston), Harrison County, W. Va.—BOND SALE.**—The \$15,000 5% 10-20-yr. coup. taxable high-school-bldg. bonds offered on Feb. 28 (V. 98, p. 628) have been awarded to the Farmers' Bank of Shinnston at par and int.

The above bonds are part of an issue of \$50,000, of which \$35,000 was previously awarded on Dec. 2 1912 to the Farmers' Bank of Shinnston at par. See V. 97, p. 1229.

**CLAYTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clayton), St. Louis County, Mo.—BONDS DEFEATED.**—The question of issuing \$75,000 bldg. bonds was defeated, it is stated, at the election held Mar. 12 by a vote of 130 "for" to 99 "against."

A two-thirds majority was necessary to authorize.

**CLERMONT COUNTY (P. O. Batavia), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 19 the \$50,000 5% inter-county highway bonds (V. 98, p. 851) were awarded, it is stated, to Field, Longstreth & Richards of Cin. at 102.06.

**CLEVELAND HEIGHTS (P. O. Cleveland), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 16 the ten issues of 5% coupon bonds, aggregating \$104,769 (V. 98, p. 540), were awarded to the Provident Sav. Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati for \$106,131 (101.30) and int. Other bids were:

Well, Roth & Co., Cin.	Premium	Otis & Co., Cleveland	Premium
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cin.	\$935 00	First Nat. Bank, Cleveland	\$155
Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cle.	454 70	Par	

All bidders agreed to pay accrued interest.

**CLINTON COUNTY (P. O. Frankfort), Ind.—AMOUNT OF BONDS PURCHASED.**—We are advised that of the twelve issues of 4 1/2% 6-year (average) gravel-road bonds, aggregating \$60,720, awarded on Feb. 27, eleven issues, amounting to \$49,410, were purchased by J. F. Wild & Co. of Indianapolis for \$49,739 (100.60) and int. We are not advised as to the purchase of the \$11,280 issue.

Using newspaper reports, we stated in V. 98, p. 780 that J. F. Wild & Co. were awarded all the bonds offered.

**COCHISE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 22 (P. O. Pearce), Ariz.—BOND SALE.**—Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis has purchased the \$10,000 6% gold coup. building bonds offered on Feb. 3 (V. 98, p. 407). Denom. \$500. Date Feb. 3 1914. Int. F. & A. Total debt this issue. Assessed valuation, \$256,400.

**COHOCTON, Steuben County, N. Y.—BONDS VOTED.**—At the election held March 17 the proposition to issue \$2,000 water-works-refunding bonds carried, it is stated, by a vote of 44 to 9.

**COLDWATER, Mercer County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—No bids were received, it is stated, for the \$3,600 5 1/2% 2-year (average) coupon taxable sewer-contruction bonds offered on March 18 (V. 98, p. 851). The bonds were subsequently sold at private sale to the People's Bank of Coldwater at par.

**COLESBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Colesburg), Delaware County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.**—At the election recently held, the proposition to issue \$10,000 building bonds carried, it is stated, by a vote of 116 to 9.

**COLUMBIA, Richland County, So. Caro.—BONDS VOTED.**—The proposition to issue \$500,000 coupon water-works and sewerage-extension bonds carried at the election held March 10 (V. 98, p. 780). The vote is reported as 251 to 33.

**CORYDON, Harrison County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received by Victor Wright, Town Treasurer, until 2 p. m. April 3 for \$3,000 4 1/2% school bonds. It is stated.

**COUNCIL BLUFFS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Council Bluffs), Pottawattamie County, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION.**—The voters of this district will have submitted to them at the coming election a proposition to issue \$65,000 school-bldg.-addition and impt. bonds, it is stated.

**CREEK COUNTY (P. O. Sapulpa), Okla.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$145,000 5 1/2% 20-year coupon house and jail bonds was awarded about Feb. 15 to E. D. Edwards of Oklahoma City at a small premium. Denom. \$1,000. The sale of these bonds is subject to an election to be held March 24.

**CROCKETT COUNTY (P. O. Ozona), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.**—According to local newspaper reports, this county has voted in favor of the question of issuing \$40,000 road-contr. bonds.

**CROOKSTON, Polk County, Minn.—BONDS VOTED.**—The question of issuing \$15,000 army-contruction bonds carried, it is stated, at the election held recently.

**CUMBERLAND COUNTY (P. O. Portland), Maine.—BOND SALE.**—Reports state that an issue of \$25,000 4% 15-year tax-free bonds has been awarded to Hayden, Stone & Co. of Portland at 102.359. Other bids were:

U. S. Trust Co., Portland	102 33
D. L. Wingren, Portland	101 77
Fidelity Tr. Co., Portland	102 281
C. H. Gilman, Portland	101 65
C. H. Pease, Portland	101 816
C. E. Denison & Co., Boston	101 433
Merrill, Oldham & Co., Bost.	101 779
Adams & Co., Boston	101 319
N. W. Harris & Co., Boston	101 778

**DALLAS COUNTY (P. O. Dallas), Texas.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.**—According to local newspaper reports, the \$125,000 5% gold Dallas-Oak Cliff Viaduct paying bonds voted Jan. 22 (V. 98, p. 407) will shortly be offered for sale.

**DAYTON, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Mar. 30 by Hugh E. Wall, City Accountant, for the following 5% bonds:

\$14,500 street-intersection (city's portion) bonds.	Date Dec. 1 1913.
Due \$4,500 Dec. 1 1927 and \$5,000 on Dec. 1 1928 and 1929.	
11,500 Grand Ave. paving (assess.) bonds.	Date Dec. 1 1913.
Due \$1,500 Dec. 1 1914 and \$1,000 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1915 to 1924 inclusive.	

8,700 Miami Chapel road-paying (assess.) bonds. Date Dec. 1 1913. Due \$700 Dec. 1 1915 and \$1,000 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1916 to 1923 inclusive.

7,200 street-ext. bonds. Date Nov. 1 1913. Due Nov. 1 1931.

33,500 storm-water-sewer bonds. Date Dec. 1 1913. Due \$3,500 Dec. 1 1918 and \$5,000 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1920 to 1934 inclusive.

Int. semi-ann. in N. Y. exchange. Cert. check for 5% of bonds, payable to City Accountant, required. Bonds to be delivered in Dayton at City Treasurer's office on April 3. Bids must be for each issue.

**DEER CREEK SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Cass County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—This district will offer for sale at private sale at 10 a. m. April 2 (and from day to day thereafter until sold) at the office of Long, Yarlott & Souder, 212 Fourth St., Logansport. An issue of \$23,140 5% school bonds. Denom. (\$15) \$1,000, (\$4) \$550, (\$1) \$440. Date April 10 1914. Int. J. & J. Due \$1,550 yrlly. on July 10 from 1915 to 1928 incl. and \$1,440 on July 10 1929.

**DEERFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Deerfield), Franklin County, Mass.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.**—The \$28,000 4% school-house bonds awarded on Mar. 11 to Lee, Haginson & Co. of Boston at 102.38 and int. (V. 98, p. 852) are coupon in form and in denom. of \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1914. Int. F. & A. Due \$2,000 yrlly. Feb. 1 from 1915 to 1928 incl.



**DENTON COUNTY (P. O. Denton), Tex.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held April 25; it is stated, to decide whether or not this county shall issue \$300,000 5% Precinct No. 2 road bonds.

**DETROIT, Mich.—BONDS PROPOSED.**—Reports state that this city is contemplating the issuance of \$600,000 Michigan Central esplanade-construction bonds.

**BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.**—Local newspaper dispatches state that the proposition to issue \$1,000,000 house-of-correction-construction and site-purchase bonds will be submitted to a vote at the April election.

**BOND SALE.**—The seven issues of 4% 30-year coupon, or reg. tax-free bonds, aggregating \$4,411,000, offered March 16 (V. 98, p. 780) were disposed of to the People's State Bank of Detroit, which agreed to take the same for a commission of \$139,740.

**DUNKIRK, Hardin County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 23 by R. R. McElroy, Village Clerk, for \$1,895 44 6% 2-5-year (serial) coupon refunding bonds. Denom. (2) \$500. (2) \$447.72. Date March 1 1914. Int. M. & S. at office of Village Treasurer. Certified check for 5% 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.

**DU PAGE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 93 (P. O. Downers Grove), Ill.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.**—The First Trust & Sav. Bank of Chicago is offering to investors \$35,000 5% bldg. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 2 1914. Int. ann. on Aug. 1 at the above bank. Due \$1,000 Aug. 1 1915 and \$2,000 yearly Aug. 1 from 1916 to 1932 incl. Total bonded debt, this issue. Assess. val. \$747,336; actual value of property, \$2,242,000.

**EAST CLEVELAND CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. East Cleveland), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 4 by Chas. Ammerman, Clerk Bd. of Ed., for \$38,000 5% Shaw High School completion and equip. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date "day of sale." Int. M. & S. at Superior Savs. & Tr. Co., Cleveland. Due Mar. 28 1934. Cert. check on a Cuyahoga bank for 10% of bid, payable to above Clerk, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award.

**EAST FORK IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Hood River), Hood River County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until April 7, reports state, by the Bd. of Directors, for \$29,400 irrigation bonds. Cert. check for 2% required. These bonds are part of an issue of \$150,000, \$71,400 of which was reported sold in V. 98, p. 780.

**EAST LIVERPOOL, Columbiana County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 12 the \$5,581 75 5% 6-2-5-year (average) street-impt. (city's share) bonds (V. 98, p. 628) were awarded to Spitzer, Rorick & Co. of Toledo, it is stated, at par and interest and a premium of over \$90.

**ELIZABETHTOWN GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Elizabethtown), Hardin County, Ky.—BOND ELECTION.**—The election to vote on the question of issuing \$25,000 building bonds (V. 98, p. 629) will be held, reports state, on March 23.

**ELMIRA, Chemung County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—On March 16 the \$65,000 4 1/2% 6-1-3-year (av.) tax-free pavement bonds (V. 98, p. 852) were awarded to Jas. R. Magoffin of N. Y., at 101.25 and int. Other bids were:

Estabrook & Co., N. Y. ....	101.21	Crocker & McDowell, Elmira, 100.60
E. E. Denison & Co., Cleve. 101.15		Adams & Co., N. Y. ....
Equitable Trust Co., N. Y. 101.080		Wm. R. Compton Co., N. Y. 100.67
R. M. Grant & Co., N. Y. 101.078		Isaac W. Sherrill, Poughkeepsie, 100.67
Hallgarten & Co., N. Y. 101.0625		A. B. Leach & Co., N. Y. ....
Kemick, Horner & Co., N. Y. 101.033		Lee, Higginson & Co., N. Y. 100.66
Rhoades & Co., N. Y. ....	100.867	Curtis & Sanger, N. Y. ....
John Watkins, N. Y. ....	100.77	

**ESCAMBIA COUNTY (P. O. Pensacola), Fla.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. April 7 by the Co. Commrs., Jas. Mac Gibbon, Clerk, for \$18,500 4 1/2% coupon bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. ann. on Oct. 1. These bonds are part of an issue of \$180,000, of which \$78,500 was issued April 1 1912 and \$50,500 was issued April 1 1913. Cert. check for 2 1/2% of bid, required. Bonds to be delivered to purchaser at American Nat. Bank, Pensacola.

**FALL RIVER, Bristol County, Mass.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 10:30 a. m. to-day (March 21) by the City Treasurer. It is stated, for the following 4% bonds: \$155,000 improvement loan. Due \$15,500 yearly from 1915 to 1924, incl. 95,000 highway loan. Due \$19,000 yearly from 1915 to 1919, inclusive. 60,000 sewer loan. Due \$2,000 yearly from 1915 to 1944, inclusive. All the above bonds are dated March 2 1914.

**FINDLAY, Hancock County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 5 the \$9,800 5% 6-year (av.) Third St. paving bonds (V. 98, p. 540) were awarded to Davies, Bertram & Co., Cincinnati, for \$10,001—equal to 102.05. Other bids were: Prov. S. B. & Tr. Co., Cin. \$9,967 58; First Nat. Bk., Findlay, \$9,875 50; Well, Roth & Co., Cin. .... 9,857 00; Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol. 9,867 50; Seasongood & Mayer, Cinc. 9,953 00; Sidney Spitzer & Co., Tol. 9,831 00; Otis & Co., Cleveland .... 9,912 25; Security Savings Bank & First Nat. Bank, Athens. .... 9,975 00; Trust Co., Toledo. .... 9,831 00

**BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 6 by Richard O. Munken, City Auditor, for the following 5% sewer bonds: \$3,159 80. Park addition bonds. Denom. (1) \$159. (6) \$500. Due \$159 April 1 1915 and \$500 on April 1 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1923 & 1924. 5,110 Crystal Ave. sewer bonds. Denom. (1) \$110. (10) \$500. Due \$110 April 1 1915 and \$500 yearly on April 1 from 1916 to 1925 incl. Date April 1 1914. Int. ann. Certified check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to City Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

**FISHER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fisher), Champaign County, Ill.—BONDS VOTED.**—Reports state that the question of issuing \$14,000 school bonds carried at the election held March 11 by a vote of 150 to 55.

**FLOMATON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Flomaton), Escambia County, Ala.—BOND SALE.**—Reports state that this district has disposed of an issue of \$10,000 school bonds authorized by a vote of 55 to 3 at the election held March 7.

**FOREST, Hardin County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Apr. 3 by J. A. Clinger, Mayor, for the following 5% bonds: \$250 sewer-ext. constr. bonds. Int. ann. Due Apr. 1 1915. 250 sewer-ext. constr. bond. Int. ann. Due Apr. 1 1916. 500 refunding bond. Int. semi-ann. Due Apr. 1 1924. Date Apr. 1 1914. Cert. check for 5% 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 int.

**FORT MADISON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fort Madison), Lee County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.**—By a vote of 1,484 to 575 the voters of district recently authorized the issuance of \$35,000 school-building bonds, it is stated.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Brookville), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 17 the \$35,500 4 1/2% White Water River flood bridge bonds (V. 98, p. 466) were awarded, it is stated, to J. F. Wild & Co. of Indianapolis for \$35,367—equal to 105.115.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. April 2 by John Scott, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, for the following 5% road-impt. bonds: \$9,000 Leppert Road-improvement bonds. Due \$3,000 yearly on April 1 from 1917 to 1919 inclusive. 62,500 Watt Road improvement bonds. Due \$2,000 on April 1 1917 and 1918 and \$22,500 April 1 1919. 19,000 Kilgore Road improvement bonds. Due \$9,000 April 1 1918 and \$10,000 April 1 1919. 10,000 Hall Road impt. bonds. Due \$5,000 on April 1 1918 and 1919. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1914. Int. A. & O. at County Treasury. Certified check on a national bank or trust company (or cash) for 1% of bonds bid upon, payable to Board of County Commissioners, required. Bonds bid upon for delivery on day of sale.

Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. April 8 by John Scott, Clerk Board of County Commrs., for \$6,000 5% Walker road-improvement bonds. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1914. Int. A. & O. at office of County Treasury. Due April 1 1919. Certified check (or cash) on a national bank or trust company for 1% of bonds bid for, payable to County Commrs. required. Bonds will be ready for delivery on day of sale.

**FRENCHMAN VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Cuberton), Hitchcock County, Neb.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be

received until 10 a. m. April 7 by the Board of Directors, Henry Lehman, Secy., for \$9,500 6% irrigation bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. semi-annual. These bonds are part of an issue of \$150,000, the sale of \$139,500 of which was reported in V. 98, p. 85.

**FULTON COUNTY (P. O. Wauseon), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 16 the four issues of 5% road bonds, aggregating \$91,000 (V. 98, p. 706) were awarded to C. F. Denison & Co. of Cleveland for \$92,493 80 (101.641) and interest. Other bids were: Well, Roth & Co., Cin. .... \$92,427 00; Sec. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Tol. \$91,079 00; Broad, Elliott & Harr., Cin. 92,343 50; Stacy & Braun, Toledo. .... 91,874 01; Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol. 92,246 00; Otis & Co., Cleveland. .... 91,690 00; Seasongood & Mayer, Cinc. 92,100 00; New First Nat. Bk., Col. .... 91,395 00; Sid. Spitzer & Co., Toledo 92,119 60; Field, Longstreth & Rich-Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleve. 92,064 00; ards, Cin. (876,000) .... 77,107 10

**GALVESTON, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.**—Local papers state that of the five issues of 5% bonds offered on March 10, the sale of the \$200,000 school and \$150,000 water and sewer-ext. was effected Mar. 12, when the Board of City Commissioners granted to Bolger, Mosser & Williams, Chicago a commission of 1 1/4% for disposing of the same. At the same time the firm was granted an option on the remaining issues (\$75,000 fire-bond, \$300,000 city-hall and auditorium and \$150,000 street-paving) for sale at the same price, the \$25,000 issue for the water and fire only being excluded. This latter issue will be disposed of in the city soon, it was stated.

The bonds are to be delivered to the bond brokers within twenty days, stated Commissioner Kempner. Then the brokers have sixty days in which to dispose of them, at the end of which time the city will receive the proceeds, less the commission, and at the same time the brokers will have to exercise their option on the remainder of the bonds. If they decide to take them, sixty more days will be allowed in which to dispose of the second lot.

An ordinance making amendment in the bonds themselves was passed by the Board, changing the place of payment of principal from Galveston to New York, or Galveston, at holder's option.

**GIBSON COUNTY (P. O. Princeton), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Reports state that proposals will be received until 3 p. m. April 2 by Wm. T. Roberts, Co. Aud., for \$30,300 5% drainage bonds.

**GRAND RAPIDS, Kent County, Mich.—BOND SALE CONSUMMATED.**—According to local papers, the sale of the \$120,000 street and \$60,000 sewer 4 1/2% coupon tax-free bonds awarded on Feb. 16 to the Harris Trust & Sav. Bank of Chicago, at 100.875 and int., and subsequently refused by them (V. 98, p. 852) has been finally consummated, the bank's objections to the issues having all been overcome.

**BOND ELECTION.**—At the general election to be held in this city in April a proposition to issue \$138,000 bridge bonds will be submitted to the voters, it is stated.

**GRAND RAPIDS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grand Rapids), Mich.—BOND SALE.**—On March 13 the \$106,500 4 1/2% 15 1/2-year (av.) coupon tax-free site-purchase and building bonds dated Sept. 1 1913 (V. 98, p. 852) were awarded to Howe, Snow, Corrigan & Berles, Grand Rapids, for \$108,850 (102.206) and int. The Harris Trust & Sav. Bank of Chicago offered a premium of \$1,928.

**GRANDVILLE, Kent County, Mich.—BONDS VOTED.**—The proposition to issue \$12,000 water-works-system bonds carried by a vote of 179 to 26, it is stated, at the election held March 9.

**GRANT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grant), Montgomery County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.**—By a vote of 118 to 14 the proposition to issue \$19,000 building and equipment bonds carried, it is stated, at the election held March 9.

**GREENE COUNTY (P. O. Xenia), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 14 the \$2,500 5% 3-year (av.) poor-relief bonds (V. 98, p. 780) were awarded to the Xenia National Bank, Xenia, at par and interest.

**GREENE COUNTY (P. O. Greeneville), Tenn.—BOND SALE.**—The \$200,000 5% 30-year road bonds offered on Feb. 26 (V. 98, p. 408) have been awarded to Curtis-Ward Co., Chicago, at 101.05. Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 15 1913. Int. J. & J.

**GREENSBORO, No. Caro.—BONDS PROPOSED.**—It is reported that this city is considering the issuance of \$25,000 street-impt. and \$25,000 school and playgrounds bonds.

**GREENESVILLE COUNTY, Va.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 22 for an issue of \$40,000 county bonds. For information apply to W. R. Cato, Agent, (P. O. No. Emporia.)

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

**GREENWICH, Huron County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 23 by F. H. Daniel, Clerk, for \$6,500 6% coupon, taxable electric-light-impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 5 1914. Int. J. & J. in Greenwich. Due \$500 each six months from Jan. 2 1921 to Jan. 5 1927 incl. Certified check for \$200, payable to "Village of Greenwich," required. Bonded debt (incl. this issue), \$49,350; floating debt, \$304. Assessed valuation, \$1,109,910.

**GROVETON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Groveton), Trinity County, Tex.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. April 14 by the School Board, Hayne Nelms, Secy., for \$9,000 5% 10-10-year (opt.) coupon building bonds. Denom. \$100. Date Jan. 3 1913. Interest payable in Austin, Groveton or New York City. No deposit required. Bonded debt (including this issue), \$34,000. No floating debt. Assessed value, \$1,052,000; actual value, \$2,000,000.

**GUSTAVUS TOWNSHIP (P. O. Farmdale), Trumbull County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 18 the \$30,000 5% coupon, taxable road impt. bonds (V. 98, p. 706) were awarded, it is stated, to the New First Nat. Bank of Columbus for \$30,305—equal to 101.016.

Other bids were: Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cleve. \$30,120; Stacy & Braun, Toledo. .... \$30,038 81; Sidney Spitzer & Co., Toledo 30,097; Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol. 30,025 00; Otis & Co., Cleveland. .... 30,060; Seasongood & Mayer, Cinc. 30,002 00

**HALLS, Lauderdale County, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.**—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on March 28 of the \$25,000 6% 25-year coupon water and light-plant bonds (V. 98, p. 852). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 2 p. m. on that day by the Mayor, Denom. \$500 or \$1,000. Date April 1 1914. Int. annually in Halls. Bonded debt, \$4,000. Floating debt, \$3,000. Assess. val. 1913, \$428,650.

**HAMILTON, Butler County, Ohio.—BIDS.**—The other bids received for the \$50,000 5% 1-10-yr. (serial) coupon food-emergency bonds awarded on March 12 to Budget & Co. of Boston at 102.342 (V. 98, p. 842) were: A. B. Leach & Co., Chicago, \$51,151 00; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chicago, \$50,755; Stacy & Braun, Toledo. .... 51,090 00; Prov. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Cin. 50,700; C. E. Denison & Co., Cleve 51,087 50; Security Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Tol. 50,420; Farson, Son & Co., Chic. 51,080 00; Seasongood & Mayer, Cinc. .... 50,405; Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol. 51,068 00; R. L. Dollings Co., Hamilton, 50,250; Sidney Spitzer & Co., Tol. 51,057 00

**HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Noblesville), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—On Feb. 28 the three issues of 4 1/2% 6-year (av.) road bonds (V. 98, p. 629) were awarded as follows: to the Citizens' State Bank, Noblesville \$5,600 for \$5,622 50, equal to 100.401, and \$3,720 for \$3,729, equal to 100.268; to Mrs. Robert C. Washington, \$1,800 at 100.5.

**HARDIN, Big Horn County, Mont.—BOND SALE.**—On March 10 the \$30,000 6% 10-20-year (opt.) gold coupon tax-free water-system bonds (V. 98, p. 541) were awarded to Wm. E. Sweet & Co. of Denver at par and interest, \$500 for printing bonds, &c. The following bidders offered par and interest less discounts:

J. R. Sutherland & Co., Kan. Cy. \$560	Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol. \$1,400	Discount.
John Nuveen & Co., Chicago. ....	600	Ferris & Hardgrove, Spokane. 1,470
Jas. N. Wright & Co., Denver. ....	600	

\*This bid appears to be higher than that of the purchaser's, but is so given by the Town Clerk.

**HARDIN COUNTY (P. O. Kenton), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On Feb. 2 the \$75,850 5 1/2% 2-year (average) ditch-construction bonds (V. 98, p. 408) were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati at 100.52—a basis of about 5.23%.

**HARRISON COUNTY (P. O. Corydon), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. March 28 by J. D. Pittman, County Treasurer, for \$4,300 Harrison Twp. and \$7,560 Washington Twp. 4 1/2% road bonds. Denom. \$15 and \$210, respectively. Date March 4 1914. Int. semi-annual. Due first bonds beginning May 15 1915.



**JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Beaumont), Tex.—RESULT**  
**BOND ELECTION.**—At the election held March 10 (V. 98, p. 630)  
question of issuing the \$85,000 Dist. No. 4 drainage bonds carried, re-  
state, while the proposition to issue the \$200,000 Dist. No. 5 drain-  
age bonds was defeated. A petition is being circulated calling for another  
election to vote on the defeated issue.

The \$26,594 71 5% Wyoming Ave. improvement bonds offered on same date (V. 98, p. 707) were awarded, to the Provident Savings B. & Trust Co. of Cincinnati at 101.373.



Other bids were:

First National Bank, Norwood (both issues) \$31,651 25  
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati (both issues) 31,588 09  
Field, Longstreth & Richards, Cincinnati (\$26,594 71 issue) 26,936 58

**LODI, Medina County, Ohio.—BONDS VOTED.**—The question of issuing \$15,000 sewer-system bonds carried, it is stated, at the election held March 17 by a vote of 175 to 37.

**LORAIN, Lorain County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 14 by Geo. N. Damon, City Auditor, for \$18,000 5% coupon, fire-insurance bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Mar. 15 1914. Int. M. & S. at office of Sinking Fund Trustees. Due \$2,000 yearly on Sept. 15 from 1920 to 1927 incl. 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.

**LOS ANGELES SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.**—Reports state that an election will be held about April 26 to vote on the questions of issuing \$5,260,000 grammar and \$2,240,000 high-school 4 1/4% bonds.

**LOUISBURG TOWNSHIP (P. O. Louisville), Franklin County, Mo. Caro.—BONDS PROPOSED.**—According to local newspaper reports, this township is contemplating the issuance of \$100,000 railroad-bld bonds.

**LOUISVILLE, Ky.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 18 the \$1,000,000 4 1/4% 40-year gold coupon, tax-free school-impt. bonds (V. 98, p. 853) were awarded to the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Co. of Louisville. It is stated, at 105.091. Int. A. & O. at office of Commissioners of City Sinking Fund.

**LYSANDER, Onondaga County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 29, reports state, by Chas. S. Keeler, Town Treasurer, for \$20,000 5% 10 1/2-year (aver.) highway bonds. Interest semi-annual. Certified check for \$5% required.

**McKEESPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. McKeesport), Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. March 30 by W. T. Norton, Secy. Board of School Directors, for \$250,000 4 1/4% coupon building bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1914. Int. M. & N. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$5,000 1919 to 1923, incl. \$8,000 1924 to 1928, incl. \$10,000 1929 to 1933, incl. \$12,000 1934 to 1938, incl., and \$15,000 from 1939 to 1943, incl. These bonds are exempt from the State tax. Certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company for \$2,500, payable to James A. Fulton, Dist. Treas., required.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

**McLENNAN COUNTY (P. O. Waco), Tex.—BOND OFFERING.**—This county, according to reports, is offering for sale the \$1,075,000 Road District No. 2 road bonds voted Feb. 14 (V. 98, p. 630).

**MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Canton), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until April 6 by D. C. McCool, Chancery Clerk, for \$50,000 Third Supervisors District road bonds at not exceeding 5 1/4%. Interest annual or semi-annual. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to Board of Supervisors, required.

**MADISON COUNTY (P. O. London), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 16 the rights issues of 5% coupon, ditch and road-improvement bonds aggregating \$30,750 (V. 98, p. 630) were awarded to the London Exchange Bank, London, for \$30,952 50 (100.658) and int. Other bids were: Madison County National Bank, London \$30,911 00  
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland 30,816 00  
R. L. Dowling & Co., Hamilton 30,810 50  
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati, bid for part of the bonds.

**MAGNOLIA, Stark County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 16 the \$1,200 5 1/4% 20 1/2-year (aver.) water-works-impt. and equipment bonds (V. 98, p. 782) were awarded to Edwin Jones for \$1,220 (101.666) and interest. Other bids were:

See, Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Toledo \$1,204  
Somerset Bank, Somerset \$1,201 11

**MANHATTAN, Riley County, Kan.—BONDS PROPOSED.**—According to reports, this city is contemplating the issuance of \$12,037 water-works bonds.

**MANTUA TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mantua), Portage County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 1 by A. H. Kyle, District Clerk, for \$25,000 5% building bonds. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1914. Int. A. & O. Due \$500 each six months from April 1 1916 to Oct. 1 1940, inclusive. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

**MARICOPA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10, Ariz.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 9 \$12,000 8% 20-year bldg. bonds were awarded to the Mesa City Bank, Mesa, at 102.625. Causey, Foster & Co. of Denver bid \$12,151. Ulen & Co. and C. H. Coffin of Chicago and Hoeber, Cummings & Prudden of Toledo also submitted bids, but the same were disqualified. Denomination \$500. Date Mar. 16 1914. Int. M. & S.

**MARION COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. April 8 by J. H. Brinson, Secy. Bd. of Public Instruction (P. O. Ocala), for \$75,000 5% 20-year school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Int. ann. on July 1. Cert. or cashier's check for 2% of bid required.

**MEAD, Saunders County, Neb.—BONDS NOT YET SOLD.**—Up to Mar. 17 no sale had been made of the \$10,000 5% 1-20-year (opt.) coupon water-works bonds offered without success on Jan. 5 (V. 98, p. 176).

**BOND SALE.**—We are also advised that the \$3,000 5% 1-20-year (opt.) coupon electric-light bonds, also offered without success on Jan. 5 (V. 98, p. 176), have been sold to a local party.

**MEMPHIS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Memphis), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Apr. 1 by the Board of Education, A. B. Hill, Secy., for the \$40,000 4 1/4% 20-year coupon school bonds authorized by the Board of Education on Feb. 23 (V. 98, p. 707). Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1914. Int. J. & J. in Memphis or New York at option of holder. Cert. check on a Memphis bank for 5% bid, required.

**MENARD COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18, Texas.—BOND SALE.**—The \$1,000 5% 5-20-yr. (opt.) bldg. bonds registered by the Comptroller on Aug. 21 (V. 97, p. 767) have been purchased by "Menard County."

**MERCER COUNTY (P. O. Princeton), W. Va.—BIDS.**—The other bids received for the \$500,000 5% 10-30-year (opt.) road bonds awarded on Mar. 9 to the Provident Sav. Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati for \$506,253 (101.2506) and int. (V. 98, p. 853) were:

First National Bank, Bluefield	\$519,900 (conditional)
Bank of Brannwell, Brannwell	504,855
Well, Roth & Co., Cincinnati	510,625 (conditional)
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati	505,363 (conditional)
Field, Longstreth & Richards, Cincinnati	508,000
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland	505,450
A. B. Leach & Co., Chicago	502,350
Hoeber, Cummings & Prudden, Toledo (\$100,000)	502,100
	102,391

**MESAPOTAMIA TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mesopotamia), Trumbull County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 16 the \$60,000 5% coupon road-impt. bonds (V. 98, p. 782) were awarded, it is stated, to the New First Nat. Bank of Columbus at 101.71.

**MIAMI SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Miami), Dade County, Fla.—BONDS VOTED.**—An election held March 6 resulted, it is stated, in favor of the issuance of \$150,000 school-improvement bonds, the vote being 98 to 10.

**MILTON, Umatilla County, Ore.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held Mar. 26 to submit to a vote the question of issuing \$18,000 5% electric-light and water bonds.

**MILWAUKIE, Clackamas County, Ore.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.**—An issue of \$7,100 6% 1-10-yr. (opt.) impt. bonds is being offered to investors by the Lumbermen's Trust Co. of Portland. Date Jan. 28 1914. Bonded debt, incl. this issue, \$25,054. Assess. val. 1913, \$568,933; actual value (est.), \$1,250,000.

**MINERAL WELLS, Palo Pinto County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—On March 13 the State Comptroller registered the \$45,000 high-school bonds sold in Feb. (V. 98, p. 631) and \$45,000 street-impt. 5% 20-40-year (opt.) bonds.

**MOBILE, Mobile County, Ala.—NO BONDS PROPOSED.**—The Mayor advises us that the reports stating that this city is contemplating the issuance of \$100,000 bldg. bonds are erroneous.

**MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Bloomington), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Mar. 25 by J. D. Hensley, County Treasurer, for \$4,150 4 1/4% road-improvement bonds. It is stated, reported sold to the Meyer-Kiser Bank of Indianapolis on Jan. 19 (V. 98, p. 409).

**MOUNTAIN GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mountain Grove), Wright County, Mo.—BONDS VOTED.**—The question of issuing \$15,000 high-school-impt. bonds carried, reports state, at the election held Mar. 9 by a vote of 369 to 71.

**MOUNT DORA, Lake County, Fla.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.**—We are advised that the \$12,000 paving bonds voted in October 1913 (V. 97, p. 1765) are coupon in form and are in the denom. of \$100 each. Int. payable at Bank of Mt. Dora. Due \$1,000 yearly beginning Nov. 1 1922. No bonded or floating debt.

**MT. VERNON, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—On March 17 the \$42,000 4 1/4% 6-year tax-free assessment bonds (V. 98, pp. 782) were awarded to Parkinson & Burr of N. Y. at 101.11 and int. Other bids were: Yonkers B. Bk., Yonkers \$42,449 40 Isaac W. Sherrill, Pough \$42,281 46 Remick, Hodges & Co., N.Y. 42,375 06 Harris, Forbes & Co., N.Y. 42,244 44 C. M. Grant & Co., N.Y. 42,373 80 Lee, Higginson & Co., N.Y. 42,218 40 C. M. Sanger, N. Y. 42,361 91 James R. Magoffin, N.Y. 42,210 00 Adams & Co., N.Y. 42,340 00 Mt. Vern. Tr. Co. (\$5,000) 5,062 50

**MUSKINGUM COUNTY (P. O. Zanesville), Ohio.—BONDS RE-AWARDED.**—The \$100,000 5% 6-year (aver.) coupon road-impt. (assess.) bonds sold on Feb. 9 to A. E. Aub & Co. of Cincinnati (V. 98, p. 708) have been re-awarded to a local bank.

**NAGLEE SCHOOL DISTRICT, San Joaquin County, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 3 \$4,000 6% 3-10-year (ser.) site-purchase and building bonds were awarded to the Bank of Tracy, Trac. at par and int. There were no other bidders. Denom. \$500. Date Jac. 1 1914. Int. ann. on Jan. 1.

**NASHVILLE, Tenn.—PRICE PAID FOR BONDS.**—Owing to a typographical error the price paid for \$695,000 5% 7 1/2-year (av.) street-impt. bonds, the sale of which was reported in last week's "Chronicle," as 100.243 and int., whereas it should have read 102.43 and int.

**NASHVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Nashville), Tenn.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.**—Local newspaper reports state that an election will be held in July to vote on the question of issuing \$300,000 Hume-Fogg high-school-improvement bonds.

**NELSONVILLE, Athens County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 11 by the City Auditor for the following bonds:

\$20,000 00 6% refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 2 1914. Due \$1,000 each six months.  
1,925 75 5% Franklin St. improvement bonds. Denom. \$192 58. Due \$192 58 yearly on March 1 from 1915 to 1924, inclusive.

4,696 44 5% Madison St. improvement bonds. Denom. \$469 65. Due \$469 65 yearly on March 1 from 1915 to 1924, inclusive.

Interest semi-annual. Certified check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to City Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

**NEWBURYPORT, Essex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—On March 19 dispatches state that this city awarded a temporary loan of \$160,000, maturing \$160,000 Oct. 5 and \$60,000 Oct. 27, to the First National Bank at 3.35% discount.

**NEW CASTLE, New Castle County, Del.—BOND SALE.**—William Lea & Sons Co. of New Castle have been awarded \$5,000 5% wheat bonds at par. Denom. \$500. Date Feb. 2 1914. Int. F. & A. Due \$1,000 yearly from 1925 to 1929 incl.

**NEW LONDON TOWNSHIP (P. O. New London), Huron County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 30, it is stated, by B. V. Wineham, Twp. Clerk, for \$15,000 5% 8 1/4-year (average) road bonds. Certified check for 5% required.

**NEW MEXICO.—BOND OFFERING.**—Newspaper dispatches state that O. N. Marron, State Treasurer, will receive proposals at the Capitol in Santa Fe until 10 a. m. April 23 for \$200,000 highway bonds.

**NEWPORT, Ky.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 13 by Chas. D. McCrea, Commissioner of Finance, for \$50,000 4% 20-year coupon refunding bonds. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1914. Int. M. & N. Certified check for at least 3% of bonds bid for, payable to above Finance Commissioner, required.

**NEWTON COUNTY (P. O. Decatur), Miss.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held in the Newton District on March 24, it is reported, to submit to a vote the question of issuing road bonds.

**NILES, Trumbull County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Apr. 1 by Homer Thomas, City Clerk, for \$10,000 5% water-works-ext. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Apr. 1 1914. Int. A. & O. Due \$5,000 Apr. 1 1927 and 1928. Cert. check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to City Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

**BONDS AUTHORIZED.**—The City Council on Feb. 28 unanimously passed an ordinance, it is stated, providing for the issuance of \$16,500 public-park bonds.

**NOCONA, Montague County, Tex.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED THIS SPRING.**—This city proposes to issue about May 1 the \$3,500 additional water-works bonds (V. 98, p. 87).

**NORFOLK SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Norfolk), Madison County, Neb.—BOND OFFERING.**—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on April 15 of the \$17,000 6% 5-20-year (opt.) tax-free building bonds (V. 98, p. 853). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 730 p. m. on that day by M. E. Croser, Secy. Board of Education. Denom. \$1,000. Date March 1 1914. Int. M. & S. at office of State Treasurer. Certified check for \$500, payable to above Clerk, required. Bonded debt (not incl. this issue), \$60,000. Assessed value—1913, \$896,400.

**NORTH LOUP, Valley County, Neb.—BONDS VOTED.**—By a vote of 113 to 24, the proposition to issue the 6% 5-20-year (opt.) water and light bonds (V. 98, p. 631) carried at the election held Mar. 9.

**NORTHWOOD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Northwood), Worth County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.**—By a vote of 265 to 42 the proposition to issue \$45,000 building bonds carried, it is stated, at the election recently held.

**NORTON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 80 (P. O. Norton), Hurry County, So. Caro.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$3,000 6% 20-year bldg. bonds was recently purchased by M. J. Bullock of Fair Bluff, N. C., at par. Denom. \$500. Date Feb. 19 1913. Int. F. & A.

**NORWOOD, Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 16 the \$16,248 94 5% 1-10-year (ser.) Forest Ave. street-impt. (assess.) bonds (V. 98, p. 708) were awarded to Mayer, Deppa & Walter of Cincinnati, for \$16,630 79 (102.349) and int. Other bids were:

Premium.	
Sidney Spitzer & Co., Cin.	\$370 05
Prov. S. B. & Tr. Co., Cin.	\$274 35
Fifth-Third Nat. Bank, Cin.	339 61
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati	265 00
Well, Roth & Co., Cincinnati	289 60
First Nat. Bank, Norwood	249 99

**OAK HARBOR, Ottawa County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 14 by Louis L. Carstensen, Village Clerk, for the \$16,000 5% coupon electric-light bonds. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1914. Int. A. & O. Due each six months as follows: \$500 April 1 1915 to Oct. 1 1916, incl.; \$1,000 on April 1 and \$500 on Oct. 1 from April 1 1917 to April 1 1921, incl.; and \$1,000 from Oct. 1 1921 to Oct. 1 1924, incl. Certified check for 5% 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.

**OLATHE, Montrose County, Colo.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.**—The Germania American Trust Co. of Denver is offering to investors \$10,000 6% sewer-system-construction bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1913. Int. M. & M. at the City Treas. office or at Kountze Bros., N. Y. Due on or before Nov. 1 1925, being redeemable in numerical order by call of the City Treas. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$75,000. Assess. val. 1913 \$473,222.

**OLNEY TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Olney), Richland County, Ill.—BONDS VOTED.**—According to reports the proposition to issue \$60,000 high-school-bldg. bonds carried at the election held March 5.



**OLYMPIA, Thurston County, Wash.—BONDS VOTED.**—The question of issuing \$90,000 water-works-purchase bonds carried, it is stated, at the election held March 3 by a vote of 552 to 212.

**OMAHA, Neb.—BONDS DEFEATED.**—The propositions to issue the \$250,000 auditorium and \$100,000 inclinator bonds (V. 98, p. 468) failed to carry at the election held Mar. 10.

**BONDS PROPOSED.**—Local newspaper reports state that this city is contemplating the issuance of \$1,000,000 park-system-impt. bonds.

**ONAWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Onaway), Presque Isle County, Mich.—BONDS VOTED.**—A recent election resulted in favor of the issuance of \$35,000 high-school-building bonds. The vote is reported as 161 to 116.

**ONTARIO, San Bernardino County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.**—The questions of issuing \$15,000 fire-equip. purchase (V. 98, p. 543) and city hall and jail const. bonds carried at the election held Mar. 3 by a vote of 257 to 182 and 274 to 161, respectively.

**BOND SALE.**—Farson, Son & Co. of Chicago have been awarded an issue of \$27,000 5% general street-impt. bonds at 100.53 and int. Due serially Nov. 1 from 1933 to 1952, incl.

**ORLANDO, Orange County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 8 by E. G. Duckworth, D. Lockhart or J. T. Hendricks, Bond Trustees, for an issue of \$100,000 5% 30-year street-impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 2 1/4% of bonds bid for, required.

**ORREVILLE, Wayne County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Apr. 14 by A. Jenny, Vill. Clerk, for \$13,500 5% coupon, taxable electric light and power-plant equip. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Mar. 1 1914. Int. M. & S. Due \$500 on Mar. 1 1916, 1917 and 1918 and \$2,000 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1919 to 1924 incl. Cert. check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to Vill. Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award.

**ORTON LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. Ashdown), Chicot County, Ark.—BONDS NOT YET SOLD.**—We are advised under date of March 14 that no sale has yet been made of the \$40,000 6% 10-25-year levee bonds offered on June 9 1913. (See V. 98, p. 177.)

**OSAKIS, Douglas County, Minn.—BONDS DEFEATED.**—The question of issuing the \$10,000 water bonds failed to carry at the election held March 10.

**PALACIOS, Matagorda County, Tex.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN.**—The City Secretary informs us that no action has yet been taken looking towards the issuance of the \$10,000 5% 15-40-year (opt.) street-impt. bonds voted Oct. 1 (V. 98, p. 87).

**PALM BEACH COUNTY (P. O. West Palm Beach), Fla.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Apr. 7 by the County Commissioners, Geo. O. Butler, Clerk, for \$45,000 5% 30-year coupon road and bridge dist. No. 2 bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1912. Int. M. & S. at Seaboard Nat. Bank, N. Y. C. Cert. check for 2% of bonds bid for, required. Official circular states that there is no controversy or litigation pending or threatened affecting the corporate existence or the boundaries of county or district, or the title of its present officials to their respective offices or the validity of these bonds, and that there has never been any default in the payment of any of the county obligations. These bonds are the unsold portion of an issue of \$60,000. See V. 97, p. 906.

**PARIS, Bear Lake County, Idaho.—BOND SALE.**—On March 7 \$4,000 10-20-year (opt.) water-system-completion bonds were awarded to Wm. E. Sweet & Co. of Denver at 100.125 for 5 1/4%. Other bids for 6% bonds were: Keller Bros., Denver, \$4,025.00; James N. Wright & Co., Casper, Wyo., \$4,022.50; Denver, \$4,010. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1914. Int. J. & J.

**PARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Livingston), Mont.—BOND SALE.**—On March 10 the \$70,000 5% 10-20-year (opt.) gold coupon building and equipment bonds (V. 98, p. 782) were awarded to Wells & Dickey Co. of Minneapolis for \$71,390 (101.985) and int. Purchaser to furnish blank bonds. Other bids were: Ferris & Hardgrove, Spokane, \$71,385; Devitt, Tremble & Co., Chic., \$70,739.90; D. A. McCaw, Livingston, \$71,160; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chic., \$70,730.00; Minn. Loan & Tr. Co., Mpls., \$71,151; H. C. Speer & Sons Co., Chic., \$70,650.50; Harris Tr. & Sav. Bk., Chic., \$71,060; C. H. Coffin, Chicago, \$70,361.00; Wm. E. Sweet & Co., Denver, \$70,901; J. R. Sutherland & Co., Kan. C., \$70,000.00. \* No check received with this bid as required. All bidders agreed to pay accrued interest and furnish blank bonds.

**PARKER, Turner County, So. Dak.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held March 27, reports state, to submit to the voters the questions of issuing \$20,000 electric-light and \$7,000 water-mains-ext. bonds.

**PASADENA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pasadena), Los Angeles County, Calif.—VOTE.**—We are advised that the vote cast at the election held Feb. 27, which resulted in favor of the question of issuing the following 5% bonds (V. 98, p. 783) was 3,646 to 936 and 3,841 to 829, respectively, and not as previously reported.

5,000 Altadena and Lamada school bldg. bonds. Due \$5,000 yearly for 15 years, beginning after 4 years.

15,000 school-impt. bonds. Due \$5,000 yearly, beginning after 1 year.

**PENNINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Rapid City), So. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 10 by J. D. Hopkins, Co. Aud., for \$44,000 5% coupon bridge bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. J. & J. at office of Co. Treas. Due \$4,000 yearly from 1 to 3 years incl., \$4,500 yearly from 4 to 9 years incl., and \$5,000 in 10 years from date. Cert. check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to Co. Treas., required.

**PERRY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Atlanta), Pickaway County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 17 by J. F. Willis, Clerk Bd. of Rd., for \$25,000 5% coupon building and equipment bonds. Denom. \$500. Date April 17 1914. Int. M. & S. at office of Treas. of Twp. Sch. Dist. Due \$1,000 each six months from March 1 1915 to Sept. 1 1925 incl. and \$1,500 on March 1 and Sept. 1 1926. Cert. check for 3% of bonds bid for, payable to above Clerk, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award.

**PETERSBURG, Dinwiddie County, Va.—PRICE PAID FOR BONDS.**—The price paid for the \$200,000 (of an issue of \$300,000) 4 1/4% 40-year public impt. bonds awarded on Mar. 6 to Baker, Watts & Co. and Townsend Scott & Sons of Baltimore (V. 98, p. 854) was 100.10. Denom. \$500 and \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1912. Int. A. & O.

The price paid for the remainder (\$100,000) of the above issue, which was previously purchased by the Sinking Fund (V. 98, p. 854), was 101 and int.

**PHELPS, Ontario County, N. Y.—BONDS VOTED.**—At an election held in this village Mar. 17, a proposition to issue \$34,000 paving bonds carried, it is stated, by a vote of 193 to 52.

**PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—LOAN AUTHORIZED.**—Councils on March 19 passed an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to float any or all of the \$8,600,000 city loan voted at the last November election. See V. 98, p. 850.

**PITTSFIELD, Mass.—BIDS.**—The other bids received for the \$100,000 loan maturing Nov. 6 1914, awarded to the First Nat. Bank of Boston on Mar. 13 at 3.24% discount (V. 98, p. 854), were: Blake Bros. & Co., Boston, 3.49%; Curtis & Sanger, Boston, 3.65%; R. L. Day & Co., Boston, 3.55%.

**PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12, Wyo.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 6 p. m. April 6 by the Board of School Trustees, Mrs. Fred Burton, Clerk (P. O. Guernsey), for \$10,000 10-20-year (opt.) coupon building and equipment bonds at not exceeding 6% interest. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1914. Int. A. & O. at County Bros., N. Y. City. Bids must be unconditional. Purchaser to accept and pay for bonds on date of sale.

**PLATTSBROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Plattsburgh), Cass County, Neb.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.**—Reports state that an election will be held in the near future to vote on the question of issuing \$30,000 building bonds.

**POMEROY VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pomeroy), Meigs County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 18 the \$40,000 5% 10 1/2-year (average) coupon high-school-building bonds offered on March 2 (V. 98, p. 325) were awarded to Stacy & Braun, Toledo, at 102.647, reports state.

**PORTAGE COUNTY (P. O. Ravenna), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 16 the \$32,500 5% Section 2 Ravenna-Parkman road bonds (V. 98, p. 708) were awarded, it is stated, to Breed, Elliott & Harrison of Cincinnati at 101.89. Due \$5,000 Oct. 1 1916 and \$1,500 each six months thereafter.

Other bids were:

Farson, Son & Co., Chic., \$33,104.50	Sidney Spitzer & Co., Tol., \$32,917.50
C. E. Denison & Co., Cleve., \$33,027.00	Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol., \$32,917.50
Well, Roth & Co., Cin., \$33,012.50	Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleve., \$32,880.25
Davies-Bertram Co., Cin., \$32,973.00	New First Nat. Bk., Col., \$2,849.00
Prov. S. B. & Tr. Co., Cin., \$32,958.25	Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cleveland, \$2,827.00
Stacy & Braun, Toledo, \$32,942.73	Otis & Co., Cleveland, \$2,730.00
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin., \$32,926.50	

**PORTAGE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Akron), Summit County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 7 by Wm. T. McRoberts, Clerk of Board of Education, for \$32,000 5% site-purchase and construction bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Apr. 1 1914. Int. A. & O. at office of Clerk of Board of Education. Due \$1,000 each six months from April 1 1915 to Oct. 1 1930, incl. Cert. check for \$500 required.

**PUNTA GORDA, De Soto County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.**—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on April 18 of the \$60,000 30-year gold coupon taxable municipal-improvement and refunding bonds (V. 98, p. 854). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 11 a. m. on that day by J. F. Corbett, Clerk Bd. of Bond Trustees. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1914. Int. (rate to be named in bid, not to exceed 6%) J. & J. in Punta Gorda or place to be agreed upon. Cert. check for 1% of bonds, payable to Bd. of Bond Trustees, required. Bonded debt this issue. No floating debt. Assessed val. \$500,000.

**QUINCY, Norfolk County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—On March 17 the loan of \$100,000 maturing March 18 1915 and issued in anticipation of taxes (V. 98, p. 854) was negotiated, it is stated, with Loring, Tolman & Tupper of Boston at 3.84% discount.

**RALEIGH TOWNSHIP (P. O. Raleigh), Wake County, No. Caro.—BONDS PROPOSED.**—Local newspaper reports state that the County Commrs. have ordered the issuance of \$50,000 school bonds.

**RATON, Colfax County, Colo.—BOND SALE.**—J. R. Gordon of Pueblo has purchased \$300,000 5% 20-30-yr. (opt.) water bonds dated July 1 1913.

**RED LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Red Lake Falls), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. April 6 by Geo. Dupont, Co. Aud., for \$15,500 20-year bonds at not exceeding 6% int. Denom. to be determined at time of sale. Date June 20 1914. Cert. check for \$500 required.

**REDONDO BEACH HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Redondo Beach), Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held Mar. 24. It is stated, to vote on the proposition to issue \$150,000 high-school-bldg. bonds.

**RICEVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Riceville), Mitchell County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.**—Newspaper reports state that this district has voted to issue \$15,000 school bonds.

**RICHMOND, Contra Costa County, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—On March 8 \$870,000 5% harbor bonds were awarded. It is stated, to E. H. Rollins & Sons of San Francisco. These bonds are the last of the \$1,170,000 issue. \$300,000 having been previously sold on Feb. 10 1913 (V. 96, p. 584).

**RIDGE SPRING SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ridge Spring), Saluda County, So. Caro.—NO BONDS TO BE ISSUED.**—We are advised that the \$12,000 bldg. bonds voted Jan. 2 (V. 98, p. 254) will not be issued.

**RITTMAN VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rittman), Wayne County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. Mar. 28 by R. E. Faber, Clerk Board of Education, for \$25,000 5 1/4% school bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. semi-ann. Due \$1,500 yearly on April 1, beginning 1915. Cert. check for \$250, payable to Clerk of Board of Education, required.

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY (P. O. Riverside), Cal.—BONDS PROPOSED.**—Reports state that a petition has been presented to the County Supervisors proposing the issuance of \$50,000 road bonds in Mecca District.

**ROCHESTER, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. April 8 by Ed. S. Osborn, City Compt., for \$500,000 sewage-disposal and \$500,000 school 4 1/4% 30-year reg. bonds. Denom. \$5,000. Date Apr. 1 1914. Int. A. & O. at Union Trust Co., N. Y. C. Cert. check for 2% of each block of bonds bid for, payable to City Compt., required. These bonds will be certified as to genuineness by the Columbia-Knickbocker Trust Co. and their legality will be examined by Caldwell, Massick & Reed of N. Y. C., whose favorable opinion will be furnished successful bidder. Bonds will be ready for delivery Apr. 1 or as soon thereafter as possible, not exceeding 10 days. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

**NOTE SALE.**—On March 19 the \$100,000 sewage-disposal notes, dated March 25, and to run for ten days (V. 98, p. 854), were awarded to Ford, Enos & Wolcott, Rochester, at 3% interest. Other bidders were for entire issue:

	Int.	Premium.
Union Trust Co. of New York	3%	
H. Lee Anstey, New York	3 1/4%	\$2.66
Bond & Goodwin, New York	4%	
Alliance Bank, Rochester	5%	

**ROSEBORO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Roseboro), Sampson County, No. Caro.—PURCHASER OF BONDS.**—The purchaser of the \$10,000 5% 30-year bldg. bonds recently sold at par (V. 98, p. 632) was the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago.

**ROUNDUP, Musselshell County, Mont.—BOND SALE.**—On March 9 the \$60,000 6% 15-20-year (opt.) water-plant-purchase bonds (V. 98, p. 468) were awarded to the Continental & Commercial Trust & Sav. Bank of Chicago for \$62,650 (104.416) and int. Other bids were: Wm. M. Prindle & Co., Dul., \$62,625; C. H. Coffin, Chicago, \$61,501; Percival Brooks Coffin, Chic., 62,268; New First National Bank, Union Tr. & Sav. Bk., Spok., 62,025; Columbia, 61,850; Wm. E. Sweet & Co., Den., 61,850; John Nuveen & Co., Chicago, 60,463; Hoehler, Cum & Prud., Tol., 61,507; Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol., 60,000.

**SAGO, York County, Me.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. March 23 by L. B. Fenderson, City Treasurer, for \$50,000 4 1/2% 25-year coupon tax-free funding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1914. Int. A. & O. at Fidelity Trust Co., Portland. These bonds will be certified as to genuineness by the above trust company and their legality approved by Symonds, Snow, Cook & Hutchinson of Portland, whose opinion will be furnished purchaser. Bonds to be delivered on April 1 at above trust company.

**ST. BERNARD (P. O. Cincinnati), Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 16 the \$13,000 5% 20-year street-improvements (city's portion) bonds (V. 98, p. 632) were awarded to the Provident Sav. Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati for \$13,171.50 (101.319) and int., with privilege of refunding the bonds at 4 1/4%. Other bids were: Sidney Spitzer & Co., Tol., \$30,942.50; Atlas Nat. Bank, Cin., \$30,845.00; Breed, Elliott & Harrison, Cin., \$30,933.40; Well, Roth & Co., Cin., \$30,796.90; Stacy & Braun, Toledo, \$30,886.00; Seasongood & Mayer, Cin., \$30,785.00; A. R. Aub & Co., Cin., \$30,865.00; First Nat. Bank, Norwood, \$30,651.99; Field, Longstreth & Richards, Cincinnati, \$30,853.00; Farson, Son & Co., Chic., \$30,531.79; Mayer, Deppe & Walter, Cincinnati, \$30,848.90.

**ST. CLAIR COUNTY (P. O. Port Huron), Mich.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.**—According to local newspaper dispatches, the County Supervisors have voted to issue \$40,000 poor-house bonds.

**ST. FRANCIS LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. Marion), Ark.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.**—Reports state that the Advisory Board met on Mar. 13 for the purpose of authorizing the advertising of the sale of the \$1,165,000 5 1/4% 50-year levee impt. bonds. These bonds are the unsold portion of an issue of \$1,500,000, of which \$300,000 was sold on Dec. 22 to R. E. Lee Wilson of Wilson, Ark., at par (V. 97, p. 1924), and \$35,000 was sold recently to T. K. Riddick of Memphis.

**ST. JOHNSVILLE, Montgomery County, N. Y.—BONDS VOTED.**—The proposition to issue \$15,000 reservoir construction and repair bonds carried, it is stated, by a vote of 134 to 58 at an election held Mar. 17.

**ST. MARTIN PARISH (P. O. St. Martinsville), La.—BONDS PROPOSED.**—According to local newspaper reports, the Police Jury on Mar. 2 decided to issue \$20,000 road-construction bonds.

**ST. PAUL, Neosho County, Kans.—BOND SALE.**—The \$2,000 (unsold portion of an issue of \$12,000) 5% 5-20-year (opt.) comp. tax-free electric-light-plant bonds (V. 97, p. 1231) have been sold to Wm. Schneider of St. Paul at 99.

**ST. PAUL, Minn.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$76,000 sewer bonds has, according to reports, been awarded to O'Neil & Preston, contractors.



**SALEM, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—On March 20 dispatches state that this city awarded a temporary loan of \$300,000, maturing Oct. 20 1914, to the Merchants, Nat. Bank of Salem at 3.35% discount.

**SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Salem), Columbiana County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held March 30, reports state, to submit to a vote the question of issuing \$125,000 high-school construction bonds.

**SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—BIDS.**—The other bids received for the \$775,000 4½% 20-year refunding bonds awarded on March 9 to Emery, Peck & Rockwood, Chicago, and Blodgett & Co. and Merrill, Oldham & Co. of Boston at 100.395 and int. (V. 98, p. 854) were:  
N. W. Halsey & Co., Chicago, \$777,225 and interest.  
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Denver, and A. B. Leach & Co., Chicago, \$776,526 and interest.

R. M. Grant & Co., Chicago, \$771,048 and interest.  
Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, \$766,050 and interest.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—BONDS OFFERED OVER COUNTER.**—Local newspapers state that the City Treasurer, John E. McDougald, will sell over the counter at par \$1,000,000 4½% bonds, including \$500,000 hospital-jail bonds maturing 1917 to 1932, \$50,000 polytechnic-school bonds maturing 1928 to 1937 and \$450,000 water bonds maturing 1920 to 1934.

**BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$300,000 4½% jail-hospital bonds has been disposed of over the counter, it is stated, at par.

**SANTA BARBARA, Santa Barbara County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.**—The proposition to issue \$150,000 permanent-impt. bonds carried, reports state, at the election held March 10.

**SAYBROOK, McLean County, Ill.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.**—Reports state that the Village Board on March 6 authorized the issuance of \$10,000 waterworks bonds.

**SCIO VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Scio), Harrison County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 1 by R. R. Mortland, Clerk of Board of Education, for \$30,000 5% school-house bonds. Denom. (50) \$100, (50) \$500. Date April 1 1914. Int. A. & O. Due \$1,500 yearly on April 1 from 1915 to 1934 incl. Certified check on 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.

**SEBRING SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sebring), Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 17 the \$26,000 5% building and improvement bonds were awarded to C. E. Denison & Co. of Cleveland for \$26,563.30—equal to 102.185. Date March 17 1914. Int. M. & S. Due serially Sept. 17 from 1918 to 1934, inclusive.

**SHELBY COUNTY (P. O. Shelbyville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. April 8 by W. A. McDonald, Co. Treas., for \$3,260 4½% coupon tax-free road-impt. bonds. Denom. \$103. Date April 1 1914. Int. M. & N. at office of Co. Treas. Due one bond each six months for 10 years. No deposit required.

**SHELLMAN, Randolph County, Ga.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. March 27 by C. P. Payne, City Clerk, for \$15,000 6% coupon sanitary sewerage bonds. Denom. (10) \$1,000, (10) \$500. Date Dec. 1 1913. Interest annually on Dec. 1 in Shellman. Due \$500 yearly from 1920 to 1929, inclusive, and \$1,000 yearly from 1930 to 1939, inclusive. Certified check for \$500, payable to Mayor, required. Bonded debt (including this issue), \$36,100. Assessed value, \$570,518.

**SHERMAN, Grayson County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.**—The question of issuing the \$25,000 street-impt., \$20,000 sewer, \$40,000 water, \$5,000 lights and \$10,000 park 5% bonds (V. 98, p. 855) carried, reports state, at the election held Mar. 14.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.—BOND OFFERING.**—A. W. Ewert, State Treasurer (P. O. Pierre) will receive bids, if it is stated, until 3 p. m. March 26 for not less than \$300,000 and not more than \$500,000 revenue warrants. Certified check for \$1,000 required.

**SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. April 1 by L. W. Scholl, Twp. Clerk (P. O. Petersburg), for \$50,000 5% road-improvement bonds. Denom. \$500. Date April 15 1914. Int. A. & O. at Struthers Savings & Banking Co., Struthers. Due \$5,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1922 to 1933 incl. Certified check on a national bank for \$1,000, payable to E. C. Welsh, Twp. Treasurer, required.

**STANWOOD, Cedar County, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held March 30 to submit to a vote the question of issuing \$9,000 water-works bonds.

**STATESVILLE, Iredell County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. April 3 by C. D. Moore, City Treasurer, for \$30,000 5% 30-year refunding street-improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1914. Int. A. & O. in Statesville. Official letter states that there is no litigation pending or threatened regarding this issue and that the city has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest on any of its obligations.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

**STEBENVILLE, Jefferson County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 13 by Chas. R. Wells, City Auditor, for \$10,000 5% water-main-extension bonds. Date Jan. 1 1913. Int. J. & J. Due \$2,500 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1915 to 1918 incl. Certified check for 3% of bonds bid for, payable to City Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

**STOCKTON, Rooks County, Kans.—BOND SALE.**—Reports state that this place recently sold \$11,000 water-works bonds.

**STRASBURG VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Strasburg), Tuscarawas County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 17 the \$40,000 5½% high-school bonds dated Mar. 17 1914 (V. 98, p. 632) were awarded to Sidney Spitzer & Co. of Toledo for \$40,508.50 (101.271) and int. Other bids were:

Otis & Co., Cleveland, \$40,805; Hoeber, Cummings & Prud-Non, New First Nat. Bank, Col., 40,612; den. Toledo, \$40,598; Seasongood & Mayer, Clinch, 40,530; First Nat. Bank, Cleveland, 40,482; Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol., 40,516; Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago, 40,429.

The first four of the above-mentioned bids appear to be higher than that of the purchasers, but are so given by the Clerk Board of Education.

**STRONG CITY, Chase County, Kans.—BOND SALE.**—It is reported that this city has sold an issue of \$2,500 auditorium bonds.

**SWEETWATER, Nolan County, Texas.—BONDS VOTED.**—The proposition to issue \$320,000 5½% 40-year municipal water-plant bonds carried. It is stated, at the election held Mar. 14 by a vote of 252 to 32.

**TAMAQUA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tamaqua), Schuylkill County, Pa.—BOND SALE.**—On March 2 the \$30,000 4½% 10-30-year (opt.) coupon school bonds (V. 98, p. 632) were awarded to Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y., at 101.681 and interest. Other bids were:

Robt. Glendinning & Co., Phil. 101.63; Henry & West, Philadelphia, 100.41; Thos. A. Biddle & Co., Phila., 101.090; O. H. Venner & Co., N. Y., 100.083; Tamaqua National Bank, 101.00.

Date May 15 1913. Int. M. & N.

**TARPON SPRINGS, Pinellas County, Fla.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.**—This city proposes to offer for sale shortly \$30,000 city-improvement bonds.

**THOMPSON (TOWN) UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Monticello), Sullivan County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 18 the \$48,000 4½% school bonds (V. 98, p. 178) were sold to local investors at par and int.

**THORNDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Thorndale), Milam County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.**—According to newspaper reports, an election will be held in the near future to submit to a vote the question of issuing \$20,000 school-bldg. or college bonds.

**TIMPSON, Shelby County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held April 7, reports state, to vote on the questions of issuing \$17,000 water-works and \$10,000 street-improvement bonds.

**TROUP INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Troup), Smith County, Tex.—BOND SALE.**—The \$19,000 5% 20-40-yr. (opt.) bldg. and equip. bonds offered on Feb. 15 (V. 98, p. 326) have been awarded to the First Nat. Bank of Troup at par and int.

**TROY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Troy), Davis County, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held Mar. 28 to submit to a vote the question of issuing \$17,000 4% bldg. bonds.

**TEXAS.—BONDS PURCHASED BY STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.**—At a meeting held March 9 the State Board of Education purchased \$73,262.50 5% school-house bonds. Of this sum \$24,062.50 was applied toward the payment of issues contracted for at previous meetings, while the balance, \$50,200, was paid on new bonds which the Board has agreed to buy. We print below a description of the school-house bonds purchased, showing in each case the total issue and the amount of same taken by the State on March 9:

County Common School Districts—	Date.	Due.	Option.	Total Issue.	Amount Purch'd Mar. 9.
Anderson, No. 29.	Aug. 11 1913	20 years	10 years	\$3,000	\$1,000
Brazoria, No. 10.	June 1 1913	20 years	1 year	2,000	400
Burleson, No. 25.	Aug. 1 1913	1 year	None	2,000	800
Cameron, No. 17.	Sept. 1 1913	40 years	10 years	13,000	3,300
Collingsworth, No. 2.	Sept. 1 1913	20 years	None	1,500	300
Collingsworth, No. 28.	Sept. 1 1913	20 years	None	1,500	300
Coryell, No. 74.	June 9 1913	20 years	10 years	2,000	500
Dickens, No. 15.	Aug. 10 1913	20 years	10 years	3,000	500
Erath, No. 9.	Oct. 10 1913	20 years	10 years	3,000	500
Erath, No. 52.	June 10 1913	20 years	None	2,500	400
Erath, No. 21.	May 10 1913	20 years	10 years	1,500	300
Fannin, No. 101.	Sept. 10 1913	20 years	5 years	1,500	300
Grimes, No. 7.	April 10 1913	20 years	1 year	1,500	300
Grimes, No. 11.	April 10 1913	20 years	5 years	3,000	700
Harrison, No. 6.	June 10 1913	40 years	20 years	8,000	2,500
Hopkins, No. 32.	June 9 1913	20 years	10 years	2,000	400
Hopkins, No. 43.	May 16 1910	20 years	10 years	1,900	300
Hopkins, No. 92.	June 1 1910	20 years	10 years	1,800	300
Kent, No. 13.	April 10 1913	40 years	10 years	5,200	1,800
Lamar, No. 7.	July 1 1913	20 years	10 years	3,000	600
Lamar, No. 9.	Sept. 1 1913	20 years	10 years	2,000	400
Lamar, No. 12.	Aug. 1 1913	20 years	10 years	1,500	300
Limestone, No. 29.	Oct. 10 1913	20 years	10 years	2,000	400
Limestone, No. 94.	July 10 1913	20 years	10 years	2,000	400
Limestone, No. 35.	July 10 1913	20 years	10 years	4,000	1,300
Milam, No. 59.	Aug. 15 1913	40 years	1 year	4,000	1,200
Parker, No. 71.	Oct. 10 1913	20 years	10 years	2,000	400
Parker, No. 23.	Sept. 10 1913	20 years	10 years	5,000	1,600
Tarrant, No. 91.	April 17 1913	40 years	20 years	13,500	4,000
Wharton, No. 17.	Sept. 12 1912	20 years	10 years	5,000	1,000
Wise, No. 92.	June 10 1913	40 years	20 years	6,000	2,000

Independent Sch. Dist.	Date.	Due.	Option.	Total Issue.	Amount Purch'd
Anaeton.	Dec. 1 1913	40 years	5 years	\$2,500	\$1,000
Arlington.	Oct. 1 1913	40 years	20 years	4,000	1,000
Brashier.	July 1 1913	40 years	10 years	4,000	900
Callahan.	June 14 1913	40 years	10 years	10,000	3,000
Copeville.	Aug. 1 1913	40 years	None	6,562.50	1,312.50
Hutchins.	July 10 1913	40 years	5 years	10,000	3,000
Jayton.	July 10 1913	40 years	10 years	12,000	3,000
Lakeview.	June 16 1913	40 years	20 years	6,000	1,500
Lott.	June 1 1913	40 years	10 years	10,000	3,000
Matagorda.	July 15 1913	40 years	20 years	8,000	2,300
Meridian.	April 6 1912	40 years	None	3,000	1,000
Nevada.	May 1 1913	40 years	20 years	2,700	800
New Braunfels.	Oct. 1 1913	40 years	10 years	10,000	4,000
Pecan Gap.	Aug. 1 1913	40 years	20 years	12,000	3,000
Rio Hondo.	Aug. 1 1913	40 years	15 years	12,000	3,500
Robstown.	July 5 1913	20 years	5 years	1,250	750
Sweeney.	July 1 1913	40 years	5 years	10,000	2,500
Tell.	Aug. 1 1913	20 years	10 years	2,500	500
Theney.	June 10 1913	40 years	5 years	4,500	900
Tolar.	Dec. 1 1913	40 years	20 years	12,000	4,000
Wellington.	July 1 1913	40 years	10 years	12,000	3,000
Willow Hole.	July 16 1913	20 years	10 years	2,500	500

In addition to the above, the Board of Education on March 9 purchased \$1,000 6% city of De Leon 10-40-year (opt.) city-hall bonds dated Sept. 1 1913. The total issue of \$2,000 was contracted for at this meeting.

**TULSA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tulsa), Tulsa County, Okla.—BONDS VOTED.**—The question of issuing \$500,000 5% 20-year bldg bonds (V. 98, p. 855) carried at the election held Mar. 17. These bonds will be placed on the market in the very near future.

**UTICA, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Mar. 24 by A. M. Burke, City Compt., for \$15,540.64 (dated Jan. 21 1914) and \$18,073.22 (dated Feb. 18 1914) 4½% tax-free paving bonds. Denom. to suit purchaser. Int. ann. at office of City Treas. or upon request of reg. holders in N. Y. exchange. Due one-sixth of each issue yearly from 1915 to 1920 incl. Bonds to be delivered and paid for at office of Columbia-Knickerbocker Tr. Co., N. Y. C., at 11 a. m. April 7 unless a subsequent date shall be mutually agreed upon in writing. These bonds will be certified as to genuineness by the above trust company. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bids must be made on forms furnished by the City Comptroller.

**VALEJO, Solano County, Cal.—BOND OFFERING.**—Reports state that bids will be received until 11 a. m. March 31 by A. E. Edgecombe, City Clerk, for the \$100,000 1-20-year (serial) and \$42,000 1-21-year (serial) bulkhead 5½% bonds voted Feb. 19 (V. 98, p. 709). Certified check for \$2,000 required.

**VERMILION COUNTY (P. O. Newport), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Mar. 23 by A. J. Huxford, Co. Treas., for \$14,300 4½% W. Grout & Co. at highway-impt. bonds. Denom. \$715. Date Mar. 2 1914. Int. M. & N. Due \$715 each six months from May 15 1915 to Nov. 15 1924 incl.

**VIGO COUNTY (P. O. Terra Haute), Ind.—BONDS REFUSED.**—Reports state that J. F. Wild & Co. of Indianapolis have refused to accept the \$53,000 4½% 10½-year (average) road-improvement bonds awarded them on March 9 (V. 98, p. 855). The refusal to accept the bonds was based on a recent decision of the Supreme Court, which holds that a county has no legal right to improve a highway in a township with brick pavement.

**WABASH COUNTY (P. O. Wabash), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 5 p. m. Mar. 26 by N. P. Lavengood, County Treas., for \$6,800 W. W. Compton and \$8,500 Klutz et al. highway-impt. 4½% bonds.

**WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Bowling Green), Ky.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.**—The election to vote on the question of issuing the \$300,000 4½% 30-year pike-construction bonds which was to have been held March 25 (V. 98, p. 633) has, reports state, been postponed until in May.

**WARSAW, Wyoming County, N. Y.—PRICE PAID FOR BONDS.**—The price paid for the \$22,000 coupon, reg. Main St. paving bonds awarded on Mar. 3 to the Trust Co. of Wyoming County, Warsaw (V. 98, p. 856), was 100.53 for 4½s. Denom. \$1,000. Int. A. & O. Due \$2,000 yrl. Oct. 1 from 1915 to 1925 incl. Using newspaper reports, we stated in last week's "Chronicle" that the price paid was 100.695 for 4½s.

**WASHINGTON, Beaufort County, No. Caro.—BONDS VOTED.**—At the election held Mar. 10, the proposition to issue \$25,000 public dock site-purchase bonds carried, reports state, by a vote of 216 to 35.

**WASHINGTON, Fayette County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 14 by John N. McClinton, City Aud., for \$2,750 5% coupon street-impt. bonds. Denom. \$275. Date Sept. 1 1913. Int. semi-ann. Due \$275 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1914 to 1923 incl. Cert. check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to City Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—On March 18 the \$22,240 4½% 6-year (aver.) highway-impt. bonds (V. 98, p. 856) were awarded to the Bank of Salem, Salem, for \$22,475.74 (101.059) and int. Other bids were:  
J. F. Wild & Co., In'polis, \$22,405; Farmers State Bk., Salem, \$22,377; Flet.-Amer. Nat. Bk., Ind'pls, \$22,385; O. L. Payne & Co., Ind'polis, \$22,350.

**WAUKEGAN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Waukegan), Lake County, Ill.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.**—According to local newspaper reports, an election will be held in the near future to vote on the question of issuing \$30,000 Columbus and Lincoln schools impt. bonds.

**WAYNE SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mt. Etna), Huntington County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. Apr. 8 by Arthur Rhamsy, Twp. Trustee, for \$15,500 4% school bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Apr. 8 1914. Due last bond not over 15 years and 6 months. Cert. check for amount of bonds and premium, if any, payable to Twp. Trustee, required.



**WELLSVILLE, Columbiana County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 20 by J. F. McQueen, City Auditor, for the following bonds:

(1) \$488.10. Date Sept. 1 1913.  
3,200 10 6% Spring Hill Ave. ext. and impt. bonds. Denom. \$640.  
Date Jan. 1 1914. Int. payable at City Treasurer's office.  
Due in 5 years.  
1,200 6% Chester Ave. sanitary-sewer bonds. Denom. \$400. Date  
Aug. 15 1913. Int. payable at office of City Treasurer.  
Due in 5 years.

Int. semi-ann. Certified check for 2% of bonds of each issue bid for, payable to City Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

**WENDELL, Wake County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.**—The \$15,000 5% 30-yr. coupon electric-light-plant bonds (V. 98, p. 255) were awarded to J. R. Sutherland & Co. of Kansas City on Feb. 16 at par less \$500 for legal and selling expenses. Denom. \$1,000. Date Mar. 1 1914. Int. J. & J.

**WESTFIELD, Hampden County, Mass.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 17 \$30,000 4% coup. school-house bonds were awarded to E. M. Farnsworth & Co. of Boston at 102.35. Other bids were:  
Parkinson & Burr, Boston, 102.26; Adams & Co., Boston, 101.515; Merrill, Oldham & Co., Bos. 102.149; Blodgett & Co., Boston, 101.45; H. C. Spiller & Co., 102.07; Curtis & Sanger, Boston, 101.36; K. L. Day & Co., Boston, 101.369; Perry, Coffin & Burr, Boston 101.23; Estabrook & Co., Boston, 101.54; Blake Bros. & Co., Boston, 101.03.  
Denom. \$1,000. Date Mar. 1 1914. Int. M. & S. Due \$2,000 yearly for 15 years.

**WEST HAZLETON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West Hazleton), Luzerne County, Pa.—BONDS VOTED.**—The proposition to issue \$50,000 paving bonds carried at the election held Mar. 10. We are advised that they will be offered for sale some time in May.

**WESTERN HEIGHTS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dallas), Dallas County, Texas.—BONDS VOTED.**—An election held Mar. 14 resulted, it is stated, in a vote of 65 to 1 in favor of the question of issuing \$16,000 bldg. bonds.

**WHARTON COUNTY (P. O. Wharton), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.**—The election held March 5 resulted in favor of the proposition to issue the \$100,000 5% road and bridge bonds (V. 98, p. 411).

**WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Greenbrier County, W. Va.—BONDS NOT ISSUED.**—The Mayor advises us that the \$17,500 6% 10-20-yr. municipal bonds advertised to be sold Feb. 23 (V. 98, p. 514) could not be issued because of an error.

**WHITMER SCHOOL DISTRICT, Merced County, Cal.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 3 \$5,000 6% 1-12-yr. (ser.) bldg. bonds were awarded to the Stockton Sav. Bank, Stockton, for \$6,031—equal to 100.518. The Industrial Accident Commission bid par. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1914. Int. ann. April 1.

**WILDWOOD, Cape May County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Mar. 26 by James E. Whitesell, City Clerk, for \$7,500 20-yr. fire-apparatus and \$22,000 30-yr. funding 5% bonds. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1914. Int. A. & O. Cert. check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to City Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for on or before April 16.

**WILLAMINA, Yamhill County, Ore.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.**—An issue of \$10,000 6% improvement bonds is being offered to in-

vestors by the German-American Trust Co. of Denver. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1913. Int. J. & J. at the State of Oregon fiscal agency, N. Y. Due July 1 1923, subject to call on any interest-paying date beginning July 1 1914. Total bonded debt 1912, \$119,497; true value (est.), \$350,000.

**WILLS POINT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wills Point), Van Zandt County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.**—Local newspaper reports state that this district recently voted in favor of the question of issuing \$3,000 school-building-improvement and equipment bonds.

**WINSTED, Litchfield County, Conn.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held May 4 to vote on the proposition to issue \$100,000 funding bonds at not exceeding 4½% int. Due \$4,000 yearly beginning 1927.

**WINTERVILLE, Pitt County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Mar. 23 by R. G. Chapman, Mayor, for \$5,000 6% 20-yr. coup. impt. bonds. Int. semi-ann. at Bank of Winterville. Cert. check for 5%, payable to "Town of Winterville," required. No indebtedness. Assess. val. 1914, \$170,000.

**WOOD COUNTY (P. O. Parkersburg), W. Va.—BOND OFFERING.**—According to reports, proposals will be received until Mar. 25 for the \$120,000 5% Williams District road bonds recently voted (V. 98, p. 411). Denom. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

**BONDS VOTED.**—By a vote of 435 to 73, the question of issuing \$70,000 5% paving bonds carried at the election held Mar. 10.

**BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.**—Reports state that an election will be held in the near future to submit to a vote the question of issuing Harris District road bonds.

**WORTHINGTON, Franklin County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The \$3,000 5% 25-yr. water-works bonds offered on Feb. 23 (V. 97, p. 470) were awarded on that day to the New First Nat. Bank of Columbus at par and blank bonds.

**WYANDOTTE, Wayne County, Mich.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held April 6, reports state, to vote on the questions of issuing \$11,000 water-works-impt. and \$29,000 electric-light-plant bonds.

**YONKERS, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—On Mar. 18 the six issues of 4½% bonds, aggregating \$392,000 (V. 98, p. 857), were awarded to Rhoades & Co. of New York at 101.523.

**YOUNGSTOWN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Youngstown), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On March 16 the \$100,000 4½% 15½-year (av.) coup. school bonds (V. 98, p. 710) were awarded to Breed, Elliott & Harrison of Cincinnati at 101.18 and interest. Other bids were:

Seasongood & Mayer, Cin. \$100,833; Field, Longstreth & Rich-Well, Roth & Co., Cincln. 100.633; ards, Cinclnatti. . . . \$100,573  
R. H. Rollins & Sons, Chic. 100.591; Hayden, Miller & Co., Clev. 100.401

## Canada, Its Provinces and Municipalities.

**ASSINIBOIA RURAL MUNICIPALITY (P. O. St. Charles), Man.—DEBTURE SALE.**—Reports state that \$20,000 5% 7-install. sidewalk debentures have been purchased by Geo. A. Stimson & Co. of Toronto.

**BASSANO, Alta.—DEBTURE SALE.**—An issue of \$25,000 6% 20-yr. debentures has been awarded, it is reported, to C. H. Burgess & Co. of Toronto.

**BREDENBURY, Sask.—DEBTURE ELECTION PROPOSED.**—Reports state that an election will be held in the near future to submit to a vote the questions of issuing \$5,000 town-hall and fire-equipment and \$5,000 skating-rink and drainage debentures.

## NEW LOANS.

**\$87,477.00**

## CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS

### Special Certificates of Indebtedness

Notice is hereby given that the Committee on Ways and Means of the City Council of the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, will on THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m. at the office of the undersigned, receive bids for the whole or any part of \$87,477 Special Certificates of Indebtedness.

The Special Certificates of Indebtedness being offered on that date consist of six separate issues, as follows: One issue amounting to \$17,943, one of \$602, one of \$5,478, one of \$36,265, one of \$11,525 and one of \$15,664.

All to be dated April 1, 1914, and each issue to become due and payable one-twentieth on April 1, 1915, and one-twentieth each and every year thereafter, to and including April 1, 1934.

No bids will be entertained for any of these Certificates for a sum less than the par value of same and accrued interest to date of delivery, and the rate of interest must be bid by the purchaser and must not be in excess of Five (5%) Per Cent per annum, payable annually or semi-annually.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved.

A certified check for Two (2%) Per Cent of the par value of the Certificates bid for, made to O. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid.

Circular containing full particulars will be mailed upon application.

DAN C. BROWN,

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**\$30,000**

## City of Statesville, N. C.,

### 5% 30-Year Refunding Street Improvement Bonds

Bids will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Aldermen, in the City of Statesville, North Carolina, until 8 P. M., FRIDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1914. Bonds dated April 1st, 1914, due April 1st, 1944. Denominations \$1,000 each. Interest payable semi-annually and both principal and interest payable in Statesville, N. C. These bonds are issued to pay off indebtedness already incurred by the said City for necessary expenses for improving the principal streets and side-walks of said City, and by authority conferred upon the City authorities by its amended charter of 1911.

The assessed value of property for taxes in 1913 was \$3,230,000. Total indebtedness, including this issue, \$285,000. Population, Census 1910, 4,600. Present population, 7,000. The City has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest of any of its obligations. No litigation pending or threatened regarding this issue. The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids.

CITY OF STATESVILLE.

O. D. MOORE, Treasurer.

## NEW LOANS.

## PROPOSALS

## School District of Philadelphia

**4¼% Serial Gold Certificates**

**FREE OF ALL TAX, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX.**

**Offer of \$3,000,000 Loan, School District of Philadelphia**

**Sealed Proposals to be received 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, April 1, 1914, 297 City Hall.**

**\$150,000 Maturing Annually, beginning July 1, 1924, to July 1, 1943.**

The certificates will be registered in form.

The denominations will be \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000.

\$50,000 of each denomination will mature each year from July 1, 1924, to July 1, 1943.

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 of each year.

Sealed Proposals will be received by William Dick, Secretary, in the office of The Board of Public Education, Room 297, City Hall, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1914, for three million (\$3,000,000) dollars school loan on conditions as follows:

Three million (\$3,000,000) dollars school loan for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for procuring sites and erecting buildings and additions for elementary and high schools in the School District of Philadelphia, authorized by resolution of The Board of Public Education, School District of Philadelphia, approved November 11, 1913.

Certificates of loan will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000 in registered form, and will be made payable in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The said sum of three million (\$3,000,000) dollars will bear interest at the rate of 4¼ per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, in said gold coin, the first payment of interest to be made on the first day of July, 1914, said loan and interest thereon to be payable free from all taxes.

All taxable real estate in the City of Philadelphia is subject to taxation for school purposes. The resolution authorizing this loan provided that an annual tax of one-fiftieth (1-15) of a mill upon each dollar of the assessed valuation of the property in the School District be levied, for the payment of principal and interest and taxes on such obligations, in each and every year until the loan is paid in full. Proposals must be submitted upon blanks to be obtained from the undersigned.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check drawn to the order of the School District of Philadelphia for five per centum of the amount of the subscription.

Checks or certificates accompanying bids not accepted will be returned to the bidders within forty-eight hours after the opening of the bids. Deposits of successful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the amount of the loan awarded them. No allowance for interest will be made on advance payments.

Settlement in full for the loan awarded must be made with the Secretary on or before Wednesday, April 8, 1914, at 3 o'clock P. M., and include payment of accrued interest from January 1, 1914, to day of settlement.

Bids at less than par will not be considered.

The Board of Public Education reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to award any portion of the loan for which bids shall be received, as it may deem best for the interest of the School District of Philadelphia.

Being municipal bonds, certificates of the School District of Philadelphia constitute legal investments for trust funds and estates.

Bids may be made for "all or none" or for any portion of the issue.

The legality of this issue was approved by John G. Johnson, Esq., and a copy of his letter attesting that fact may be had on application.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,

WILLIAM DICK, Secretary.

## MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD BONDS

LIST ON APPLICATION

## SEASONGOOD & MAYER

Ingalls Building  
CINCINNATI

## Bolger, Mosser & Willaman

## MUNICIPAL BONDS

Legal for Savings Banks.

Postal Savings and Trust Funds.

SEND FOR LIST.

29 South La Salle St., CHICAGO

**CHAPPLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Chapple), Ont.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—Reports state that the Council has authorized the issuance of \$1,200 debentures.

**CORNWALL, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto have purchased \$4,669 6% 20-install. debentures, according to reports.

**DUFFERIN, Man.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—According to reports, the Council has passed a by-law providing for the issuance of \$20,000 debentures.

**DURBAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Man.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—Reports state that \$7,500 6% 20-install. debentures have been purchased by H. O'Hara & Co. of Toronto.

**FORT GARRY (Rural Municipality) (P. O. Winnipeg), Man.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—The \$70,000 30-year asphalt paving, \$56,250 15-yr. concrete paving, \$11,000 15-yr. street-ext. and \$1,054 75 7-year sidewalk 6% debentures offered on Feb. 10 (V. 98, p. 634) have been awarded to the Bankers' Bond Co. of Toronto for \$181,265 10—equal to 101.6602. Other bids were:

Dom. Secur. Corp., Ltd., Tor., 100.57 Goldman & Co., Regina, 98.16 O. H. Burgess & Co., Toronto 100.17 Terry, Briggs & Slayton, Tor., 97.00 Canada Bond Corp., Toronto, 99.44 Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Toledo 97.00

**GLACE BAY, N. S.—OPTION GRANTED FOR PURCHASE OF DEBENTURES.**—This town has granted an option for the purchase of \$47,500 debentures at 93.5.

**HAMILTON, Ont.—DEBENTURES OFFERED BY BANKERS.**—Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto are offering to investors \$500,000 4½% gold debentures. Denom. \$1,000. Int. A. & O. at the Hanover National Bank, New York, or at the City Treasurer's office. Due April 1, 1934.

**DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—Reports state that the City Council has passed a by-law providing for the issuance of \$25,000 current-expense debentures.

**HERBERT, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On March 7 the \$11,000 20-year town hall building and equipment, \$7,000 20-year fire engine and apparatus purchase and \$3,500 7-year sidewalk building debentures (V. 98, p. 711) were awarded to W. L. McKinnon & Co., Toronto, at 100.25.

Other bids were:  
Canada Bond Corp., Tor., \$21,307 Nay & James, Regina, \$21,217 O. H. Burgess & Co., Tor., 21,254 McNeill & Young, Toronto, 20,860 Geo. A. Stimson & Co., Toronto, bid 96.76 for the \$3,500 issue, providing they were given a two weeks' option on the balance at the same price. Goldman & Co. of Toronto offered \$10,403 for \$10,500.

**HULL, Que.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—This city will sell at private sale the following 5% coupon debentures:

\$30,000 debentures to pay the balance of debentures under by law No. 40. Denom. \$1,000. Date Nov. 1, 1912. Due in 40 years.

12,000 Cusen St. sewer debentures. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1, 1913. Due in 30 years.

26,500 light and fire debentures. Denom. (26) \$1,000, (1) \$500. Date Nov. 1, 1913. Due in 40 years.

77,500 water works debentures. Denom. (77) \$1,000, (1) \$700. Date Nov. 1, 1913. Due in 40 years.

55,500 local improvement debentures. Denom. (2) \$1,000, (59) \$200, (139) \$300. Date Nov. 1, 1913. Due \$2,000 in 7 years, \$11,300 in 20 years and \$41,700 in 30 years.

Int. M. & N. at office of City Treasurer. Total debenture debt (including present issues except local improvements), \$1,268,630. Floating debt \$132,721. Local improvement debt, \$200,200. Assessed valuation of

taxable property, \$5,276,274; estimated value, \$5,810,997. Real value \$11,035,033.

**KASLO, B. C.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—The question of issuing \$27,500 6% coup. Kootenay Elec. Co. plant-purchase debentures carried, it is stated, at the election held Mar. 4. Denom. \$500. Date May 1, 1914. Int. ann. on May 1 at Bank of British No. Amer., Kaslo. Due in 25 yrs.

**LAROSS, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—The local government board has passed a by-law authorizing the issuance of \$1,900 municipal-hall debentures.

**LEAMINGTON, Ont.—BIDS.**—The following are the other bids received for the \$11,955 37 6½% 10-install. local imp. debentures offered on Feb. 13 and awarded on Feb. 14 to Gibson, Crombie & Co. of Toronto at 104.03 (V. 98, p. 711):

Wood, Gundy & Co., Tor., \$12,417 00 Brent, Noron & Co., Tor., \$12,207 00 Bankers' Bond Co., Tor., 12,313 35 W. L. McKinnon & Co., Tor., 12,134 70 W. T. Gregory, Leamington, 12,250 00 Ont. Ln. & Deb. Co., Tor., 12,104 31

The following rate bids were also received:

Brouse, Mitchell & Co., Tor., 103.41 Geo. A. Stimson & Co., Tor., 102.52 Dom. Sec. Corp., Ltd., Tor., 103.13 Goldman & Co., Toronto, 101.38 Murray, Mather & Co., Tor., 102.89

Bids received for \$13,208 20 debentures were:

Ont. Sec. Corp., Ltd., Tor., \$13,740 82 A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto, 13,722 00 C. H. Burgess & Co., Tor., 13,726 00 W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Tor., 13,711 00

The reason for bids being submitted on \$13,208 20 debentures was that the amount was reported wrong in the advertisement. Date Dec. 30, 1913. Int. ann. on Dec. 30.

**MONTREAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Montreal), Que.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Mar. 30 of the \$500,000 4½% coup. bldg. debentures (V. 98, p. 858). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 6 p. m. on that day by Ulric Lafontaine, Sec. Treas. Denom. \$1,000. Int. A. & O. in Montreal, London or N. Y. Due in 40 years. A deposit of 1% required. Purchaser to pay accrued int. Total debenture debt \$1,566,000. Net amount of taxable property 1913, \$211,795,040.

**MONTREAL—LONGUE POINTE WARD CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSION, Que.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—J. A. McKay & Co. of Montreal have purchased, reports state, \$30,000 5½% debentures, due Sept. 1, 1953.

**MORRIS, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—The \$3,000 5% 20-install. general expense debentures (V. 97, p. 613) have been awarded, it is stated, to Geo. A. Stimson & Co. of Toronto.

**ORILLIA, Ont.—LOAN ELECTION.**—An election will be held Mar. 30. It is stated, to vote on a loan of \$50,000 to be granted to J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd.

**OUTREMONT, Que.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until May 14 by E. T. Sampson, Sec. Treas., for the \$500,000 4½% revenue-producing local improvement debentures. Denom. \$1,000, or to suit purchaser. Date May 1, 1913. Int. payable at Molsons Bank, Montreal, or any other place Council may determine. Due in 1955. The validity of this issue has been certified by Beaubien & Lamarche of Montreal for the town and by Brown, Montgomery & McMichael of Montreal for the bankers. Total debenture debt (including present issue but excluding local improvements), \$721,010. Local improvement debt, \$1,128,989. Floating debt, \$241,340. Total value of property, 1914, \$20,558,929; estimated true valuation, \$41,117,858. These debentures were offered without success on March 4 (V. 98, p. 858).

#### NEW LOANS.

\$40,000

#### BOROUGH OF YEADON

Delaware County, Pa.

#### 4½% Loan, Series of 1914

With the approval of Councils of the Borough of Yeadon, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, I invite sealed proposals, until 12 o'clock noon, MARCH 27, 1914, to be opened at the regular meeting of Councils at 8 o'clock p. m. of the same day, in the Borough Building at Yeadon, Delaware County, for the whole or any part of this issue.

These bonds are to be dated April 1, 1914, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of October and April of each year, at the Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia; the bonds maturing April 1, 1944.

This issue will be in the form of eighty (80) bonds of \$500 each, coupon, with privilege of registration; free of Pennsylvania taxes.

Certified checks for 5% of amount of bid, payable to order of Wm. J. Davis, Treasurer, must accompany all bids.

The Chief Burgess reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Further information may be obtained from Thor. H. Dann, Secretary, Yeadon, Delaware County, Pa.

FREDERICK J. PERRY,  
Chief Burgess,  
Yeadon, Delaware County, Pa.

#### BLODGET & CO.

#### BONDS

80 STATE STREET, BOSTON

30 FINE STREET, N. Y. / YORK

#### STATE, CITY & RAILROAD BONDS

#### F. WM. KRAFT

LAWYER.

Specializing in Examination of  
Municipal and Corporation Bonds

1037-9 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

#### LEVICK & CO.

Foreign Exchange Brokers

56 Pine Street, New York

EVERYTHING IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE  
Orders Solicited and Correspondence Invited

#### NEW LOANS.

\$250,000.00

#### CITY OF McKEESPORT, PENNA.,

#### SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS

Sealed proposals for \$250,000 School Building Bonds will be received by the Board of School Directors of the City of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, at its meeting to be held in the office of the Board on MONDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1914, at 8 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened.

Said bonds will be dated May 1st, 1914, and will bear interest at the rate of Four and One-Half per centum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Said bonds will be coupon bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each, are exempt from Pennsylvania State tax, and will be payable at stated periods as follows: \$5,000 yearly on May 1st, from 1919 to 1923 inclusive; \$8,000 yearly on May 1st, from 1924 to 1928 inclusive; \$10,000 yearly, on May 1st, from 1929 to 1933 inclusive; \$12,000 yearly, on May 1st, from 1934 to 1938 inclusive; and \$15,000 yearly, on May 1st, from 1939 to 1943 inclusive.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and endorsed, "Proposals for Bonds of City of McKeesport School District," and handed to the Secretary of the Board of School Directors in open meeting to be held at the time and place aforesaid. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the School District, City of McKeesport (James A. Fulton), for \$2,500. The amount of said check to be credited upon said bid if accepted, and to be returned forthwith if not accepted.

All bids must provide for payment of accrued interest from the date of said bonds to the date of delivery.

The Board of School Directors reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Secretary Board of School Directors.

Dated March 16th, 1914.

#### \$40,000.00 GREENESVILLE COUNTY, VA.,

#### BONDS FOR SALE

Bids accepted to noon, APRIL 22ND, 1914.  
For information, apply to  
W. R. CATO, Agent,  
No. Emporia, Va.

#### BUFFALO

#### BONDS

of the  
International Railway System

and other  
Local Securities

#### TELLER & EVERS

314 Elliott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### NEW LOANS.

\$975,000

#### 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,

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the whole or any part of \$75,000 00 Park Bonds; for the whole or any part of \$200,000 00 Grade School Bonds; for the whole or any part of \$300,000 00 High School Bonds; for the whole or any part of \$50,000 00 Bassett's Creek Bonds; for the whole or any part of \$100,000 00 Permanent Improvement Fund Bonds; for the whole or any part of \$50,000 00 Enlarging Sewer Bonds; for the whole or any part of \$50,000 00 Main Sewer Bonds; for the whole or any part of \$75,000 00 River Terminal Bonds, and for the whole or any part of \$75,000 00 Hospital Bonds.

The above bonds to be dated April 1, 1914, 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 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 96 per cent of the par value of said 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 hereby 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 O. BROWN,  
City Comptroller,  
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

\$570,000

#### HORSEFLY IRRIGATION DISTRICT

KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON

#### 6% BONDS

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Directors of the Horsefly Irrigation District of Klamath County, Oregon, until 2 o'clock p. m. TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1914, for the purchase of \$345,000 six per cent 11-20-year bonds and \$225,000 six per cent 21-30-year bonds. Bids may be made for all or part of the issue. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check for one per cent of the amount bid. No bid entertained for less than ninety per cent of the par value. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. For full information address,

FRANCIS J. BOWNE, Secretary,  
Bonanza, Oregon.



**PETROLIA, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On March 16 the \$30,000 5½% 20-installment debentures (V. 98, p. 786) were awarded to Gibson, Crombie & Co., Toronto, at 103.24 and int. Other bids were: Canada Bond Corp., Ltd., Tor., \$30,307; Ont. Sec. Corp., Ltd., Tor., \$30,012; W. A. MacKenzie & Co., Tor., 30,272; A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto, 29,955; C. H. Burgess & Co., Tor., 30,214; Wood, Gundy & Co., Tor., 29,874; Goldman & Co., Toronto, 30,210; Brent, Noxon & Co., Tor., 29,863; Geo. A. Stinson & Co., Tor., 30,163; R. C. Matthews & Co., Tor., 29,710; Dom. Sec. Corp., Ltd., Tor., 30,096; McNeill & Young, Toronto, 29,705; Murray, Mather & Co., Tor., 30,051; Brouse, Mitchell & Co., Tor., 27,969.

**POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES, Que.—PRICE PAID FOR DEBENTURES.**—The price paid for the \$300,000 6% 40-year sewer-system and street-paying debentures awarded recently to N. B. Stark & Co. of Montreal (V. 98, p. 858) was 97 and int.

**PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY (P. O. Picton), Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On March 10 the \$30,000 4½% 20-installment road-construction debentures (V. 98, p. 711) were awarded to Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto at 96.16 and int. There were sixteen other bids.

**SACKVILLE, N. B.—PURCHASERS OF DEBENTURES.**—The purchasers of the \$8,000 5% 30-year water and sewerage-system-extension debentures sold on Feb. 4 at 99 and int. (V. 98, p. 858) were (\$4,000) Eastern Securities Co., Ltd., St. Johns, and (\$4,000) Atlantic Bond Co. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 1 1912. Int. J. & D.

**ST. ANDREWS, Rural Municipality (P. O. Clandeboye), Man.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On March 6 the \$18,000 6% 30 annual installment debentures (V. 98, p. 711) were awarded to Terry, Briggs & Slayton of Toledo at par and int. J. T. Ames, Toronto, bid 98. There were three bids received too late to be considered. The highest of these being C. H. Burgess & Co. of Toronto who offered \$19,722 and int.

**ST. PIERRE (P. O. Montreal), Que.—PURCHASER OF DEBENTURES.**—The purchaser of the \$132,000 5½% 40-year street-paying debentures sold on March 4 at 94 (V. 98, p. 858) was the Credit Canada Ltee. Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1914. Int. M. & N.

**ST. PIERRE-AUX-LIENS SCHOOL COMMISSION, Que.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. March 24 by Rosaire Dupuis, Secy-Treas., 35 St. James Street, Montreal, for \$38,000 5½% school debentures. Denom. \$1,000. Interest semi-annual. Due May 1 1951.

**ST. VITAL, Manitoba.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—Goldman & Co. of Toronto have been awarded, it is stated, \$277,000 6% debentures. Int. semi-annual. Due 1933.

**SANFORD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 86, Man.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—An election will be held Mar. 28 to submit to the voters a by-law providing for the issuance of \$10,000 site-purchase const. and equipment debentures.

**SASKATOON, Sask.—DEBENTURES PROPOSED.**—According to newspaper dispatches, this city is considering the issuance of \$7,365 sewer,

\$6,895 water mains, \$18,396 storm sewers and \$25,000 street-railway-ext. debentures.

**SCOTT, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—It is reported that \$19,600 5½% and 6% 20-30-installment debentures were sold to Geo. A. Stinson & Co. of Toronto.

**SHERWOOD (Rural Municipality No. 189, P. O. Regina), Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—Geo. A. Stinson & Co. of Toronto have purchased it is stated, the remaining \$5,000 of an issue of \$15,000 6% 20-installment permanent impt. debentures (V. 97, p. 136).

**STRATFORD, Ont.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—The Council has authorized the issuance of \$3,500 Chas. Diebel and \$2,500 John S. Morelock site-loan debentures, it is stated.

**SUMMERLAND, B. C.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—It is reported that the Council has authorized the issuance of \$15,000 irrigation debentures.

**SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—Local newspaper reports state that the local Government board has authorized the issuance of \$15,000 site-purchase debentures.

**THE PAS, Man.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until April 5 by H. H. Elliott, Town Clerk, for \$120,000 5% 20-year sewer and water-works debentures.

**THOROLD, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On Mar. 10 the following debentures, aggregating \$140,400 50 (V. 98, p. 635), were awarded, it is stated, to Gibson, Crombie & Co., Toronto.  
\$29,000 00 5% 30-yr. school.  
\$29,000 00 5% 30-yr. consol. sewer.  
16,700 00 6% 12-yr. paving.  
20,225 00 5% 20-yr. paving.  
16,700 00 5% 15-yr. paving.

**TILBURY, Ont.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—The Council at a recent meeting passed by-laws providing for the issuance of \$10,000 hydro-electric-system and \$5,000 water-works-ext. debentures, it is stated.

**VERNON, B. C.—RESULT OF DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—Reports state that at the election recently held (V. 98, p. 635) the questions of issuing the \$5,000 city-hall impt., \$4,000 cemetery-impt., \$11,000 electric-light and \$4,000 water-works debentures carried, while the proposition to issue the \$2,500 Lakeview Park debentures was defeated.

**VICTORIA, B. C.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—A Canadian associated press cable says that £200,000 treasury bills maturing next March were negotiated in London on March 5 at 4¼%.

**WATERLOO, Ont.—DEBENTURES NOT YET ISSUED.**—We are advised, under date of March 18, by the City Clerk, that the \$1,500 6% hospital-aid debentures voted in January (V. 98, p. 181) have not yet been issued. Due in 15 annual installments of principal and interest.

**WELLAND, Ont.—NO DEBENTURES AT PRESENT.**—The Municipal Clerk advises us that the election to vote on the proposition to issue \$150,000 Toronto Cotton Mills factory construction debentures (V. 98, p. 181) will not be held for some time.

## NEW LOANS.

\$255,000

City of Wilmington, Del.,

SINKING FUND 4½% BONDS

Sealed bids will be received until 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1914, for Two Hundred Fifty-five Thousand Dollars (\$255,000) of Wilmington, Delaware, Sinking Fund Four and One-Half Per Cent Bonds.

Said bonds will date from April 1, A. D. 1914, and will be issued in denominations of \$50 or multiples thereof, and bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on October 1 and April 1, and will mature as hereinafter mentioned.

\$55,000 of this issue is to provide funds for the refunding of \$55,000 of bonds which were issued under provisions of Acts of General Assembly of the State of Delaware, approved March 31, 1903, and March 29, 1907, to provide funds for the use of Board of Water Commissioners, and which will mature May 1, A. D. 1914, and June 1, A. D. 1914.

The above amount of \$55,000 is now being issued under authority of an ordinance of City Council passed February 5, A. D. 1914, and approved February 16, A. D. 1914, and will mature as follows:

\$42,850 on April 1, A. D. 1936.

\$12,150 on October 1, A. D. 1936.

\$50,000 of this issue is to provide funds for the Board of Water Commissioners for the purchase and installation of water meters for the city of Wilmington. Issued under authority of an ordinance of City Council passed February 5, A. D. 1914, approved February 16, A. D. 1914, and maturing \$50,000 on October 1, A. D. 1936.

\$150,000 of this issue is to provide funds for use of the Board of Directors of the Street and Sewer Department for curbing, guttering, grading, widening, paving and improving streets and avenues and the building of sewers and conduits in the city of Wilmington.

Issued under authority of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, approved March 4, A. D. 1907, and under authority of an ordinance of City Council passed February 19, A. D. 1914, and approved March 5, A. D. 1914, and maturing as follows:

\$61,500 on October 1, A. D. 1936.

\$88,500 on April 1, A. D. 1937.

All proposals must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of "The Mayor and Council of Wilmington", for two per centum of the amount of bonds bid for, the same to be forfeited if the bidder fails to accept and pay for bonds awarded.

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to settle for the bonds awarded, with accrued interest from April 1, A. D. 1914, at or before 12 o'clock noon, April 15, A. D. 1914.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Address all bids in sealed envelopes to James F. Price, City Treasurer, Wilmington, Delaware, marked "Proposals for Sinking Fund Four and One-Half Per Cent Loan."

## WANTED

## BANK &amp; QUOTATION SECTION

Jan. 3rd, 1914, Issue)

Will Pay 20 Cents a Copy.

COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE  
138 Front Street, New York

## ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

New York, January 23d, 1914.  
The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1913.

The Company's business has been confined to marine and inland transportation insurances.  
Premiums on such risks from the 1st January, 1913, to the 31st December, 1913. \$8,600,334 83  
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1913. 767,030 04

Total Premiums. \$4,397,385 77

Premiums marked off from January 1st, 1913, to December 31st, 1913. \$3,712,602 61

Interest on the investments of the Company received during the year. \$308,419 48  
Interest on Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies, etc. 39,877 94  
Rent received less Taxes and Expenses. 130,212 32 478,609 73

Losses paid during the year. \$1,790,888 37

Less Salvages. \$23,482 06  
By the various. 320,813 71  
Discount. 47 58 554,343 25

Returns of Premiums. \$1,236,544 97

Expenses, including officers' salaries and clerks' compensation, stationery, advertisements, etc. \$106,038 85  
650,942 08

A dividend of Interest of Six per cent on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the third of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1905 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of Forty per cent is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1913, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the fifth of May next.

By order of the Board, G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

**TRUSTEES**  
JOHN N. BEACH,  
ERNEST C. BLISS,  
WALDRON P. BROWN,  
JOHN CLAPLIN,  
GEORGE C. CLARK,  
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,  
CORNELIUS ELDERT,  
RICHARD H. EWART,  
PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN,  
HERBERT L. GRUBBS,  
ANSON W. HARD,  
SAMUEL T. HUBBARD,  
THOMAS H. HUBBARD,  
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD,  
WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS,  
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,  
GEORGE H. MACY,  
NICHOLAS F. PALMER,  
HENRY PARISH,  
ADOLF F. REINSTEADT,  
JAMES H. POST,  
CHARLES M. PRATT,  
DALLAS B. PRATT,  
ANTON A. RAYE,  
JOHN J. RIKER,  
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,  
WILLIAM J. SCHIEFFELIN,  
WILLIAM SLOANE,  
LOUIS STERN,  
WILLIAM A. STREET,  
GEORGE F. TURNURE,  
RICHARD H. WILLIAMS.

A. A. RAVEN, President,  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-President,  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-President,  
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-President.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
United States and State of New York Bonds	\$670,000 00	Estimated Losses and Losses Unsettled in process of Adjustment	\$1,808,024 00
New York City and New York Trust Companies and Bank Stocks	1,283,700 00	Premiums on Unterminated Risks	654,753 26
Stocks and Bonds of Railroads	2,737,412 00	Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid	264,136 25
Other Securities	283,520 00	Return Premiums Unpaid	108,786 08
Special Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies	1,000,000 00	Reserve for Taxes	28,905 83
Real Estate cor. Wall and William Streets and Exchange Place, containing offices	4,299,426 04	Re-insurance Premiums	221,485 06
Real Estate on Staten Island (held under provisions of Chapter 481, Laws of 1887)	75,000 00	Claims not Settled, including Compensation	70,789 43
Premium Notes	478,727 45	Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums	22,556 69
Cash in hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	605,891 79	Certificates of Profits Outstanding	7,240,220 00
Cash in Bank	177,881 39		
Temporary Investments (payable January and February, 1914)	636,465 49		
	505,000 00		
Loans	10,000 00		
	\$13,259,024 16		\$10,417,796 87

Thus leaving a balance of \$2,841,227 29  
Accrued Interest on the 31st day of December, 1913, amounted to \$51,650 28  
Rents due and accrued on the 31st day of December, 1913, amounted to 28,973 28  
Re-insurance due or accrued, in companies authorized in New York, on the 31st day of December, 1913, amounted to 166,830 22  
Unexpired re-insurance premiums on the 31st day of December, 1913, amounted to 65,903 22  
Note: The Insurance Department has estimated the value of the Real Estate corner Wall and William Streets and Exchange Place in excess of the Book Value given above, at 450,673 06  
And the property at Staten Island in excess of the Book Value, at 63,700 00  
The Market Value of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities on the 31st day of December, 1913, exceeded the Company's valuation by 1,248,075 10  
On the basis of these increased valuations the balance would be \$4,026,835 08

**Trust Companies.**

CHARTERED 1853.

**United States Trust Company of New York**

45-47 WALL STREET

Capital, . . . . . \$2,000,000 00

Surplus and Undivided Profits . . . \$14,103,810 00

This Company acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Court Depository and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits.

It holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for estates, corporations and individuals.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President.

WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President

WILLIAMSON PELL, Asst. Secretary

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary

CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Secy.

**TRUSTEES**

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of the Board

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER  
ALEXANDER E. ORR  
WILLIAM D. SLOANE  
FRANK LYMAN  
JAMES STILLMAN  
JOHN J. PHELPS  
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD

LYMAN J. GAGE  
PAYNE WHITNEY  
EDWARD W. SHELDON  
CHAUNCEY KEEP  
GEORGE L. RIVES  
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY

WILLIAM STEWART TOD  
OGDEN MILLS  
EGERTON L. WINTHROP  
CORNELIUS N. BLISS JR.  
HENRY W. de FOREST  
ROBERT L. GAMMELL  
WILLIAM VINCENT ASTOR

The Union Trust Company of New York has renewed for a term of years its lease of the quarters occupied as a Branch Office at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 38th Street. This gives the Company two permanent and well-equipped branches for its up-town business—the 38th Street Branch in the heart of the busy Fifth Avenue shopping district, and the Plaza Branch at Fifth Avenue and 60th Street, just opposite the entrance to Central Park.

The facilities of all the offices of the Company are offered to depositors of either Branch or of the Main Office at 80 Broadway. The Union Trust Safe Deposit Company, entirely owned by the Union Trust Company, conducts modern safe deposit vaults at both Branches.

**Mellon National Bank**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

8-26

3% on RESERVE ACCOUNTS  
is paid by this bank

Correspondence is invited

Resources over - \$60,000,000

Acts as  
Executor,  
Trustee,  
Administrator,  
Guardian,  
Receiver,  
Registrar and  
Transfer Agent.

Interest allowed  
on deposits.

**Girard Trust Company**

PHILADELPHIA

Chartered 1836

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, \$10,000,000

E. B. Morris, President.

1914 ISSUE

NOW READY

**THE FINANCIAL REVIEW**

350 PAGES

ISSUED ANNUALLY BY THE

**Commercial & Financial Chronicle**

Price of the Review, bound in cloth, \$2 25

Parties desiring ten or more copies can have their names stamped  
on the covers, in gilt, at reduced prices

**Engineers.****THE J. G. WHITE COMPANIES**ENGINEERS - MANAGERS  
FINANCIERS

43 Exchange Place, - NEW YORK

Chicago. San Francisco. London.  
Manila, Para, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Chilo.

Alfred E. Forstall

Charles D. Robison

**FORSTALL AND ROBISON**  
ENGINEERS

Investigations and Appraisals of Gas and  
Electric Properties for Owners or Financial  
Institutions.

56 William St.,

NEW YORK CITY.

**C. G. YOUNG**

Engineering and Construction

Plans, Methods, Examinations

Public Utilities and Industrials

REPORTS FOR FINANCING

Bankers Trust Bldg., New York

Alex. O. Humphreys

Alton S. Miller

**HUMPHREYS & MILLER, Inc**

ENGINEERS

Power—Light—Gas

165 BROADWAY . . . NEW YORK

**Mining Engineers.****H. M. CHANCE & CO.**

Mining Engineers and Geologists

COAL AND MINERAL PROPERTIES

Examined, Managed, Appraised

Draxel Bldg.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**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.

**AMERICAN MFG. CO.**

MANILA, SISAL AND JUTE

CORDAGE

Sales Office:

Noble &amp; West Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**H. D. Walbridge & Co.**

14 Wall Street, New York

Public Utility Securities