

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The reduction in the dividend on New York Central & Hudson River RR. stock from the basis of 6% per annum to 5% follows quickly upon the action of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in disallowing the proposed rate increases on the trunk lines. No other course was open to the managers of this property now that it has been definitely decided that rates may not be raised. In common with other large railroad systems, the New York Central during the late calendar year (which is also the company's fiscal year) had its net income seriously cut down as a result of the rise in the cost of railroad operations. No income statement was given out after this week's meeting of the directors, but by aggregating the monthly figures of earnings it is easy to compute pretty accurately the losses sustained by reason of the rise in operating costs. On the New York Central proper there was an increase in gross earnings for the twelve months of 1910 as compared with the twelve months preceding in the sum of \$6,736,617; but expenses increased almost \$9,500,000, bringing a loss in net in amount of \$2,748,643. Including all the lines forming the New York Central System, there was an increase in gross in amount of no less than \$22,464,851, indicating the prevalence of satisfactory business conditions on the whole; but the addition to expenses amounted to over 28 million dollars (\$28,028,033), producing, therefore, a loss in net of \$5,563,182.

Add to this the fact that during the year there was a large increase in capitalization, and therefore the company is now obliged to earn a return on a greater total of stock and debt, and add also the further fact that the rise in expenses is still continuing, as is evident from the company's statement for the month of January 1911, showing a loss in net for that month on the New York Central System in amount of \$1,903,953, notwithstanding the gross was a trifle better than in the corresponding month of last year—combine all these facts, and it is evident that the Central management had no choice but to cut the dividend. The Pennsylvania Railroad in its statements shows precisely similar results, and it is obvious that the Central management, confronted with the likelihood of further decreases in net, at least during the first six months of 1911, could not run the risk of maintaining the old rate of dividend. Had permission been given to advance rates, there would have been at least the possibility of making good a portion of the previous losses. With higher rates denied, this chance is gone.

The Central management take a philosophic view of the situation and are hoping against hope that the Commission may be prevailed upon to give assent to slightly higher freight schedules later on, when it shall have been demonstrated by actual test that added revenue is needed. In a statement given out by the company on Wednesday, after the dividend reduction, the declaration is made that "every economy that can be adopted and enforced that will not result in injury to the property or impairment of the value of the service will be made effective, and if . . . the result of the operation of the roads justifies some measure of increase in their revenues, it is believed that the Commission will promptly consider a new application for increased rates, and the railroads will very gladly leave to the Com-

mission the question of the measure of increase, and the classes and commodities on which such increase shall apply." The difficulty about accepting this view of things is that the Commission has already considered the New York Central case in and by itself and vetoed the suggestion here made. It has taken pains to state (in the opinion prepared by Commissioner Prouty) that, even though the Central property might not be so favorably situated as its neighbors, that circumstance was a misfortune which would have to be endured by the shareholders, and afforded no ground for permitting advances in rates.

The likelihood that dividends on Central shares would have to be reduced was distinctly presented for the consideration of the Commission in the argument of the case, without making any impression upon the members of that body. It was pointed out to the Commission that in the carrying on of the company's improvement work, a large amount of stock had been issued upon which dividends were not declared during 1910, but for which provision must be made in the future. Furthermore, that it will also be necessary to provide about \$40,000,000 additional capital in order to complete the terminal improvements which are now under way in this city and at several other points upon the line. Altogether, it was stated there would be an increase in the yearly dividend requirement of nearly \$4,000,000. The further statement was made that, had these new capital charges been outstanding in the year 1910, there would have been a deficit of \$2,500,000 upon the basis of a 5% dividend. All these facts and figures, it is proper to remark, we draw from Commissioner Prouty's report and opinion.

Every one must admit that these were valid, conclusive arguments, and that they should have secured for all the trunk lines permission to advance rates, for if a road like the Central could make out such a strong case, there was no need for going any further. What reply did the Commission make to this convincing demonstration? It admits the truth of the assertions, but denies that they furnish warrant for higher rates. Here is what Commissioner Prouty has to say: "It is certainly true that this system will find it extremely difficult, upon the present basis of rates, to maintain the payment of dividends upon a 6% basis, or even a 5% basis, and to carry forward the improvements which it now has under way." He then goes on to add: "When these improvements have been completed, the New York Central will be able to handle a much larger amount of business, both freight and passenger, than it has ever handled in the past, and to do that business upon a more economical basis. *It is unfortunate for that system that these outlays to so great an amount must be made in advance of the possibilities of obtaining an immediate return from the outlay itself.*" Mr. Prouty then perpetrates what he evidently considers a sockdolager by going back 42 years to the time of the consolidation of the old New York Central and the Hudson River companies in 1869, and asserting that at that time \$57,000,000 of stock was issued without any money consideration being paid for it.

It will thus be seen that the Commission, in reaching its decision, was fully aware that the Central could not maintain its prosperity "upon the present basis of rates," but the only word of consolation it has to offer is that this is "unfortunate." Must we not conclude,

therefore, that if its prediction of a failure to earn dividends should be verified, and a new appeal be then made for higher rates, the answer would be the same as on the present occasion, namely that it was "unfortunate" that the company should be so situated and that it must look to the future to reimburse it? There is, obviously, little comfort in such a thought. It is best, however, to face the hard facts and recognize that the Central will have to work out its salvation in its own way, and that it cannot count upon the aid of the Commission in any way.

We notice that Mr. George W. Perkins in an address this week before the Southern Commercial Congress at Atlanta, Ga., on "Modern Industrialism," advocated the establishment at Washington of a Federal "Business Court." This is a favorite theme of Mr. Perkins, who is a close student of affairs. It is not necessary to discuss the proposition on the present occasion. With the experience with the Inter-State Commerce Commission before us, not only in the recent rate cases but for the whole twenty-four years of its existence, it would be the height of folly to invite further interference in business affairs by the Government. Mr. Perkins would place the proposed Business Court on a level with our Federal Supreme Court, but there can never be any analogy between the two. The United States Supreme Court will always stand in a class by itself. Mr. Perkins contends that to the suggested Business Court "our great business problems could go for final adjustment when they could not be settled otherwise." There is not the slightest reason for thinking that any greater degree of success would attend the working of such a Federal Business Court or Commission (waiving for the moment the question of the right of Congress to interfere with business affairs in that way) than has attended the working of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The need of the hour is not for more Government regulation, or Government meddling, but for less of it.

The February statement of pig iron production issued the present week offers a trace of encouragement in showing a somewhat greater rate of output than in either of the two months preceding. The copper statistics, however, for the same month reflect continued dulness in trade. According to the "Iron Age" of this city, the make of iron in this country in February was 1,794,509 tons, against 1,759,326 tons in January. On the face of the figures this would appear to indicate very little change, but it must be remembered that February had only 28 days, whereas January consisted of 31 days. Accordingly, the output was 64,090 tons per day in February, against only 56,752 tons a day in January. Due comfort may be taken from this change for the better, but the fact should not be overlooked that the improvement is seen to be relatively slight when comparison is made with the large product of a year ago. Then the output was 85,616 tons per day in February and 84,148 tons per day in January. The total product then was 2,397,254 tons in February and 2,608,605 tons in January, as against only 1,794,509 tons and 1,759,326 tons, respectively, in the two months of the present year. All that can be said, therefore, now is that we have made a start in the direction of greater activity but have not yet advanced very far along the path. It may be doubted whether

progress, if it continues, can be expected to be at a very rapid pace, seeing that the railroads will be in no position to give liberal orders. The same remark is to be made with reference to the slight increase in the total of unfilled orders on the books of the Steel Corporation. The total, at 3,400,543 tons for Feb. 28, compares with only 3,110,919 tons on Jan. 31, but a year ago (March 31 1910) the aggregate was no less than 5,402,504 tons.

As far as the copper statistics are concerned, the actual output for February was only 109,828,297 pounds, against 115,696,591 pounds in January, but making allowance for the fact that February was a short month, the rate of production was actually larger in February than in January. As compared with last year, the production was about three million pounds less. The takings for domestic deliveries, however, while greater than for January, fell considerably below those of a year ago. The exports, on the other hand, were smaller than in January and above those for February of last year. The final result is that there was a further increase in the aggregate of stocks on hand, raising the same to 156,637,770 pounds March 1, against 142,439,490 pounds Feb. 1 and 122,030,195 pounds January 1. On March 1 last year the aggregate of stocks was only 107,187,992 pounds, as will be seen from the following:

	February		Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	
	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.
Stocks beginning period.....lbs.	142,439,490	98,463,339	122,030,195	141,706,111
Production.....	109,828,297	112,712,493	225,524,888	229,259,780
Total supply.....	252,267,787	211,175,832	347,555,083	371,025,891
Deliveries for—				
Domestic consumption.....	50,518,998	66,618,322	92,597,555	144,776,709
Export.....	45,111,019	37,369,518	98,319,758	119,061,190
	95,630,017	103,987,840	190,917,313	263,837,899
Stocks end of period.....	156,637,770	107,187,992	156,637,770	107,187,992

In Europe the visible supply of copper continues to decline, and for March 1 the amount was 184,546,880 pounds, against 186,359,040 pounds Feb. 1, 187,705,280 pounds Jan. 1 and 254,139,200 pounds on March 1 of last year.

Reserves of cereals in farmers' hands in the United States on March 1 1911, as indicated by the report issued by the Department of Agriculture on Wednesday, were of a magnitude to insure an ample sufficiency of supplies until such time as the new crops are available. That is the construction quite generally placed upon the report, and the result has been a lowering of the market prices for wheat, corn and oats, an event assisted somewhat by favorable crop advices from abroad. It appears that the farm stocks of wheat, corn and oats on the date mentioned were not only greater than at the corresponding time in 1910 or 1909, but well in excess of the ten-year average for March 1; and it is to be noted also that the visible supply of wheat at the various points of accumulation in the country is at this time larger than at any even date for a number of years.

Of wheat the Department reports the quantity in farmers' hands on March 1 as about 25.8% of the 1910 yield, or 179,690,000 bushels, a total exceeding by 6¼ million bushels the holdings at the corresponding time in the previous year, while being 36 millions more than in 1909 and 25⅝ millions greater than the ten-year average. Corn stocks reported on farms March 1 aggregated 40.5% of the 1910 harvest, or 1,265,634,000 bushels, this contrasting with 1,050⅞ millions a year ago, 1,047¾ millions in 1909, 962

millions in 1908 and an average of 953 millions for the ten-year period. It develops, moreover, that the merchantable proportion of the 1910 crop is larger than in most recent years, averaging 86.4%, against 82.6% for 1909, 88.2 for 1908 and only 77.7% for 1907. The stock of oats in farmers' hands at the opening of the current month was noticeably heavy, for, while it constituted a smaller percentage of the previous year's yield than in some recent years, the actual quantity held makes a record. It is stated as 421,535,000 bushels, or $58\frac{1}{4}$ millions more than in 1910, nearly 143 millions greater than in 1909 and 37 millions in excess of the previous high mark of 1907. Barley, of which the yield was short in 1910, has been more freely drawn from first hands, the reserve on the farms March 1 this year approximating only 19.1% of the last year's yield, against 24.2% a year ago.

In connection with the foregoing, the present status of the winter-wheat crop is not without interest. According to the Department of Agriculture, the area of wheat seeded last fall was 2.5% greater than in the preceding year; but no official report on condition will be available until next month. In the meantime, however, reliable private sources of information seem to indicate that the outlook is quite encouraging. The Cincinnati "Price Current," for instance, states in effect that, while in some sections the plant had a poor start last fall, the general indications favor the view that the vitality of the plant has not been impaired, and with favorable spring weather a steady improvement in appearance is expected. There have been very few reports of injury from alternate freezing and thawing, and moisture in the ground now is ample. With assurance, therefore, that the seed has germinated, the winter having been mainly favorable for the plant, the conditions seem to justify a very hopeful view of the outlook. Reports from abroad also are favorable quite generally. Recent cables denote a satisfactory prospect in Europe, and advices from Argentina indicate that plowing is progressing there under favorable conditions.

Money has accumulated and is accumulating in London on a scale that has enabled the Bank of England Governors to announce a fourth reduction in the discount rate since the maximum of 5% was charged last fall. In the open market the quotation this week having fallen quite 1% below the Bank's minimum of $3\frac{1}{2}$ %, and gold being added almost daily to the supply on hand, it was considered safe to lower the rate to 3%. The reserve is now close to \$150,000,000, while the amount of bullion carried by the Bank has reached \$193,000,000. The reserve is equal to fully $51\frac{1}{4}$ % of the liabilities, a higher percentage than shown at this time in any previous year during the last decade, with the exception of 1905. New York bankers have been in considerable measure responsible for the superabundance of money abroad. Not only have they lent freely in London and in Berlin, but they have allowed the proceeds of important bond sales to be retained on the other side. Apparently European bankers are not disturbed over the power which this places in the hands of our international bankers—conditions are such that, should occasion arise, gold could no doubt be withdrawn from London by New York in large quantities unless rigid precautions were taken by the Bank of England as

well as by European holders of American securities. At the moment the principal banks in Europe are so well situated and discounts are so low that possibilities of the kind mentioned are given little thought. The Imperial Bank of Germany on Thursday recorded an increase for the week of nearly \$2,000,000 in gold and silver and a reduction in note circulation and loans of fully \$20,000,000. Private discounts in Berlin, however, are about 1% above the call money rate in New York, and we learn that certain international banking houses are at present carrying large balances there. The Bank of France, besides gaining a nominal amount of specie, has this week reduced its bills discounted by fully \$42,000,000 and has curtailed its circulation by \$12,500,000. In New York speculation in stocks has again fallen off, the sales on Thursday and Friday having been the lightest for any two days since the year opened, and the offerings of both call and time money are consequently in excess of the demand. Rates are to-day on the lowest level of the current year, namely $2\frac{3}{4}$ % for the shortest maturities, $3\frac{1}{4}$ % for six months and $3\frac{1}{2}$ % for seven months. Some discounting has also been done at a new minimum. Under these circumstances there is obviously little inducement to draw upon credits abroad.

The British Government has issued a White Paper containing the communications which passed between Ambassador Bryce and the Foreign Office on the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States. The correspondence shows that the Ambassador was careful to safeguard Imperial interests, and his whole course is warmly endorsed by the British Ministry. On the day following the conclusion of the agreement, Mr. Bryce informed his Government that he did not believe British interests were to any appreciable extent prejudiced. "The arrangement," he added, "still rests in reality on a growing realization of the fact that the high tariff wall between contiguous countries whose products are economically interchangeable is an injury to both and opposed to sound fiscal principles . . . That such a policy is not counteracted by and does not check the rapidly growing sense of national consciousness and international importance in the peoples of those States has of late been abundantly proved. No more in Canada than in the republics of Latin America to which the United States Government has sought to extend its Pan-American propaganda does there seem a likelihood that a freer interchange of commodities will lead to closer relations of a political kind."

Sir Wilfred Laurier, in very forcible language, expressed this last sentiment in his first speech to the Canadian House of Commons on the subject of reciprocity. Addressing his utterances to his neighbors, the American people, he said: "If you have founded a nation upon separation from Britain, remember that we Canadians have set our hearts upon building a nation without separation, and in this task we are far advanced. The blood which flows in our veins is as good as yours, and if you are a proud people, though we have not your numbers, we are as proud as you, and rather than part with our national existence we would part with our lives."

He painted in glowing colors his ideal of the relationship between the United States and the Dominion. He said in part:

"There may, perhaps, be a spectacle nobler than that of a united continent—a spectacle which would astound the world by its novelty and grandeur, a spectacle of two peoples living side by side, separated only by an invisible line, with not a gun frowning across it, not a fortress on either side, with no armament one against the other, but living in harmony, in mutual confidence and with no other rivalry than a generous emulation in commerce and the arts of peace. To the Canadian people I would say that if it is possible for us to obtain such relations between these two young and growing nations, Canada will have rendered to Old England, the mother of nations, nay, to the whole British Empire, a service unequalled in its present effect and still more in its far-reaching consequences."

That the Laurier Government will be able to pass the reciprocity agreement was demonstrated unequivocally this week, when a motion proposed by the leader of the Opposition, urging delay "until the electors shall have had an opportunity of passing upon its merits," was opposed by 112 against only 70 votes in its favor.

The best opinion in the United States is that the agreement will be adopted by our own Congress at the Special Session which is to commence on April 4th.

The French Cabinet formed by M. Monis received an overwhelming vote of confidence on Monday after the Premier had read the Ministerial declaration. The parties most acutely dissatisfied by the attitude of the new Government were the Socialists and the extreme Radicals, who had been mainly responsible for the downfall of M. Briand. The policy enunciated by the new Premier was derided by these groups as being altogether too mild; but it was indorsed by a majority of 309 to 114. The keynote of the declaration was pacification. On the delicate question of separation of Church and State, the manifesto said: "We will apply without feebleness and without violence the laws dealing with religious orders and the separation of the church and State. We will protect against all attacks our public schools." This drew from the Clerical representatives violent criticism. Advices from Paris by mail state that a large body of the French people keenly regret the overthrow of the Briand Administration and await with some concern the actions of the new regime. History has often shown, however, that the most radical of politicians, when invested with grave responsibilities, become sober-minded statesmen. It is, perhaps, significant that the Monis program has at the outset incurred the ire of the extremists.

Germany's relations with the Vatican were discussed with unusual frankness by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Diet on Tuesday. He warned the curia that persistence in the recent tendency to issue decrees affecting Germany without previous consultation with the Government would lead to retaliation. He declared that Prussia was sincerely desirous of maintaining the present peaceful relations with the Holy See, and he believed that the Pope was of the same mind, but various decrees had been issued without that consideration for German conditions which was indispensable to the continuance of the friendly status. The Chancellor cited as objectionable the encyclical issued last May in which Charles Borromeo was extolled as the champion of

Catholicism against the Protestant reformation and declared to have established that the principles of Catholicism had been undermined by Martin Luther. He added that if the Vatican continued to ignore the representations of the Prussian Minister at the Holy See, the abolition of the legation might follow. The Vatican has not yet replied to these strictures.

The country was greatly astonished—indeed, astounded—by an official announcement on Tuesday that some 20,000 troops had been ordered to San Antonio, Texas, to Los Angeles, and other points near the Mexican border, for participation, so it was originally phrased, in "extensive maneuvers to try out organization and equipment," the movement to embrace joint action with the navy at Galveston. That so ambitious and so costly a war game should be suddenly decided upon by President Taft, except with some other purpose in mind, was instantly rejected as being beyond belief, and wild conjectures and reports filled the air, not merely at home, but in Europe, though the view taken abroad was more pacific than in this country. The Government immediately found itself in a most embarrassing position. Its embarrassment was all the greater because the news given out officially fell short of the whole facts. Among the allegations made in the press here and abroad were these: President Diaz was on the point of death and a reign of lawlessness was threatened, involving in calculable damage to American and European property; Mexico had applied to the United States for assistance in restoring order; the rebels were about to secure control of the Republic, the real facts as to their strength and their successes having been concealed by censorship; Great Britain and Germany had made known their intention of sending armed forces to protect their vested interests in Mexico, and the United States Government had promptly decided to forestall them. These and a hundred other stories were printed and discussed, producing a most confused state of mind and threatening to place President Taft in an awkward position, both in relation to the people of the United States, who deprecated such spectacular exploits if merely devised as a war game, and to foreign Powers—notably Mexico.

The security markets, fortunately, did not betray any excitement. Mexican bonds, which are extensively held in Europe, were little affected, though Mexican railroad stocks fluctuated erratically. From the first, responsible financial interests appeared to possess a sound idea as to the real purpose of the exploit. They stated that the Mexican Government had for months been dissatisfied with the laxity of the policing of the border, especially in Texas, where the rebels had numerous supporters, and that our Government had at last decided to remove all cause of complaint. It was also realized that the United States would be held responsible, under the Monroe Doctrine, for the guarding of foreign property. At the same time the sensational methods adopted were deprecated.

Yesterday an apparently authoritative version of the Government's motives was published. It may be interesting to put on record, however, the first announcement, given out by Major-General Leonard Wood, with the approval of the Administration, as this will indicate the change of front:

A full division of regular troops of the army will be mobilized at San Antonio, Tex., for extensive maneuvers to try out organization and equipment and to locate any defects therein. The movement is made at this time to take advantage of the open season in that section of the country and before the season is open in the North for troops to maneuver most advantageously in the field.

A small force will be assembled in the vicinity of Los Angeles and three regiments of infantry and coast artillery, acting as infantry, at Galveston, where there may be joint maneuvers in connection with the navy, involving an attack by the navy on that port.

Major-General William H. Carter will command the division at San Antonio, and his brigade commanders will be Brigadier-Generals Smith, Hoyt and Mills. Brigadier-General Potts will be in command at Galveston and Brigadier-General Bliss at Los Angeles. The division at San Antonio will be constituted of nine regiments of infantry, two regiments of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one battalion of engineers and one company of the signal corps. In addition to this division at San Antonio, there will be assembled there an independent cavalry brigade of two regiments. The name of the officer who will command this brigade will be announced later.

In great haste troops were despatched for the scene of action, warships were rushed South, militia officers were asked to watch the maneuvers, hospital corps were organized, and—most fatal of all to credence in the Government's statement—real ammunition was supplied. President Taft felt compelled to cordially assure President Diaz that no movement hostile to Mexico was contemplated; the public condemnation of his action based on the grounds he specified, became so widespread and incisive that finally the actual situation was revealed. The staff correspondent of the Associated Press accompanying the President on the latter's holiday journey to Atlanta sent a plain statement to the newspapers on Thursday night. The following are the salient points:

All doubt as to the purpose of the Government in sending 20,000 troops to the Mexican border has at last been swept away. The United States has determined that the revolution in the republic to the south must end. The American troops have been sent to form a solid military wall along the Rio Grande to stop filibustering and to see that there is no further smuggling of arms and men across the international boundary.

There is a general belief that the rapid movement of troops into Texas and Southern California will so speedily accomplish its purpose that the net results in the end will constitute a valuable lesson in quick mobilization of an effective fighting force that will prove a revelation to the country at large, to the critics of the army in particular and a justification of the diplomatically worded explanations that have been given out from official sources in Washington.

There is no longer reason to doubt that the sudden move on the part of the American Government was the result either of unofficial representations of foreign governments regarding the situation in Mexico or the intimation that several of the European Powers were sounding each other as to the desirability of making representations to the United States at an early date. At any rate, the matter was put up to the Administration in such a way as to call for the quickest sort of action. . . . It was represented at the State Department that the United States must act, and act quickly, if the Monroe Doctrine was to be maintained.

We discuss this remarkable episode more at length in a separate article on another page.

Foreign discount rates are little changed as compared with a week ago. The reduction in the Bank of England minimum charge was followed by a decline in the open market quotations there to $2\frac{3}{8}\%$ for bills to arrive and $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ for spot bills, though the tone was somewhat stronger yesterday. Paris continues to quote $2\frac{1}{4}\%$, but private advices intimate an advance may occur as a preliminary to attracting gold. At Berlin the rate is $3\frac{1}{8}\%$ for spot bills and $3\frac{3}{8}\%$ for bills to arrive. Brussels is well supplied with money, as a discount rate of $2\frac{7}{8}\%$ indicates. Amsterdam, on which few bills are being drawn here, is on about a $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ basis. The Bank of England on Thursday was again able to report a con-

siderable increase in its bullion on hand, having made large purchases in the open market during the week, as recorded in our special cable from London. The gain in bullion amounted to £492,776, and the decrease in circulation was sufficient to raise the total reserve by £767,020. Loans, owing to the relatively high rate charged by the Bank, were reduced £853,990. The most notable changes were in deposits; the Government's account showed an expansion of no less than £2,481,148, wholly at the expense of private deposits, the decrease in the latter amounting to £2,571,900. The aggregate stock of bullion held at the close of the Bank week was £38,643,684, while the ratio of reserve to liabilities increased from 49.90% last week to 51.29% this week. Since Thursday morning the Bank has bought £293,000 gold in the open market, and a large consignment is expected shortly from Brazil. Our correspondent also furnishes the following details of the gold movement in and out of the Bank for the Bank week: Imports, £691,000 (of which £22,000 from Australia, £13,000 from Peru and £656,000 bought in the open market); exports, *nil*, and shipments of £198,000 *net* to the interior of Great Britain.

Continued weakness in the local money market has induced numbers of institutions to lower the interest rates allowed on deposits. With call money ruling at only $2\frac{1}{4}\%$ and 90-day funds at 3%, it is obviously unprofitable to pay as high as 3% on deposit accounts. While there has been no concerted action, the matter has been brought up by the larger trust companies and action taken in certain instances. The abundance of money not only in New York but all over the United States is likely to be explained by the statements of the national banks showing their condition on March 7, the Comptroller of the Currency having on Thursday issued his second call for the current year. The loan and deposit accounts can scarcely fail to reveal radical changes as compared with a year ago, for at that time the granting of facilities in agricultural communities was at its zenith. Of late currency has been remitted to New York from many cities in the Middle West, interest rates everywhere have declined, the absorption of mercantile paper has broadened, and there have been other indications that banks throughout the country are strongly situated.

The fresh reduction in quotations has served to stimulate the institutional demand for bonds and for commercial paper, while it has also led to the carrying of large amounts of unmatured sterling bills. Present conditions are regarded as unusually propitious for the flotation of the new 3% Panama bonds, and it is expected that the Treasury Department will offer a very large block about the end of this month. It is also said that the advisability of retiring the \$64,000,000 Spanish War Loan may engage the attention of Secretary MacVeagh. The investment market is apparently assimilating with promptitude recent issues of railroad bonds and notes. Almost daily moderate blocks have been taken by banking houses and, according to reports, quickly distributed. The European demand, however, shows signs of having been satisfied for the time being, a fact that is not at all astonishing in view of the extent of the purchases already made. The public offering of \$25,000,000 Central Pacific bonds in France is reported to have this week met with a satisfactory response.

Borrowing by brokers has again been very light. The supply having been augmented by out-of-town remittances, rates have been depressed. Quotations closed the week as follows: $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ for 60 days, 3% for 90 days, $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ for 4 months, $3\frac{1}{4}@3\frac{1}{2}\%$ for 5, 6 and 7 months and $4@4\frac{1}{4}\%$ for over the year. These figures have not induced several very influential institutions to release funds on any considerable scale. In one notable instance the cash reserve now held is abnormally large, but it is unofficially stated that this money may be devoted to the purchase of the Panama bonds and is not being accumulated because of alarm over the financial or political outlook. The excitement created by the sudden mobilization of troops in Texas has had no effect whatever upon the money market. The highest figure paid for call loans this week has been $2\frac{1}{2}\%$; that maximum was quoted on Monday and on Thursday, but on Tuesday and Wednesday the highest rate was $2\frac{3}{8}\%$. Early in the week transactions were put through at as low as 2% , though the ruling rate was $2\frac{1}{4}\%$ daily. Yesterday the range was $2\frac{1}{4}@2\frac{1}{2}\%$, with the final loan made at $2\frac{3}{8}\%$. The range for mercantile bills is usually given as $4@4\frac{1}{4}\%$ for prime 4 to 6 months' single-name bills and 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable and $4\frac{1}{2}@5\%$ for less attractive varieties. During the last few days, however, transactions have been recorded at $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ both for single names and receivables. The market has been fairly well denuded of the best names, and the output of these is somewhat limited. There is no scarcity of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ paper, but the inquiry is mainly for names which do not pay so generous a return.

The international monetary conditions have this year led to a demand here for bills at one hundred days' date instead of ninety days sight. These bills, carrying the higher discount rate prevailing in London, instead of being forwarded to London in the usual way, have been retained here, and on the approach of maturity they are exchanged for demand drafts. In this way not only is the difference in the value of money between New York and London won, but the stamp payment, equivalent to about 20 points, is saved. The volume of business done on this basis during the last few months has been unusually large; in fact, the amount of unmatured bills outstanding has seldom, it is said by bankers, been exceeded. As these bills will shortly begin to fall due, the effect upon sterling quotations may be considerable.

Another matter enters into the reckoning. Investigation among international underwriters of securities reveals that the money raised by the placing of new issues abroad has in many instances been allowed to remain there. But the attractiveness of this arrangement is diminishing. The Bank of England's reduction in its discount rate, combined with the fall in the open market, has altered the situation. It is true that the contango rate on American stocks at this week's fortnightly settlement was 4% , and that regular loans were charged $3\frac{3}{4}\%$; but the tone in London is distinctly weaker, bills can be negotiated at as low as $2\frac{3}{8}\%$ and gold is still accumulating in the Bank's vaults the regular weekly purchases being swelled by arrivals of the metal from Brazil, where, it is learned, there has arisen a dearth of exchange on account of the restricted sales of coffee at the abnormal prices for which it has been held by those controlling the valorization plan.

How long foreign exchange can be maintained on the level heretofore quoted is doubtful. Every major influence has tended to depress rates, except that our own money market has likewise been extremely easy. The prospects of tariff revision during the special session of Congress are calculated to restrict the importation of goods that may be affected, and as low prices of commodities produced here are stimulating exports, our trade balance promises to move very strongly in our favor. Operators in exchange at first accepted the reduction in the Bank rate very undemonstratively, as a change had been regarded as possible; but since then there has been an unmistakable desire to sell. Bills have come from very influential sources during the last two days, and more, it is thought, may make their appearance later. Yesterday the market opened very weak, demand falling to $4\ 86\frac{1}{8}$ and cable transfers to $4\ 86\frac{3}{8}$, from $4\ 86\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\ 86\frac{3}{4}$ earlier in the week.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Saturday was slightly firmer, with demand quoted at $4\ 8640@4\ 8645$ and 60 days at $4\ 84@4\ 8410$; cable transfers were unchanged at $4\ 8660@4\ 8670$. On Monday quotations were firm during the forenoon but eased off later, demand declining to $4\ 8635@4\ 8640$; cable transfers rose to $4\ 8665@4\ 8675$, while 60 days remained unchanged. Demand advanced to $4\ 8640@4\ 8645$ on Tuesday, although cable transfers and 60 days were still quoted at $4\ 8665@4\ 8675$ and $4\ 84@4\ 8410$ respectively. On Wednesday demand declined to $4\ 8635@4\ 8640$, but cable transfers were slightly firmer at $4\ 8670@4\ 8675$; 60 days was unchanged. Demand again declined on Thursday—on the lowering of the Bank of England rate—to $4\ 8625@4\ 8635$, cable transfers to $4\ 8655@4\ 8665$ and 60 days to $4\ 8395@4\ 8405$. On Friday pronounced weakness broke out, and the market closed at $4\ 8390@4\ 84$ for 60 days, $4\ 8610@4\ 8615$ for demand and $4\ 8640@4\ 8650$ for cables. Commercial on banks was quoted at $4\ 83\frac{1}{2}@4\ 83\frac{3}{8}$ and documents for payment $4\ 83\frac{1}{4}@4\ 83\frac{1}{2}$. Cotton for payment ranged from $4\ 83@4\ 83\frac{1}{4}$, grain for payment from $4\ 83\frac{1}{2}@4\ 83\frac{5}{8}$.

The following gives the week's movement of money to and from the interior by the New York banks.

Week ending March 10 1911.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency	\$6,099,000	\$7,674,000	Loss \$1,575,000
Gold	1,847,000	2,947,000	Loss 1,100,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$7,946,000	\$10,621,000	Loss \$2,675,000

With the Sub-Treasury operations the result is:

Week ending March 10 1911.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement, as above.	\$7,946,000	\$10,621,000	Loss \$2,675,000
Sub-Treasury operations	28,347,000	32,677,000	Loss 4,330,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$36,293,000	\$43,298,000	Loss \$7,005,000

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

Banks of	March 9 1911.			March 10 1910.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England	£ 38,643,684	—	£ 38,643,684	£ 35,237,640	—	£ 35,237,640
France	129,719,840	33,237,440	163,007,280	139,167,440	34,815,520	173,982,960
Germany	41,489,950	14,816,550	56,306,500	39,832,100	13,821,150	53,653,250
Russia	146,583,000	6,999,000	153,582,000	141,541,000	7,642,000	149,183,000
Aus-Hun	55,246,000	12,736,000	67,982,000	56,599,000	13,310,000	69,909,000
Spain	16,477,000	30,831,000	47,308,000	18,176,000	30,829,000	49,005,000
Italy	39,775,000	3,621,000	43,396,000	38,820,000	4,010,000	42,830,000
Nether'ds	10,852,000	2,350,300	13,202,300	10,084,000	2,962,700	13,046,700
Nat. Belg.	6,050,000	3,025,000	9,075,000	4,330,867	2,165,333	6,496,200
Sweden	4,472,000	—	4,472,000	4,467,000	—	4,467,000
Switzer'd	6,196,000	—	6,196,000	5,249,000	—	5,249,000
Norway	1,829,000	—	1,829,000	1,611,000	—	1,611,000
Total week	497,333,474	107,666,290	604,999,764	493,114,847	109,555,703	602,670,550
Prev. week	496,159,758	107,249,720	603,409,478	493,927,055	109,944,660	603,871,715

MEXICO AND OUR ARMY DEMONSTRATION.

In common, we suppose, with most other newspaper-reading citizens, we must confess ourselves highly perplexed over the singular episode in army affairs which this week has suddenly taken the front of discussion. Last Tuesday's news, to the effect that 20,000 soldiers—one-fourth of the entire United States army—were to be mobilized at San Antonio, Texas, in the neighborhood of the Mexican border; that a part of the fleet would be sent to the same vicinity; that the commanding general of the army was present at the Cabinet meeting in Washington; and that our Ambassador to Mexico had been called back to this country, made up a budget of news which might certainly be described as disquieting in the extreme. It was treated in the newspaper dispatches as what would be called a first-rate sensation, although we are glad to say editorial comment in the main was commendably reserved in tone. Rumors circulated, of course, as they are bound to do, in the nature of the case, under such circumstances. They converged chiefly on reports that President Diaz was dying and that a highly critical state of affairs might arise in consequence for which our Government would have to be prepared. From this it was no very long step to the conjecture that something in the nature of intervention in the Mexican civil disturbance was contemplated.

After two days, in which the official utterances at Washington were such as to deepen public bewilderment—because they seemed to assert unqualifiedly that there was no purpose whatever in the demonstration except to give the army a chance to practice evolutions—President Taft on Thursday unofficially gave out the explanation which must be accepted. The Mexican revolt had been kept alive and active, largely through men and munitions passed into Mexico from the United States over our Southern border. Mexico itself may have complained of these filibustering procedures; it was hinted that European governments were disposed to criticize our attitude. The thousand or so of United States troops which were already stationed in Texas had not been able efficiently to watch the border. Therefore, a force which would certainly be large enough was sent.

This, in the main, is a satisfactory explanation. It is the manifest duty of the Washington authorities to stop this conducting, from our own territory and with our own people's resources, of a rebellion against a friendly Power. Even had our Government and people sympathized with the disaffected Mexicans (as they did with the disaffected Cubans), it would equally have been incumbent on the Administration to lay forcible restraint on participation by our people in the movement. If a larger army force was needed for the purpose, it was the Government's business to send it. But we doubt if the episode can be rightly dismissed with these conclusions. What is not yet explained was the sensational blare of trumpets, so to speak, with which this all but unprecedented movement of our army was announced. Of this the only plausible explanation seems to be, that dispatch of an increased military force to Texas had been determined on, for the above-named reasons; that the army authorities, still full of their well-known restlessness at the public indifference to their plea for a larger armament, had seized on the situation as an opportunity for

exciting the public interest; that the idea of maneuvers on the European scale had appealed to them as the way of doing it; and that consent of the civil authorities was thereupon obtained for a military display of hitherto unprecedented character on the frontier of Texas.

This, we say, is our supposition in the case. But we cannot help thinking that the experiment has not resulted happily and that in some ways it is an unfortunate precedent. In the first place, while it is true, as we have said, that the Administration and the army authorities publicly denied any purpose of anything further than a peaceful army review, it was well understood that a policy of reserve, if not of denial, would naturally have been pursued even in case of the gravest possible international crisis—perhaps all the more so because of its gravity. It is also true, and the fact is gratifying, that the public as a whole has been altogether calm in its reception of this somewhat sensational news, and that even the stock market, usually the nerve centre on such occasions, has scarcely displayed any interest in the matter. London cables reported some financial agitation there and some disorder in Mexican securities; but nothing of the sort occurred on Wall Street, and as a matter of fact, the important banking houses, while perplexed at the turn matters had taken, were apparently as unconcerned as the general public. The incident, however, cannot be wholly judged by this.

It certainly was unfortunate that any action should have been taken such as would require a message from President Taft to the President of Mexico assuring the Mexican Government that "the maneuvers have not the slightest significance which should cause any apprehension and feeling to our good friends and neighbors to the South." On the same day Mr. Limantour, Mexican Minister of Finance, declared in this city that it was "impossible for him to understand why sensational developments should be expected with respect to two peoples whose relations are so well defined as those of Mexico and the United States are." On general principles one would concur without hesitation in Mr. Limantour's view; yet we are forced to admit that it is not altogether impossible for us to understand why just such a misunderstanding should have immediately grown out of the incident. Our people are reasonably well informed of the fact that diplomacy places a traditional interpretation on such military demonstrations. It is easy to call instances to mind. When England massed an unusually large force on the Transvaal border in 1899, it was well understood that armed collision between the Boer Government and the English authorities in South Africa was threatened. When the English "flying squadron" was mobilized in a somewhat sensational way during 1896, all the cabinets of the world were aware at once that England meant to show by that demonstration what her capacity was to resist any hostile pressure such as was threatened then from several different quarters. The more recent military demonstration by Russia on the Servian frontier after the Balkan States had broken away from Turkey, was an equally clear announcement of what Russia would do in certain well-understood contingencies, and it was so accepted both at Berlin and at Constantinople. Even had Russia carried out its lately expected military demonstration around the Chinese provinces of Central Asia, it would have

been universally accepted as a perfectly defined warning as to what was expected in the Chinese trip.

In other words, all familiar precedent was such as would go to show what interpretation, not the impulsive public but the well-seasoned diplomat, will instinctively place on an action of the sort. Indeed, one may go further and record that only twice in our history has a demonstration at all comparable to this been made on the Mexican border, and that one of these occasions was in 1846, on the eve of our war with Mexico, the other in 1865, when Sheridan's troops were sent to the Texas border with the manifest purpose of showing the Emperor of the French what the government imposed by European bayonets on Mexico had to expect from the United States if it was not instantly withdrawn. All this shows why the fact that, under present circumstances, an army had been massed at the same strategic point, apparently too large for the needs of dealing merely with the armed guerilla forces, and apparently quite large enough to invade the neighboring country if such purpose were in mind, should have had the effect upon public conjecture described by Limantour.

We are loath to criticise any such action by our Government, and, in the light of yesterday's published explanations, the main purpose of the army demonstration is shown to have been both peaceful and proper. But there are always more ways than one of doing such a thing, and we cannot feel that this episode was managed in the most skilful and tactful way. Indirectly, however, it has had one highly gratifying result, which might not have been so surely obtained had the circumstances been less spectacular and sensational. With all the apparatus seemingly at hand for an outburst of jingoism and military fervor on the part of the American people, the people have remained calm and unexcited; their only manifest feeling, indeed, being irritation at what they imagined for a moment to be jingoism by the Government. As for Mexico itself, the wish to quarrel or interfere with her internal affairs is clearly as remote from the mind of the public at large as it is now shown to have been from the mind of the Government at Washington.

HOW EUROPE DEALS WITH TRUSTS.

Mr. Gilbert H. Montague, a lawyer of this city, who has made considerable study of economics, contributes to the current issue of the "Atlantic" an article describing the method of dealing with trusts by Germany and England, and the experience of those nations with them. Until 1875, the States of Prussia and Anhalt owned all the mineral potash mines in Germany; but in a few years, after private competition had entered, a combination, partly private and partly governmental, was formed, which still continues, and has been operated strictly in the public interest. Administrative powers are vested in an executive committee and a special selling agency has charge of all sales; all contracts are made through this agency, "and the filling of the contracts was intrusted to the different producers, who were paid directly by the consumers." Each factory kept account of receipts, "and from time to time an adjustment of receipts was made upon the basis fixed by the combination agreement."

The Prussian Minister of Commerce could compel an increase of production, could veto any increase of

price and could fix especially low prices for German farmers. The mine owners must deliver a specified quantity of raw material to the manufacturers and must not sell outside the combination; the manufacturers must obey the rules of the combination as to product and price, and private owners in the combination must deposit securities as a guaranty.

Similar conditions prevail as to salt. The coal and iron trades also have been organized into combination. In 1897, according to this article, there were in Germany about 250 known and identified combinations of national importance, not including single concerns which had attained trust size, and local combinations. The chemical industry showed 82 such combinations; the iron industry showed 80; the stone and clay industry 59, the textile industry 38, and the paper industry 19.

Of the effects of this, Professor von Halle of the University of Berlin, holds that, without these combinations Germany would now be in a dangerous industrial crisis, because of the reckless speculation which comes from unrestrained competition. The sense in which he uses the last two words is shown by the declaration of the German Reichsgericht (the highest Court) that when prices fall so low as to impair the success of industries, the crisis that follows is detrimental all around. Inordinately low prices ought not to obtain for any length of time; therefore it is not against the general good "when business men unite, with the object of preventing or limiting the practice of underselling and the fall of prices." On the contrary, when prices are too low, "their combination appears to be not merely a legitimate means of self-preservation but rather a measure serving the interests of the entire country."

In Great Britain, the spool-thread business which was begun at Paisley in a small way, in 1826, by James Coats, was turned over in 1890 to a great combination which included the mills in Rhode Island; in six years more this acquired four great rivals that had for some time been joined through a common selling concern and the consolidation of all these soon followed. Sixteen plants, including mills in Russia, Canada and the United States; sixty branch houses, 150 depots, 5,000 employees, a coal mine—all these are included. Meanwhile, the thread concerns outside the Coats also combined and absorbed, and by an interchange of stock between the combinations have produced an alliance which controls the industry throughout the world.

From 1890 and even from a considerably earlier date, the process of consolidating has gone on, in the textile trades, in iron and steel, and others, one of the most notable (although not the first of its kind) being the formation, in 1904, of a syndicate agreement between the steel-rail makers of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany, by which the foreign trade was limited to a certain number of tons a year. These various examples of combination Mr. Montague deems "especially helpful to a rational understanding of the American trust situation, because they have all developed without the aid of tariffs and in the face of unhindered foreign competition and unaffected by any legislation whatsoever on the subject."

The instructive point is that these great nations have not viewed combination as an evil, to be suppressed as far as possible, but as a valuable instru-

mentality for the common good, to be welcomed and even fostered. In Germany the Government itself goes into the combinations along with private persons, entering with them into pools and trading agreements. In Great Britain, in 1904, while our Congress and State legislatures were trying all the stringency of statutes for repressing trusts, their usefulness and even their necessity were openly recognized. In that year a certain trust purchase was sustained by the House of Lords, Lord Morris saying in substance that the old unwritten law which declared void all compacts in restraint of trade must now be construed according to the later view that the law prohibits only unreasonable restraints and those which are plainly against public policy. This later idea is well summed up by the Industrial Commission of our own country, thus:

"There is, relatively speaking, little objection to combinations in Europe, and in some countries the governments and the people seem to believe that they are needed to meet modern industrial conditions. . . . There seems to be no inclination towards the passage of laws which shall attempt to kill the combination. That is believed to be impossible and unwise."

It is everywhere and always a mistake to declare a thing *malum prohibitum* which is not *malum in se*, to attempt to put the ban of a penal statute upon that which men do not instinctively perceive to be morally wrong in itself and hostile to the good of society; for in the long run no statutes can be enforced except those which are sustained by the deepest public opinion, and to make them more sweeping in scope and more severe in penalty prevents enforcement rather than aids it. Incorporation and combination are only an enlarged form of partnership, and partnership dates back to the remotest time in the world's life, when first one man got another to help him move some log or stone too large for one. Even while the war on trusts has been waging, we find the process of incorporating going on with rather increased than diminished volume; and what mankind turn to so naturally may reasonably be deemed beneficent in its essence rather than the contrary.

We have in this country been trying to suppress a world-wide process which older nations recognize as useful and seek to direct wisely. Mr. Montague declares that "simple specific statutes, directed merely against the plain evils of corporate management and affecting the legitimate and normal forms of industrial growth," have brought such results that political corruption by corporations is hardly a possibility in Great Britain. A fixed order of quasi-judicial procedure as to all measures affecting corporate privileges or private rights makes "Parliament as immune from corporate corruption as are the courts." Further, "strict corporation laws, in comparison with which ours grow pale, compel fair dealing with investors and publicity to stockholders and the State." He concludes that these obvious remedies for abuses "have proved, in Germany and in England, a complete solution of the trust problem, while in the United States trust evils have been increased and intensified by foolish statutes which prohibit every form of combination."

In this country, our interpreted law has not recognized—as older nations have done and as the most intelligent private opinion here has done—that there may be good as well as bad combinations, and that some restraints of trade may be at once reasonable and wholesome.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND HIGHER OPERATING COST.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. comes soon after the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission denying to the trunk lines authority to advance freight rates in order to compensate for the great increase in operating cost, produced mainly by higher wage schedules. And the report of this great railroad system will be examined in the light of this action of the Commission. As is well known, the ground on which authority to raise rates was refused was that the railroads (including in this the roads west of Chicago as well as the trunk lines east of Chicago) were doing so well, judging by the results for the recent past, that they are in no need of added revenue. The report of the Pennsylvania Railroad furnishes an opportunity to test the soundness of the Commission's declaration.

Obviously, no railroad system better adapted for applying the test could be employed. Moreover, the report is for the calendar year 1910, and therefore covers the very latest recent period. Not only is the Pennsylvania the largest system in the country, far surpassing every other in point of income, but admittedly its operating methods are unexcelled and as near perfection as any yet attained in the management of railroad properties. The traffic of the road, too, is varied and representative, and such as to furnish reliable general bases for computations, thus affording a true guide to operating results.

This being the fact, the thing which stands out most prominently on a study of the Pennsylvania report is the great increase in operating expenses. As far as this property is concerned, the augmentation in expenses has reached a point where even a very large addition to the volume of traffic has afforded no addition to net revenues. While the country's industries were in a state of reaction towards the close of 1910, and the iron and steel industry in particular, on which the Pennsylvania Railroad is so largely dependent, experienced a setback in the later months of the year, the volume of trade on the whole remained large, and the Pennsylvania Railroad was able as a consequence to make considerable additions to its gross revenues. These additions, however, did not suffice to offset the augmentation in expenses, and accordingly the net earnings fell off. In the case of the lines directly operated east of Pittsburgh and Erie, the gain in gross revenues was \$10,863,465; but as the increase in expenses reached \$12,621,198, net was reduced in amount \$1,757,733.

But conditions in this respect for the rest of the system were precisely the same as on the lines east of Pittsburgh. Hence, when we turn to the grand aggregates for all roads owned, operated and controlled, we get a yet more striking illustration of the growth in expenses. In that case we deal with a total of gross earnings of no less than \$346,215,499, whereas in the case of the Eastern lines the aggregate of the gross revenues, though of great magnitude, was no more than \$166,433,683. From this aggregate of \$346,215,499 the reader will get an idea of the magnitude of the operations of the Pennsylvania system, and recognize how effective such large results are for purposes of illustration. At \$346,215,499 the amount shows an increase in gross earnings as compared with the twelve

months preceding of no less than \$31,103,731. Unfortunately, however, the addition to expenses was of still larger extent, reaching \$37,764,063, and as a consequence net earnings fell off in the sum of \$6,660,332.

The increase in transportation service represented by the \$31,103,731 increase in gross earnings was 3,680,303,847 ton-miles in the case of the freight traffic and 362,395,202 miles in the case of the passenger service; after performing this great additional service, the system finds itself 65/8 million dollars worse off in the way of net income from the traffic than in the twelve months preceding. Could anything indicate more strikingly than this the pass to which the roads in the so-called Official Classification territory have come? And yet the Inter-State Commerce Commission contends that the roads are not in need of any additional revenue.

Nor can the late year's increase in expenses be ascribed to unusual expenditures on maintenance account. In this case we have not the details for all the roads in the Pennsylvania system, but taking the lines directly operated east of Pittsburgh, we find that out of a total increase of \$12,621,198 in expenses only \$4,269,701 was on maintenance account, while \$8,351,497 represented an augmentation in transportation, traffic, &c., expenditures. Of course, advances in wages extended to the maintenance accounts as well as to the other accounts, and the reason for stating the maintenance increase separately is that in the case of the maintenance expenditures there is more or less room for flexibility; in the transportation expenses there is none. Accordingly, by separating the two classes of expenditures we can see that the maintenance outlays have not been swelled to any unusual degree.

Illustrations to show the growth in expenses, drawn from the present report, might be multiplied almost indefinitely. We will content ourselves, however, by citing simply one additional instance. The Inter-State Commerce Commission in its opinions dealing with the two applications for rate increases introduces tables without number to indicate how railroad revenues have expanded over a series of years. The two members of the Commission who wrote these opinions had a particular fondness for comparing 1910 with 1901. Suppose we apply the same tests in the present instance. There is a table in the report that allows us to do this in the case of the lines directly operated east of Pittsburgh and Erie. We find that in this interval of nine years there was indeed a very noteworthy expansion in gross revenues, the total rising from \$101,329,795 in 1901 to \$166,433,683 in 1910. When we examine the net income, however, we discover that there has been an increase only from \$36,070,252 to \$37,960,546. It thus appears that, with an addition of over 65 million dollars in gross revenues (and an increase in the freight movement one mile from 12,696,352,464 tons to 20,279,992,323 tons), the gain in net revenues has been less than \$2,000,000.

Considering the enormous addition to its capital which the Pennsylvania Railroad has been obliged to make in this interval, the urgency of the need for better rates and the general seriousness of the situation in that regard stands revealed in a most impressive manner. It is proper to say, too, that this is the result with the average rate a trifle better in the latest year than in the earliest year, the company having realized

an average of 5.83 mills per ton per mile in 1910, against 5.82 mills in 1901.

With such a meagre addition to net revenues, the position of the company must have become desperate, notwithstanding its income strength, except for the fact that it was able very greatly to reduce its rental payments by taking over a number of its leased lines, and except for the further fact that it was also able greatly to enlarge its income from investments. In face of all this, the Inter-State Commerce Commission insists that the trunk lines as a whole, whose expenditures by reason of the wage advances made in 1910 have been increased \$34,338,358 annually, are not in need of any added revenue. Every one knows, of course, that the Pennsylvania in point of income strength is the best situated of all the trunk-line properties. Can there be any surprise, under these circumstances, that the New York Central, which is not so well fortified in the matter of surplus income as the Pennsylvania Railroad, has the present week been forced to announce a reduction in its dividends from the basis of 6% per annum to 5%?

We are told that shippers cannot bear any added burden in the way of higher rates, or at least the inference from the remarks of the Commission is that the carriers can much better assume an increase of \$34,000,000 per annum in wages than the shippers can afford to pay a much smaller amount in the way of higher rates. President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad in discussing the results for the year points out that the revenue for the twelve months, with the exception of the last quarter, recorded a fair increase, and notes that this increase was offset by the still larger increases in operating expenses, due principally to advances in the wages of employees. He says that the burden of this and other increased outlays and charges, such as taxes, led the company to endeavor to make moderate revisions in certain class and commodity rates, affecting only a comparatively small percentage of the total traffic carried. He states that these revisions, if they had been granted, would have netted the lines east of Pittsburgh an increased annual revenue estimated at \$3,000,000, or about \$4,000,000 less than the estimated annual increase in wages.

This contrast between the small additional amount it was proposed to charge shippers in the way of increased rates and the large additional amount imposed by the higher wage schedules shows in a graphic way how moderate the contemplated advances in rates really were. It will be instructive to go a step further and see what kind of a tax in the way of rates shippers are obliged to bear at the prevailing schedules. We have already seen that the average rate per ton per mile realized by the Pennsylvania in the latest year was no more than 5.83 mills per ton-mile. The shipper certainly cannot claim that he is very heavily taxed when obliged to pay only a trifle over half a cent for moving a ton of freight one mile. On the other hand see what the expense of rendering the service is to the road. The Pennsylvania, as already pointed out, through economies in management and general efficiency, has reduced railroad operations to a science, and in the calendar year 1910 its average train-load was 649 tons, while on the main line between Philadelphia and Harrisburg the average load was 763 tons. Moreover, it has a traffic density of 5,412,054 tons per mile on the lines East of Pittsburgh

and of 7,375,685 tons on the line between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. With all these advantages, it cost the company in the late year 4.12 mills per ton per mile to move the traffic. The net earnings, therefore, equaled only 1.71 mills per ton per mile. In other words, it was *necessary* for the road to move nearly six tons of freight one mile in order to earn a single cent net. On the traffic of 1910 an increase of one-third of a mill per ton mile would have given the company on the lines East of Pittsburgh additional net of almost \$7,000,000. Would this small addition per unit of traffic have been any hardship to the shipper? As a matter of fact, the increase actually proposed by the railroads, we have already seen, was much more meagre than this.

Of course, with the help of its income from investments, the Pennsylvania is able to earn its 6% dividends and to show a substantial surplus after making certain contributions for extraordinary expenditures and for additions and betterments. But the amount available in this way has been considerably trenched upon in recent years. The sum available after the payment of fixed charges and rentals on the year's operations was \$37,775,484, and as that is \$2,753,396 larger than for the year preceding, the conclusion might seem to follow that the company had not done so poorly after all. But it must not be forgotten that during the year the company absorbed the Allegheny Valley Ry., thus reducing its rental charge, and also cut down its debt; out of the \$82,517,837 of cash realized from the new stock allotment made in 1909 it redeemed about \$80,000,000 of debt, thus reducing its interest charges in a very large sum. The funded debt thus extinguished consisted of \$60,000,000 of short-term notes which matured March 15 1910 and \$19,997,820 of general mortgage bonds which matured July 1.

Except for this reduction in interest and rental charges, the amount available above the fixed charges would have recorded a considerable decrease. It is to be noted that but for the large income which the company derives from its investments in other properties, it would not have had enough earnings to meet the requirements for the 6% dividends. That is an important fact to bear in mind, since it shows that dividends do not come wholly out of the income derived directly from the operation of the lines East of Pittsburgh. The company received altogether in the late year over \$15,000,000 (\$15,174,332) as "dividends and interest on securities owned and held." With this deducted the sum available above fixed charges would have been reduced from \$37,775,484 to \$22,001,152, whereas the cash dividend paid called for \$24,410,859.

Including the income from investments, the company had a surplus above the dividend requirements in the sum of \$2,432,847, after paying off \$3,418,658 of the principal of equipments trusts, providing \$3,504,597 for extraordinary expenditures, appropriating \$308,522 under the agreement of 1878 for the purchase of securities and contributing \$3,700,000 as a reserve for additions and betterments. Altogether the payments in this way out of earnings amounted to, roughly, \$11,000,000. That, though satisfactory, is not a large sum, considering the magnitude of the Pennsylvania's operations, and in the past it has been possible at times to make still larger contributions.

This policy, for which the Pennsylvania management has always been distinguished, of making considerable appropriations out of income, is now frowned upon by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and if their views are to prevail revenues will be allowed to drop to a point where there will be little surplus income available for use in that way. President McCrea points out that the new accounting classifications promulgated by the Inter-State Commerce Commission require all expenditures *above bare maintenance* to be included in the cost of road and equipment; and he notes that there seems to be "a growing tendency among American railroads to forget the lessons learned through a long list of receivership and reorganizations, and provide out of capital for outlays which should be met through income." The reference here to the "lessons learned through a long list of receiverships and reorganizations" is certainly apropos. Continuing, he says:

If rates could always be uniformly maintained, if the cost of labor, material and taxes were always stable, if business prosperity were continuous, if it were not necessary for a railroad to make any improvements except such as would substantially increase its earning power, then, under such ideal conditions, it might be claimed that all construction expenditures should be capitalized, and the funds provided therefor through the sale of stock or bonds.

Your management has always aimed to conduct its operations so as to give an efficient service to the public, adequately maintain the property, provide for depreciation and obsolescence, pay regular dividends to its stockholders, and earn a surplus income for those necessary additions and betterments which in themselves add but little, if any, to earning power. The pursuit of this policy has established and maintained the high credit of your company and made possible the physical development through which it is able to render the safe and efficient service required by its patrons, and it is the judgment of your management that any enforced departure from this policy is unwise.

It is certainly true that if the old policy so successfully pursued, is to be abandoned, there will be danger of impairing the credit and value of railroad property. At the same time the shipper, it is safe to say, would gain nothing. This is a thought which Mr. McCrea does not develop, but which nevertheless has an important bearing upon the question of the wisdom of departing from past practice. If the railroads suffered in their credit—as they undoubtedly would suffer if they were allowed only enough for bare maintenance and small dividend returns—then they would have to offer higher interest rates on their borrowings. The increase in interest charges in this way the shipper would have to pay. Besides this, if all improvement work had to be paid for out of capital instead of partly from income, interest charges in the aggregate would be enormously added to.

A good illustration of the truth of this is supplied in the case of the New York Tunnel Extension, which was completed during 1910, and which gives the Pennsylvania direct entrance to the Island of Manhattan and to Long Island. During the year, the Pennsylvania Company paid a special stock dividend of \$20,000,000 (all of which went to the Pennsylvania Railroad as sole owner of the shares) and the Cumberland Valley Railroad also paid a stock dividend of about \$3,500,000 on its \$1,288,950 of common stock. Taking advantage of these special distributions, the Pennsylvania man-

agement have applied \$12,400,000 more out of profit and loss towards the construction of this New York Tunnel Extension. Previously, \$35,000,000 had been applied in the same way and \$10,000,000 of the expense has been directly borne by the Pennsylvania Company and charged against its profit and loss account. The result is that this great tunnel enterprise is carried on the books at a cost of \$55,565,415, whereas the actual expenditure on the same has been \$112,965,415.

Suppose the whole amount had been capitalized, instead of part paid out of income, would not the company be obliged to earn a return on a correspondingly large amount of capital—either in the shape of stock or in the shape of bonds? Allowing 5% only on the \$57,400,000 charged against accumulated income, this would mean additional yearly charges of \$2,870,000. The latter would then be an annual charge against the surplus income of the future. If the other appropriations of income made to the extent of \$100,000,000 or more had been similarly capitalized, future income would be in like manner burdened by the annual interest charge on the same. The process would not have to be carried very far in order to produce a very large aggregate of charges. The application of the same process to the years to come would keep making the aggregate larger and yet larger with each succeeding year.

How, therefore, would the patrons of the roads, and more particularly the shippers, gain anything? The roads might be denied the right to take anything out of income for the purpose of making improvements and betterments, but the advantage could be only temporary, since increasing fixed charges on the new capital outlays formerly provided out of income would soon call for an increase in charges as large as any surplus set apart in the past out of earnings; and with the process a never-ending one, the burden would ultimately become a very much heavier one than under the present policy, and eventually it might endanger the solvency of the properties.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS FOR FEBRUARY.

Railroad gross earnings now reflect the presence of slackening trade and other adverse factors. At least that would seem to be the conclusion from the early returns for the month of February, made up very largely of Southern and Western roads. The general aggregate for these roads furnishing early returns still shows a balance on the right side, that is, there is an increase, but the increase is quite small, reaching but \$714,896, or only a little over one per cent—1.57%. Many of the separate roads, however, actually record a falling off. There is considerable irregularity in the character of the exhibits. In fact, out of the fifty-one roads supplying figures, no less than twenty-one have suffered decreases—some of them for quite considerable amounts.

It would not be accurate to attribute the losses on the separate roads entirely, or even chiefly, to the contraction in the volume of trade and business. There were other circumstances that contributed to bring about a diminution in gross revenues. In the case of the Western grain-carrying roads, for instance, comparison was with a heavy grain movement last year, and as grain prices now are very much lower,

there was naturally a great shrinkage in the grain receipts at the Western primary markets the present year. Furthermore, there were special adverse circumstances on certain classes of roads, more particularly the coal-carrying roads. As an illustration it deserves to be noted that the roads with largest decreases are the Colorado roads, the Colorado & Southern reporting a falling off of \$250,804 and the Denver & Rio Grande a loss of \$221,700. On inquiry we learn that these decreases are due entirely to a contraction in the bituminous coal and coke traffic. There was a double reason, it appears, for the shrinkage in this traffic. Last year in February the coal shipments over these lines were unusually heavy, owing to the effort of the Western trunk lines to stock up with coal in view of the threatened strike of the miners. It so happened, too, that in 1910 the weather in that part of the country was exceptionally cold and severe, while, on the other hand, the present year it was more than ordinarily mild. As a consequence of these two circumstances, the coal traffic on some of the Colorado lines this year was only about 25% of last year's. In the fourth week of the month, the Denver & Rio Grande suffered a decrease in its earnings of \$42,200, but coal revenues alone fell off \$52,000.

It should also be remembered that comparison (speaking of the roads collectively) is with very good statements of earnings in 1910. Our early compilation for February 1910, covering substantially the same roads as on the present occasion, recorded a gain of \$6,036,809, or 13.02%. In February 1909, too, the statement was good, our preliminary exhibit then showing an increase of \$4,133,506, or 9.20%. In February 1908, of course, there was a falling off, that being immediately following the panic in October-November 1907. Still the loss then on the roads furnishing early returns was hardly as startling as might be supposed, it aggregating \$5,706,584, or 10.71%. In the following we furnish a summary of our early February totals for each year back to 1897.

February.	Mileage.			Gross Earnings.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	Year Given.	Yr. Preceding.	Incr'sc.	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	\$	%
Year.	Roads	Miles.	Miles.	%	\$	\$	%
1897..	125	91,864	91,177	0.86	33,393,789	34,087,463	-693,694 2.03
1898..	126	95,506	94,571	0.99	39,297,730	34,335,397	+4,872,333 14.19
1899..	118	92,273	91,211	1.16	37,059,046	37,580,536	-521,490 1.38
1900..	102	94,042	91,829	2.31	35,739,672	36,447,592	-7,292,060 20.01
1901..	105	95,076	95,283	2.93	50,430,204	46,733,348	+3,696,856 7.91
1902..	92	94,914	93,269	1.76	50,301,694	48,404,740	+1,896,954 3.75
1903..	78	96,646	94,496	2.27	55,694,648	48,912,743	+6,781,905 13.87
1904..	67	82,882	80,691	2.71	45,889,825	46,032,562	-142,737 0.31
1905..	61	82,193	89,429	2.19	43,651,281	44,914,739	-1,263,458 2.81
1906..	58	83,265	81,405	2.28	53,838,007	42,850,373	+10,988,234 25.64
1907..	67	93,497	91,740	1.91	65,168,022	63,850,213	+1,317,809 2.06
1908..	59	84,405	83,328	1.29	47,582,490	53,289,074	-5,706,584 10.71
1909..	53	81,871	80,308	1.29	49,515,764	45,382,258	+4,133,506 9.02
1910..	49	82,149	80,632	1.89	52,393,827	46,357,018	+6,036,809 13.02
1911..	51	88,651	86,351	2.63	56,078,284	55,369,388	+714,896 1.57
Jan. 1 to Feb. 25.							
1897..	125	91,864	91,177	0.86	67,321,230	70,779,471	-3,458,241 4.88
1898..	126	95,337	94,427	0.99	80,195,211	69,217,374	+10,977,837 15.86
1899..	117	92,236	91,174	1.16	79,001,425	76,844,948	+2,156,477 2.81
1900..	102	93,769	91,556	2.41	92,056,260	78,114,962	+13,941,298 17.8
1901..	104	98,039	95,246	2.98	106,090,137	98,151,022	+7,939,115 8.70
1902..	92	94,914	93,269	1.73	108,781,813	102,330,497	+6,451,316 6.30
1903..	78	96,646	94,496	2.27	117,867,542	105,473,219	+12,389,323 11.75
1904..	67	82,882	80,691	2.71	94,786,426	96,803,491	-2,017,065 2.08
1905..	60	80,087	78,369	2.19	92,756,575	91,098,787	+1,657,788 1.82
1906..	57	82,729	80,928	2.23	111,888,058	91,312,897	+20,575,191 22.53
1907..	67	93,497	91,740	1.91	136,240,193	133,124,651	+3,115,612 2.34
1908..	59	84,405	83,328	1.29	99,975,812	110,477,618	-10,501,806 9.51
1909..	53	81,871	80,308	1.29	101,458,518	95,122,719	+6,335,799 6.66
1910..	49	82,149	80,632	1.89	108,400,071	94,482,570	+13,917,501 14.73
1911..	51	88,651	86,351	2.65	116,017,336	113,504,941	+2,512,895 2.21

Note.—We do not include the Mexican roads in any of the years.

Southern roads on the whole make the best exhibits of any and here there was the advantage of a larger cotton movement. The cotton crop of 1910-11, while by no means a large one, ran much in

excess of the short crop of 1909-10, and consequently the shipments of the staple to market now are on an increased scale. In February 1911 the movement overland reached 147,878 bales, as against only 88,166 bales in 1910, but comparing with 165,545 bales in 1909. The improvement is still more strikingly revealed in the case of the port movement. In February 1911 the receipts at the Southern out-ports aggregated 517,027 bales, as against only 322,332 bales in February 1910; in February 1909 the aggregate of the receipts was 693,038 bales. It will be seen from the following detailed statement of the port receipts that every leading point shared in this year's recovery.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN FEBRUARY, AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28 1911, 1910 AND 1909.

Ports.	February.			Since January 1.		
	1911.	1910.	1909.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Galveston..... bales.	159,077	127,823	271,444	433,916	399,008	671,131
Port Arthur, &c.	77,316	34,023	45,504	225,198	52,856	126,105
New Orleans.....	122,658	62,858	182,440	351,747	214,278	449,390
Mobile.....	10,740	19,250	24,699	37,099	39,033	67,100
Pensacola, &c.....	30,331	24,123	17,145	60,579	37,220	45,645
Savannah.....	54,793	23,091	62,605	189,418	84,501	188,872
Brunswick.....	11,598	5,593	28,852	47,676	9,581	85,151
Charleston.....	11,675	2,029	10,583	23,081	6,124	32,214
Georgetown, &c.....	99	119	320	332	339	668
Wilmington.....	11,841	6,978	18,888	48,833	15,934	53,374
Norfolk.....	26,999	14,178	27,307	74,143	40,102	88,786
Newport News, &c.....	---	2,267	3,251	1,064	3,740	6,750
Total.....	517,027	322,332	693,038	1,493,686	902,716	1,815,186

Not only was the 1911 cotton movement larger, but prices remained at a high level, with the result that the South is enjoying great prosperity. Nevertheless, in the case of the roads having a considerable traffic in coal or other minerals, last year's record of earnings has not in all cases been maintained. The Louisville & Nashville for illustration falls a trifle behind, reporting a decrease of \$3,524, while on the other hand the Southern Railway, on which the coal traffic presumably does not count for quite so much, reports an increase of \$245,920. In the case of the Southwestern roads, where there is a mingling of cotton and grain traffic, more or less irregularity in the exhibits of earnings is also manifest. The St. Louis Southwestern has an increase of \$112,577 and the Missouri Kansas & Texas an increase of \$243,259, while on the other hand the Missouri Pacific reports a decrease of \$190,000. The Texas & Pacific, too, has a decrease, \$35,849, but the International Great Northern runs \$25,000 ahead. The Chesapeake & Ohio has \$71,884 decrease and the presumption is that that has resulted from diminished coal shipments because of slackening trade. In the Northwest the Great Northern shows earnings diminished in the sum of \$202,834 and here there may have been a decrease in both the grain and the coal traffic. In the table we now present we show all changes for amounts in excess of \$30,000, whether increases or decreases.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY.

Increases		Decreases	
Canadian Pacific.....	\$367,000	Colorado & Southern.....	\$250,844
Southern Railway.....	245,920	Denver & Rio Grande.....	221,700
Missouri Kansas & Texas.....	243,259	Great Northern.....	202,834
Illinois Central.....	162,563	Missouri Pacific.....	190,000
Grand Trunk.....	137,437	Wabash.....	91,215
Seaboard Air Line.....	123,234	Chesapeake & Ohio.....	71,884
St. Louis Southwestern.....	112,577	Chicago Great Western.....	51,875
Yazoo & Miss Valley.....	111,016	Texas & Pacific.....	35,849
Canadian Northern.....	104,200	Duluth So Sh & Atlantic.....	35,707
Alabama Great Southern.....	50,100		
Central of Georgia.....	87,200		
Cinc New Orl & Texas Pac.....	41,088		
Atlanta Birn & Atlantic.....	33,850		
Mobile & Ohio.....	30,937		
Representing 14 roads in our compilation.....	\$1,850,379	Representing 9 roads in our compilation.....	\$1,151,898

We have spoken above of a diminution in the Western grain movement. This extended to all the different cereals, the wheat deliveries for the four weeks ending February 25 having been only 10,567,808 bushels,

against 15,458,772 bushels in the corresponding four weeks of last year; corn deliveries 20,208,505 bushels, against 23,301,412 bushels; the oats deliveries 11,866,976 bushels, against 14,268,072 bushels, and the barley deliveries 4,020,189 bushels against 7,246,227 bushels. Adding rye, the aggregate receipts for the five cereals in the four weeks this year were only 47,020,342 bushels, as against 60,767,046 bushels in the same weeks of 1910. As compared with the four weeks of 1909, however, there is an increase, the Western grain receipts then having been only 41,574,469 bushels. We annex our customary grain table giving the details of the Western grain movement.

Four weeks ending Feb. 25—	WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS.					
	Flour. (bbls.)	Wheat. (bush.)	Corn. (bush.)	Oats. (bush.)	Barley. (bush.)	Rye. (bush.)
Chicago—						
1911.....	398,549	702,200	11,113,350	6,569,000	1,628,500	110,000
1910.....	654,760	818,800	12,216,750	6,704,475	2,705,636	99,000
Minneapolis—						
1911.....	215,865	459,910	1,123,220	990,174	682,380	67,320
1910.....	257,165	510,400	1,370,000	1,125,000	1,533,600	100,000
St. Louis—						
1911.....	210,170	1,183,600	2,066,960	1,692,070	279,804	16,500
1910.....	225,840	1,062,170	2,374,525	2,012,800	340,500	28,000
Toledo—						
1911.....	---	124,000	533,400	198,000	---	---
1910.....	---	185,000	342,900	148,500	---	20,000
Detroit—						
1911.....	16,575	125,401	520,825	136,719	---	---
1910.....	22,445	68,767	250,471	158,253	---	---
Cleveland—						
1911.....	4,041	25,951	242,341	326,500	23,500	---
1910.....	12,522	17,167	969,379	315,313	4,852	1,076
Peoria—						
1911.....	188,576	55,000	1,721,549	379,800	244,800	36,200
1910.....	327,350	50,867	1,711,057	1,206,537	269,400	47,200
Duluth—						
1911.....	40,405	1,345,296	475,539	147,953	19,625	28,194
1910.....	45,140	1,327,181	---	913,934	502,549	29,407
Minneapolis—						
1911.....	---	5,195,250	1,074,501	1,048,860	1,141,580	98,650
1910.....	---	9,367,770	1,197,630	1,351,160	1,989,600	167,880
Kansas City—						
1911.....	---	1,351,200	1,330,800	368,000	---	---
1910.....	---	2,050,650	2,868,700	333,000	---	---
Total of All—						
1911.....	1,074,181	10,567,808	20,208,505	11,866,976	4,020,189	356,864
1910.....	1,545,222	15,458,772	23,301,412	14,268,072	7,246,227	492,563

To complete our analysis we add the following six-year comparisons of the earnings of leading roads arranged in groups.

EARNINGS OF SOUTHERN GROUPS.

February.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
Ala Great South.	\$ 379,295	\$ 329,193	\$ 281,813	\$ 243,301	\$ 324,001	\$ 326,189
Ala N O & T P—						
New Orl & N E	297,472	291,423	256,719	206,679	255,623	259,952
Ala & Vicksb.	138,310	132,763	120,134	113,392	125,310	121,433
Vicksb Shr & P.	112,404	114,889	111,205	113,188	137,401	113,358
Atlan Birn & Atl	244,799	210,949	172,771	113,935	116,396	90,971
Cent of Georgia.	1,105,406	1,018,200	929,791	921,768	1,049,920	961,055
Ches & Ohio	2,315,796	2,387,580	1,874,635	1,575,574	1,931,139	1,907,689
Cin N O & Tex P.	762,078	730,992	695,700	515,202	654,735	709,423
Louis & Nashy b	4,112,315	4,115,839	3,518,840	3,253,872	3,696,996	3,432,952
Mobile & Ohio.	841,498	810,561	795,415	699,190	891,535	788,371
Seaboard AirLine	1,864,320	1,741,086	1,564,660	1,289,293	1,393,685	1,381,608
Southern Ry.	4,663,289	4,417,369	4,062,233	3,663,021	4,507,702	4,433,002
Yazoo & Miss Val	874,399	763,383	826,631	684,456	726,593	791,248
Total.....	17,711,375	17,054,329	15,109,929	13,522,881	15,910,646	15,377,231

a Includes, beginning with this year, some large items of income not previously included in monthly returns. b Includes Louisville & Atlantic and the Frankfort & Cincinnati in 1911, 1910 and 1909.

EARNINGS OF SOUTHWESTERN GROUP.

February.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
Colo & Southern*	1,042,521	1,293,325	1,168,956	1,083,455	1,026,742	911,014
Deny & Rio Gran	1,408,800	1,630,590	1,340,473	1,223,008	1,485,440	1,405,981
Intern & Gt Nor.	662,000	637,000	622,826	503,396	695,261	469,742
Mo Kan & Tex a.	2,164,600	1,921,341	1,859,992	1,668,914	1,975,822	1,616,302
Missouri Pacific.	3,921,000	4,111,000	3,559,885	2,944,038	3,624,177	3,459,758
St Louis Sou Wes	953,312	840,735	830,447	686,327	842,853	708,738
Texas & Pacific.	1,149,655	1,185,334	1,090,438	1,122,999	1,423,053	1,113,014
Total.....	11,301,918	11,619,435	10,473,047	9,232,131	11,073,348	9,684,550

* Includes all affiliated lines except Trinity & Brazos Valley RR. a Includes the Texas Central in 1911.

EARNINGS OF MIDDLE AND MIDWEST WESTERN GROUP.

February.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
Buff Roch & Pitts	\$ 726,494	\$ 725,458	\$ 470,759	\$ 466,589	\$ 583,817	\$ 613,844
Clie Ind & Louis.	426,243	422,058	355,778	317,370	411,022	408,906
Grd Trk of Can.						
Grd Trk West	3,103,166	2,965,725	2,529,471	2,357,707	2,741,828	2,602,274
Det G H & M.						
Canada Atlan						
Illinois Central.	64,692,331	64,529,768	64,547,457	64,389,470	64,428,661	64,366,911
Tol Peor & West.	99,264	109,786	81,946	94,726	100,332	104,142
Tol St L & West.	267,482	267,328	238,701	263,602	307,684	312,998
Wabash	2,085,158	2,176,373	1,865,112	1,791,437	1,988,260	1,940,555
Total.....	11,400,138	11,187,496	10,089,224	9,680,961	10,560,640	10,349,630

a Embraces some large items of income not previously included in monthly returns. b No longer includes receipts for hire of equipment, rentals and other items.

EARNINGS OF NORTHWESTERN AND NORTH PACIFIC GROUP.

February.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Pacific	6,180,000	5,813,000	4,966,208	4,129,044	4,268,206	4,224,452
Chic Grt West*	902,206	954,091	757,534	551,958	643,857	647,799
Dul Sou Sh & At	183,766	219,473	195,621	186,934	210,250	204,559
Great Northern..	3,670,480	3,873,314	3,212,152	2,181,711	2,656,873	3,188,259
Iowa Central	257,277	250,906	223,838	218,129	248,531	215,049
Minneapolis & St L	349,607	321,094	258,632	252,547	254,013	237,905
Miss St P & SSM	1,469,779	1,479,203	1,302,254	1,175,597	1,222,989	1,287,270
Total	13,013,115	12,911,071	10,916,239	9,325,920	9,504,710	10,093,383

* Includes Mason City & Fort Dodge and the Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific in 1911, 1910, 1909 and 1908. a Includes Chicago Division in 1911, 1910, 1909 and 1908; for previous years we have combined Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. and Wisconsin Central. b Actual figures of earnings are now used for comparison.

GROSS EARNINGS AND MILEAGE IN FEBRUARY.

Name of Road.	Gross Earnings.			Mileage.	
	1911.	1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	1911.	1910.
	\$	\$	\$		
Alabama Great South Ala New Or & T P	379,295	329,195	+50,100	309	309
New Or & Nor East	297,472	291,423	+6,049	195	195
Alabama & Vicks	138,310	132,763	+5,547	143	143
Vicks Shrev & Pac.	112,404	114,889	-2,485	171	171
Ann Arbor	144,508	163,615	-19,107	301	301
Atlanta Birm & Atl	244,799	210,949	+33,850	661	640
Bellefonte Central	4,309	4,824	-515	27	27
Buffalo Roch & Pittsb	725,494	725,458	+36	568	568
Canadian Northern	803,100	698,000	+104,200	3,386	3,224
Canadian Pacific	8,180,000	5,813,000	+3,067,000	10,276	9,916
Central of Georgia	1,105,400	1,018,200	+87,200	1,915	1,915
Chattanooga Southern	75,705	77,077	-1,372	99	99
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,315,706	2,387,680	-71,884	2,224	1,939
Chicago & Alton	1,018,642	1,015,971	+4,671	1,493	998
Chicago Gt Western	902,206	954,081	-51,875	1,025	1,487
Chicago Ind & Louisv	426,243	422,058	+4,185	616	616
Colorado & Southern	762,078	720,992	+41,086	336	336
Denver & Rio Grande	1,042,521	1,293,323	-250,802	1,964	2,032
Denver N W & Pac.	50,376	54,656	-4,280	214	214
Detroit & Mackinac	89,450	88,446	+1,004	360	348
Detroit Toledo & Iron	110,544	123,686	-13,142	441	441
Dul So Sh & Atlantic	183,766	219,473	-35,707	608	593
Georgia Sou & Fla	7155,810	7155,058	+752	395	395
Grand Trunk of Can					
Grand Trk West	3,103,166	2,965,729	+137,437	4,528	4,528
Det Gr Hay & Mil.					
Canada Atlantic					
Great Northern	3,670,480	3,873,314	-202,834	7,274	7,129
Illinois Central	4,892,331	4,529,758	+362,573	4,574	4,551
Internat'l & Great Nor	662,000	637,000	+25,000	1,160	1,159
Iowa Central	257,277	250,906	+6,371	358	358
IC Mex & Orient	145,800	130,700	+15,100	740	680
Louisville & Nashv	4,112,315	4,115,839	-3,524	4,591	4,598
Macon & Birm'ham	13,096	10,598	+2,498	105	105
Mineral Range	63,399	64,148	-749	127	126
Minneapolis & St. Louis	349,607	321,094	+28,513	1,027	1,027
Miss St P & S S M	1,469,779	1,479,203	-9,424	3,272	3,424
Missouri Kan & Tex. a	2,164,600	1,921,341	+243,259	3,303	3,072
Missouri Pacific	3,921,000	4,111,000	-190,000	7,255	6,493
Mobile & Ohio	81,498	810,561	-729,063	1,114	1,113
Nevada-Calif-Oregon	15,189	28,463	-13,274	184	184
Rio Grande Southern	31,810	46,911	-15,101	180	180
St. Louis Southwestern	953,312	840,755	+112,557	1,471	1,468
Seaboard Air Linc.	1,864,320	1,741,086	+123,234	3,027	2,996
Southern Railway	4,663,289	4,417,569	+245,720	7,039	7,050
Texas & Pacific	1,149,685	1,185,534	-35,849	1,885	1,885
Tol Peor & Western	99,264	100,786	-1,522	248	248
Tol St. Louis & West.	267,482	267,528	-46	451	451
Wabash	2,085,158	2,176,373	-91,215	2,514	2,514
Yazoo & Miss Valley	874,399	763,383	+111,016	1,371	1,370
Total (51 roads)	56,078,284	55,363,888	+714,896	88,651	86,351
Net Increase (1.57%)					
Mexican Roads (not in clud. in total)					
Interoceanic of Mex.	770,001	695,298	+74,703	1,035	1,018
Mexican Railway	700,600	647,000	+53,600	361	340
Nat Rys of Mexico. z	4,882,159	4,952,359	-70,200	6,147	6,166

a Includes the Texas Central in 1911 only.
z Now includes Mexican International in both years.
y These figures are for three weeks only in both years.

SEEKING TO EXTEND THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

Perhaps greater effort than before has been made within recent years to extend the cultivation of cotton into new territory and to encourage development in fields where experimental work had been in progress. It cannot be said, however, that as yet any large measure of success has been attained in increasing the volume of supply from sources outside of the United States; but the persistency with which the efforts are being carried on indicates the earnestness of those behind the movement to extend cotton area with the view to becoming in a measure independent of this country. The movement has been especially fostered by the British Cotton Growing Association in the interest of the Lancashire spinners, and has received the hearty coöperation of similar German and French organizations.

Not only has work been carried on in the various colonial possessions of the countries mentioned, but it has been extended in other directions where it seemed that the cultivation of cotton could be carried on with expectations of ultimate success. Furthermore, the

comparatively high prices of the last few years have had the effect of drawing general attention to cotton as an apparently profitable product.

English endeavor has been primarily directed toward stimulating cotton culture in various portions of Africa, while at the same time encouraging a greater planting in Egypt and India. In British North Borneo successful experiments with Sea Island cotton have been made and eventually, it is believed, large areas available and suitable for that variety of the staple will be utilized. Difficulty has been experienced in inducing the farmers of Cape Colony to plant cotton, but a small amount of a variety of Sea Island is raised in the eastern part of the country. In Nyassaland cotton culture has been carried on successfully, the product being of excellent quality, and cultivation is being substantially extended. In Uganda the area is steadily increasing and has recently been doubled; against about 50 bales in 1904-05 the 1909-10 product is placed at nearly 6,000 bales. In Pondoland 1,300 acres now under the staple is stated to be but a fractional part of the area to be utilized. From Natal some progress is reported, experiments are turning out satisfactorily in the Transvaal and arrangements have recently been made for the development of cotton growing in Rhodesia. In the Nile Valley north of Khartoum cotton cultivation is making progress and announcement was made not long since that a British syndicate was in process of formation for acquiring large tracts of land in the Blue Nile Province to be devoted to the cultivation of the staple. The Sudan, too, is attracting attention as a favorable field, the delta between the Blue and the White Niles being looked upon as a very valuable cotton-growing district. The promotion of the industry in the country as a whole, however, depends upon irrigation, and the difficulty of transportation is another problem to be met, products now going on camel-back to Trinkitat, thence by rail to Suakin, and from there to Alexandria by steamer or rail. The British are, moreover, making experiments in Southwest Africa.

The French Colonial Cotton Association, it is confidently asserted, is meeting with much encouragement in its efforts to extend cotton cultivation in Senegal, Dahomey, Soudan and Algeria. In portions of Senegal and in Algeria irrigation is necessary, but in the rest of the region the rainfall is stated to be sufficient. As yet the output of cotton in the French Colonies is small, but area and yield increase each year and the time is believed to be not far distant when, with an abundant supply of native labor, Africa, outside of Egypt, will produce very considerable supplies of cotton yearly.

Russia, too, is endeavoring to extend its cotton area, and with that end in view new districts of production have been opened up in various sections of Central Asia, Southern Russia, the Crimea and the Caucasus, with varying but, on the whole, successful results. It is to be said of Russia's cotton production as a whole that recent results have been looked upon as very encouraging and the belief is expressed that before many years there will be a surplus for export. Current estimates give the yield of the country for 1910-11 as about 900,000 bales of 500 lbs. each, against 795,000 bales in 1909-10.

China, also, is largely increasing the cultivation of cotton and especially in the Provinces of Chihli and

Shansi, where there is rigid prohibition of the cultivation of poppy by the governments. A large portion of the area formerly devoted to opium raising was last year planted to cotton.

Argentina, with the view of encouraging cotton-growing, especially in the northern part of the Republic, is holding a series of competitions, money prizes or medals being awarded to the successful contestants. While probably not more than 5,000 or 6,000 acres are now under cotton in the country, it is estimated that about 150,000,000 acres are in greater or less degree suitable for its production; and it is confidently expected that the energetic measures adopted by the Minister of Agriculture will add very materially to the planting.

Brazil also, it is stated, possesses much land that can be utilized to augment the cotton production of that country; but, as in some parts of Argentine, irrigation is a pre-requisite to obtaining best results. Steps, however, are being taken to increase the area. Furthermore, attention has recently been drawn to two well-known species of cotton-bearing trees growing wild in certain regions of Brazil, the extensive planting of which would greatly increase the country's supply of the staple. The trees are stated to be hardy and long-lived, 75 to 100 years being apparently a fair average for the period during which they bear cotton fibre. One of the trees, the "Barraguda" produces a coarse, white fibre, long and strong, and while not suitable for the finer textiles, seems well adapted for the making of blankets, twine and a large variety of other materials. The other tree, the "Imbirussu," produces a much finer cotton, of a brownish color, exceedingly light and resembling eider down. It is not long enough to spin well, but can be used in the making of pillows, &c.

Peru, through irrigation, has of late years made much progress as a producer, and new territory from which excellent results are anticipated is being opened up in Mexico. In the vicinity of Columbus, Mexico, cotton has been grown for the first time this season and plans are already being made for a much larger planting next season.

Greece has made successful experiments with Egyptian and American cotton and is extending area; increasing production is reported from Asia Minor; Jewish colonists are making experiments in Palestine and cultivation is being taken up with success in Ceylon. In Siam, moreover, the Japanese Government has secured a concession of land and the raising of cotton there will be developed with, it is said, every indication of success.

In some of the West India islands cotton has been a staple although not extensive product for many years, but efforts are being made for greater production. The Haitian yield (tree cotton) has been increasing yearly for some time and now reaches over 9,000 bales, with prospects of more rapid increase hereafter, and inducements are being made to farmers of Santo Domingo to cultivate cotton on a more extensive scale. In the Island of Oahu, Hawaii, the raising of Caravonica cotton, a variety of tree staple, is increasing at nearly all points where it has been tried.

We have attempted to outline above the various localities in which efforts are being made to extend cotton cultivation and provide for the world's quite

steadily increasing demand for the staple. Generally speaking, it is still true that no very great measure of success has been attained as yet, and therefore the supremacy of the United States is in no degree threatened. The lack of important results, however, has apparently in no way discouraged those enlisted in the work, and they seem confident that in course of time they will succeed in very largely increasing the supply from outside this country.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST CO'S.

—The public sales of bank stocks this week aggregate 272 shares, of which 247 shares were sold at the Stock Exchange and 25 shares at auction. Transactions in trust company stock were limited to the sale at auction of one 5-share lot. Three lots of 10 shares each of Hanover National Bank stock were sold at the Stock Exchange at 634-650, advances of 14 to 30 points over the price paid at last week's auction sale. Forty shares of Seaboard National Bank stock were sold at 418, representing an advance in price of 17 points since June 1910, when the last previous public sale was made.

Shares.	BANKS—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
*3	City Bank, National.....	400	400	400	Jan. 1911—398
*127	Commerce, Nat. Bank of....	207	208	208	Mch. 1911—207
25	Fourteenth Street Bank....	149	149	149	Sept. 1910—150
*45	Fourth National Bank.....	202	205	202	Mch. 1911—202½
*30	Hanover National Bank....	634	650	634	Mch. 1911—620
*40	Seaboard National Bank....	418	418	418	June 1910—401
TRUST COMPANY—Brooklyn.					
5	Nassau Trust Co.....	170	170	170	Feb. 1910—180

* Sold at the Stock Exchange.

—The life of the 61st Congress expired on Saturday, the 4th inst. Almost immediately upon its adjournment the President issued a proclamation calling an extra session of Congress, to convene April 4, for the enactment in particular of legislation governing the Canadian reciprocity agreement. A bill to carry this agreement into effect was passed by the House, but failed to reach a vote in the Senate.

Another important Administration bill which failed of enactment in the late session was the Permanent Tariff Board Bill. The bill had originally passed the House, but after the Senate had passed it in an amended form on the 4th inst. it was killed later that day by a filibuster in the House.

An appropriation of \$200,000 was made by Congress for the present Tariff Board, and its membership has been increased to five, through the addition of two new members named during the week by President Taft, viz., William M. Howard of Georgia and Thomas W. Page of Virginia.

The Scott bill, prohibiting future dealings in cotton, was another of the measures which failed to become a law at the session just concluded. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives last June, but the Senate took no action on it during that session of Congress. On Feb. 17, however, it was reported in a modified form to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce. Several unsuccessful efforts were made toward the end of the month to attach the bill to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and on the 3d inst. Senator Clark was defeated in an attempt to call the Scott bill up for consideration. It is stated that Albert S. Burlison, who is expected to become Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the next House of Representatives, has made known his intention to urge the passage of a measure similar to the Scott bill in the coming session.

Provision for the fortification of the Panama Canal is made in the newly enacted Sundry Civil Bill, which carries an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for commencing work on the Panama defences.

—Another of the measures enacted into law at the late session of Congress is the Moon bill, codifying the laws relating to the Federal Judiciary. The bill increases the salary of the Chief Justice from \$13,000 to \$15,000 and the salaries of the Associate Justices from \$12,500 to \$14,500. It also, it is understood, abolishes one of the four Federal courts that exist under the present law—the District, Circuit, Circuit Court of Appeals and Supreme Court. It eliminates the Circuit Court and gives its jurisdiction to the district judges.

—Under a joint resolution of the U. S. Senate and House adopted just prior to the adjournment of Congress and signed by President Taft on the 4th inst., provision is made for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the cost of transporting and handling second-class mail matter. A

recommendation to this effect was made by President Taft following the opposition which developed among magazine publishers towards the increase in postage rates on second-class mail matter as proposed in the Post Office Appropriation Bill. This provision increasing the rate on second-class matter was stricken out by the Senate on the 3d, and as a substitute a clause was inserted providing for a commission to examine into the matter. The latter was reported to have been eliminated by the House, and in the final hours of Congress the joint resolution was carried through. From Washington dispatches published in the daily papers yesterday, two postal commissions, however, appear to have been authorized. These dispatches state that through an error of the engrossing clerks, both the provision in the Post Office bill creating the commission and appropriating \$50,000 therefor, and the joint resolution, with its appropriation of \$25,000, were engrossed, and both were signed by the President. Mr. Taft is said to have directed that the smaller appropriation be used. The provision in the Appropriation Bill under which the increase in rates would have been effected, but which failed of enactment, was as follows:

And Provided further that during the fiscal year ending June 30th 1912 the rate of postage on textual and general reading matter contained in periodical publications other than newspapers, as described in the Act of Congress approved March 3d 1879, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1880, and for other purposes," and in the publications described in an Act of Congress approved July 16th 1894, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1895," shall be one cent per pound, or fraction thereof; and on sheets of any publication of either of said classes containing, in whole or part, any advertisement, whether display, descriptive or textual, four cents per pound or fraction thereof: Provided, That the increased rate shall not apply to publications mailing less than four thousand pounds of each issue.

We give below the joint resolution calling for a report on the question by the Commission:

Resolved, &c., That the President shall appoint three competent and impartial persons, one of whom shall be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the other two of whom shall hold no office, and none of whom shall be connected with the Post Office Department or have any interest in any business, directly or indirectly, affected by the publishing of magazines or newspapers using the mails of the United States, to examine the reports of the Post Office Department and any of its officers, agents or employees, and the existing evidence taken in respect to the cost to the Government of the transportation and handling of all classes of second-class mail matter which may be submitted to them; such evidence as may be presented to them by persons having an interest in the rates to be fixed for second-class mail matter; to make a finding of what the cost of transporting and handling different classes of such second-class matter is to the Government; and what, in their judgment, should be the rate for the different classes of second-class postal matter in order to meet and reimburse the Government for the expenses to which it is put in the transportation and handling of such matter, and on or before December 1 to make report of their proceedings and findings to the President for transmission to Congress: *Provided,* That the sum of \$25,000 is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of such commission, including compensation to the members thereof, for the necessary secretaries, stenographers and other incidental expenses. Such compensation may be awarded to the Federal official member of the commission, anything in the existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Two of the members of the Commission were announced on Thursday—Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Lawrence Maxwell, of Cincinnati, formerly Solicitor-General of the United States.

—Before the adjournment of Congress on the 4th inst. the following were named as new members of the National Monetary Commission to fill vacancies: Representatives James McLachlan of California and George W. Prince of Illinois, by Speaker Cannon, and Senators Frank P. Flint of California and James P. Taliaferro of Florida, by Vice-President Sherman.

—A meeting of the National Monetary Commission was held in Washington on Thursday. It is understood that routine matters principally were dealt with, and that the Commission did not enter into any discussion of the currency plan drafted by Mr. Aldrich. Another meeting is to be held to-day preliminary to hearings on the plan for educational purposes. A committee representing the American Bankers' Association is expected to be heard by the Commission about ten days hence.

—Official announcement that Charles D. Hilles will succeed Charles D. Norton as Secretary to President Taft was made at a luncheon given at Washington on Sunday last by Mr. Norton in Mr. Hilles's honor. As heretofore stated, Mr. Norton retires to become Vice-President of the First National Bank of this city; he will take up the duties of that office on April 5.

—Richard A. Ballinger withdrew under date of the 7th inst. as Secretary of the Interior, when his resignation, first tendered to President Taft six weeks ago, was reluctantly accepted. Walter Lowrie Fisher of Chicago has been chosen as his successor in the office. In his final letter asking the President's acceptance of his resignation, Mr. Ballinger

stated that during his occupancy of the office (for two years past) his health and financial interests have greatly suffered, to the extent that he could no longer sustain the burden. President Taft in consenting to accept the resignation expresses the warmest regard for Mr. Ballinger, and declares him to "have been the object of one of the most unscrupulous conspiracies for the defamation of character that history can show." Mr. Taft's letter in full follows:

The White House,
Washington, March 7 1911.

Dear Mr. Secretary: I accept your resignation with great reluctance. I have had the fullest opportunity to know you, to know your standards of service to the Government and the public, to know your motives, to know how you have administered your office and to know the motives of those who have assailed you.

I do not hesitate to say that you have been the object of one of the most unscrupulous conspiracies for the defamation of character that history can show. I have deemed it my duty not only to the Government but to society in general to fight out this battle to the end, confident that in the end your fellow citizens would see that the impressions of you as a man and as the administrator of a high public office were false, and were the result of a malicious and unprincipled plan for the use of the press to misrepresent you and your actions and to torture every circumstance, however free from detrimental significance, into proof of corrupt motive.

With the hypocritical pretence that they did not accuse you of corruption, in order to avoid the necessity that even the worst criminal is entitled to, to wit, that of a definitely formulated charge of some misconduct, they showered you with suspicion, and by the most pettifogging methods exploited to the public matters which had no relevancy to an issue of either corruption or efficiency in office, but which, paraded before an hysterical body of headline readers, served to blacken your character and to obscure the proper issue of your honesty and of effectiveness as a public servant.

The result has been a cruel tragedy. You and yours have lost health and have been burdened financially. The conspirators who have not hesitated in their pursuit of you to resort to the meanest of methods, including the corruption of your most confidential assistant, they plume themselves, like the Pharisees of old, as the only pure members of society actuated by the spirit of self-sacrifice for their fellow men.

Every fibre of my nature rebels against such hypocrisy and nerves me to fight such a combination and such methods to the bitter end, lest success in this instance may form a demoralizing precedent. But personal consideration for you and yours makes me feel that I have no right to ask you for further sacrifice.

Of course it has been made evident that I was and am the ultimate object of the attack; and to insist against your will on your remaining in office with the prospect of further efforts against you is selfishly to impose on you more of a burden than I ought to impose.

As I say farewell to you let me renew my expressions of affection and sincerest respect for you and of my profound gratitude for your hard work, your unvarying loyalty and your effective public service. I hope and pray that success may attend you in your profession and that real happiness will come to you and yours when you return to that community where you live and whose members know your worth as a man and a citizen and who will receive you again with open arms.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Mr. Ballinger's incumbency of the office was marked by a controversy with Gifford Pinchot, late Chief Forester of the United States, as to the treatment of public lands, and especially forest preserves. Charges relating to Mr. Ballinger's administration of public lands, and more particularly in Alaska, were subsequently filed with the President by L. R. Glavis, then a field agent of the Land Office, as a result of which the latter was dismissed for insubordination by order of the President. Later Chief Forester Pinchot was also forced out. The controversy finally reached a stage where an investigation was lodged with a committee of Congress, but the committee failed to agree on reports. The Democratic minority, meeting as a quorum of the committee in Minneapolis, adopted a report finding Secretary Ballinger guilty of the charges against him, and demanding his removal from office. Later the Republican majority in a report adopted at Chicago declared that the prosecution had failed to make out a case and exonerated Mr. Ballinger. This report was signed by all the Republicans except Representative Madison, who prepared a report adverse to the Secretary. The reports were never acted upon by Congress. Mr. Fisher, the new Secretary, is a member of the Commission appointed by the President to report on the advisability of the regulation of railroad securities. He is also Vice-President of the National Conservation Association, President of the Conservative League of America and Vice-President of the National Municipal League.

—The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has taken action against the new inheritance tax law of this State, which is proving so onerous in its operation. Resolutions were adopted by that body on the 8th inst., in which the repeal of the Act is urged. A portion of the resolution, as quoted in the New York "Tribune," states that:

"While the heirs to large estates will not suffer want because of the increased levy upon them, the State Legislature in its greed appears to have over-reached the bounds of wisdom. In seeking more it has made the tax so burdensome that the wealthy are induced to take up their residence in other States. The new law went into effect in July 1910, and it is estimated that no less than four hundred millions of taxable property have been already taken from this State."

—An emergency assessment of 1% was levied against the deposits of the Oklahoma State banks by the Banking Board

on the 3d inst. Gov. Lee Cruce is quoted as stating that the object of the assessment "is to place the State guaranty fund on a solid, substantial basis." "We want," he adds, "to see that fund so that any and all emergencies can be met with perfect confidence and dispatch. Not that any failures are expected—on the contrary the Bank Commissioner reports that the State banks are in excellent condition, but the guaranty fund must be placed in good shape." The "Oklahoman" reports that the assessment is the largest that has ever been made for the purpose of the guaranty fund. The last assessment, it is stated, was $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1%, and was levied at the time of the failure of the Columbia Bank & Trust Co. Since the levying of the present assessment the Bank of Commerce of Tulsa has arranged to change to the National system under the name of the National Bank of Commerce, with \$100,000 capital. The Oklahoma State Bank of Chickasha also recently changed (March 1) to a Federal institution, becoming the Oklahoma National Bank.

—The statement of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, issued in response to the recent call as of February 28, shows total resources of more than \$173,000,000, with deposits exceeding \$133,000,000. This represents an increase in deposits in two months, or since the annual statement of December 31st of more than \$9,000,000, and a gain in total resources of over \$20,000,000. The undivided profit account reaches nearly \$4,000,000, against a total of \$3,200,000 on December 31.

—Joseph A. Flynn has been elected to succeed D. G. Boissevain as a director of the Coal & Iron National Bank of this city. Mr. Flynn is Vice-President of the Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland at Baltimore.

—J. J. Kennedy was on Thursday elected a Vice-President of the Century Bank of this city, to succeed Henry Dimse, who became associated with the Greenwich Bank as Vice-President in February. Cashier C. S. Mitchell of the Century has also been elected to a vice-presidency in the institution, his title becoming Vice-President and Cashier. Other changes in the Century this week are the election to its board of Joseph S. House, Cashier of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, and Robert P. Zobel, President of the Brunswick Realty Co. They take the places of Leroy W. Baldwin and Mr. Dimse. The election of Mr. House is said to follow the acquisition of some of the Century stock by interests friendly to the Mechanics & Metals National.

—The Columbia Trust Co. of this city has increased its quarterly dividend to 3%, payable March 31 to holders of record March 27. Two per cent had been paid at each quarterly period since March 1909.

—The Committee of Arrangements of the New York State Bankers' Association has decided upon Manhattan Beach as the place for its annual meeting, which is to be held on June 22 and 23. The Oriental Hotel has been chosen as the headquarters during the convention.

—Courtland G. Hemingway has been made Assistant Cashier of the National Newark Banking Co. of Newark, N. J., to succeed Walter M. Van Deusen, who has become Cashier in place of the late Henry W. Tunis. Mr. Hemingway has been connected with the bank for twenty years, and during the past few years had served as paying teller.

—The resources of the Marine National Bank of Buffalo have passed the thirty-million-dollar mark in the new statement submitted to the Comptroller on the 7th inst. They now aggregate \$30,197,012 and compare with \$29,921,167 on January 7. Its deposits in the latest report are \$25,360,121. In addition to its \$2,000,000 capital (of which \$1,500,000 has been earned) the bank has surplus and profits (earned) of \$1,411,391.

—The report of the Deutsche Bank of Germany for the fiscal year 1910, presented at the annual meeting of its stockholders last week, showed a total turnover for that year of \$26,666,666,667, an increase of \$2,433,188,843 over the volume of business of the previous year. The net profits for the year have been charged with \$762,000 for reduction of bank premises, \$479,000 for increase of reserves, and, after providing for dividends of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, the same rate of payment of the previous year, \$479,000 has been carried forward to the credit of the profit and loss account.

—H. Howard Pepper was elected Trust Officer of the Industrial Trust Co. of Providence, R. I., on the 1st inst.

—The directors of the National Union Bank of Maryland at Baltimore at a meeting on Monday declined to entertain, it is stated, an offer of \$150 per share for the stock of their institution, recently made by the banking firm of Poe &

Davies. William Winchester, President of the bank, is credited with stating at the conclusion of the meeting that the proposition was not seriously considered. According to the Baltimore "American," he said:

In the first place it was hardly a business-like proposition. A request for an option without payment or a bid without deposit is not the kind of a proposition which business people are accustomed to entertain. In the second place, the more important consideration is that the bank is not for sale. It is to be borne in mind that the National Union Bank stock is in a peculiarly strong position. Its stock is not speculatively held. It is held by investors, and has been held by them for many years. The directors of the bank are more largely interested in it than is usually the case. The personal holdings of the directors are largely in excess of the usual directors' holdings, and with those of their immediate associates are so large as to make the sale of the bank without the directors' concurrence impossible. The position of the directors is that their holdings are not for sale. They do not care to consider any question of price. The bank has been successful, and is worth as much to them as any one else.

—The question of removing the Philadelphia Stock Exchange from its present location has again come prominently before the members. The issue received considerable attention two years ago, but the matter was then held in abeyance. Under a resolution adopted in February President Miller last week appointed a committee of five to consider and investigate the question. The committee consists of Gordon S. Carrigan, Chairman; F. T. Chandler, Charles H. Bean, James D. Winsor and W. D. Grange. The last-named was made a member of the committee this week, when George Stevenson, who was originally on its membership, resigned, with the failure of his re-election to the Board of Governors. The Building Committee held its first meeting on Tuesday and while it is stated that a number of propositions were submitted, it was not made known what discussions had been entered into. The older bankers are understood to look with disfavor upon any change in location, the younger element on the other hand, in the main advocating a change. The views of Francis B. Reeves, President of the Philadelphia Clearing House Association and President of the Girard National Bank, one of those who are in favor of the Exchange remaining where it is, were set out in the Philadelphia "Ledger" yesterday as follows:

By a careful calculation it has been found that three-fifths of the financial capital and assets of this city are located east of Fifth Street. It will be seen, then, that it would not be very good business to move away from them. Removal to Broad and Chestnut streets will not increase the business done by the Stock Exchange. The big crowds that are to be found there make business better for the stores, but those big crowds are not essential in a financial district. If the Exchange moves to another building it cannot realize anything near the value of its investment on the present building. These are the business reasons against this agitation.

There is another side—a moral one. The financial interests raised between \$125,000 and \$175,000 and made a gift of money to the Stock Exchange to buy the old Merchants' Exchange Building at Third and Dock streets. I think the small banks were assessed \$2,500 and the larger institutions \$5,000; so you see that in addition to there being good business reasons why the Exchange should stay where it is, there are good moral reasons for it. The interests which gave that money ought to be considered.

Monetary & Commercial English News

[From our own correspondent.]

London, Saturday, March 4 1911.

The improvement in the stock markets in British, Indian and Colonial Government securities and in British railway securities has continued throughout the week. During the first four days, also, there was a rather rapid and general rise in rubber shares. For the last couple of days, however, there has been a setback, owing to a decline in the price of the raw material.

The speculation in rubber is rather risky just at present, for it is difficult to ascertain whether the recent rise was justified. It is known that during the depression the Bank of the Republic had been lending on a considerable scale to enable the holders of rubber to keep it back from the market, and therefore many have thought that the rise of the past few weeks was only tentative, and consequently could not be depended upon. On the other hand, many argue that the demand for rubber has *bona fide* increased, and that as it is likely to be maintained, it is probable that the Bank will not force holders to sell. However that may be, there is a slackening in the speculation just now, and there is by no means as much certainty as there was a few days ago.

There has also been an improvement during the week in mining shares, and more particularly in gold shares. A great Continental operator was known to be in difficulties, and it is said that his account was an enormous one, and that it has now been fully liquidated. It is believed that the knowledge of the liquidation led to "bear" sales on an exorbitant scale, and that in the Continental markets, and especially Paris, there is just now an exceptionally large "bear" account. If all that be true, the buying back by "bears" will inevitably lead to a considerable rise. On the other hand, the new French Cabinet is not altogether liked in Paris. It contains, with the exception of M. Delcasse and M. Bertot, no commanding personality, and unfortunately there are fears that Germany may make matters unpleasant because of the inclusion of M. Delcasse. Whether Germany will or not remains to be seen. But there is no doubt that the ending of the liquidation just referred to has not produced as great a result as might have been expected because of the change of Government. Moreover, it is feared that the new Government cannot last even if Germany makes no difficulties for it. And, lastly, it is believed to be too Socialistic, and therefore has against it capitalistic feeling.

The reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada has during the week exercised surprisingly little influence upon markets. The tariff reformers are altogether against it, and Imperialist feeling generally is not favorable. But the city takes the whole thing very philosophically, and, provided the acceptance of office by M. Delcasse leads to nothing unpleasant between France and Germany, the general opinion is that we shall see a considerable broadening of markets.

There is one other fear, namely the expected decision of the Supreme Court in regard to trusts. There is not a very large "bull" account in Americans in London, and therefore, though the decision may be adverse, it will not have a very unfavorable effect in London, provided it does not disorganize New York. A serious fall in New York would, of course, affect every market in Europe but unless New York gives way there will not be a serious fall in London. Indeed, provided there is not disorganization, even a sharp fall in New York would probably not very much injure London, because it is likely the investment in London would be large if there were to be a sharp and sudden fall in really good securities, whether shares or bonds.

Money is very abundant and cheap, contrary to all expectation, for there is no foreign demand for the gold offering in the open market. In consequence the Bank of England is getting all the offerings. The metal is coming in large amounts from Brazil, and the Government is already buying for the Sinking Fund on a very considerable scale.

The India Council offered for tender on Wednesday 100 lacs of its bills and the applications exceeded 679 1/2 lacs at prices ranging from 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s 4 3-32d. per rupee. Applicants for bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 3-32d. per rupee were allotted 17% of the amounts applied for, and above in full.

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

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

Table with columns: London, Week ending March 10, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Lists various securities like Silver, Consols, French Renten, Amalgamated Copper Co., etc.

a Price per share. b £ Sterling. c Ex-dividend.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following, not regularly dealt in at the Board, were recently sold at auction in New York and Boston:

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

Table listing auction sales by Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, New York, including 2 Retail Dealers' Protective Association of New York, 100 Elec. Boat Co., etc.

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

Table listing auction sales by Messrs. R. L. Day & Co., Boston, including 1 National Shawmut Bank, 5 Bates Manufacturing Co., etc.

By Messrs. Francis Henshaw & Co., Boston:

Table listing auction sales by Messrs. Francis Henshaw & Co., Boston, including 7 Commonwealth Trust Co., 10 Merrimack Mfg. Co., etc.

DIVIDENDS.

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

Large table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Lists dividends for various companies like Beech Creek, Boston & Albany, etc.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending Mar. 4 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week of 1910, show an increase in the aggregate of 8.4%.

Table showing Canadian Bank Clearings for the week ending March 4, 1911, compared with 1910. Columns include City, 1911, 1910, Inc. or Dec., 1909, 1908.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Lists various companies like Bank of America, American Express, etc.

Statement of New York City Clearing-House Banks.—The detailed statement below shows the condition of the New York City Clearing-House banks for the week ending March 4. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results.

For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 85, p. 836.

We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Special, Legals, Deposits, Reserve. Lists various banks and their financial figures.

On the basis of averages, circulation amounted to \$46,703,300 and United States deposits (included in deposits) to \$1,531,207; actual figures March 4, circulation, \$46,747,600; United States deposits, \$1,630,500.

The State Banking Department also now 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.

Table with columns: Week ended March 4, 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. Lists financial data for various banks.

Reserve Required for Trust Companies and State Banks. Location—Manhattan Borough, Brooklyn Borough, etc.

a Transfer books not closed. b Transfer books closed from March 26 to April 2, both inclusive. c Correction. d Payable in common stock. f Declared 4%, payable in quarterly installments.

The Banking Department also undertakes to present separate figures indicating the totals for the State banks and trust companies in the Greater New York, not in the Clearing House.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Week ended March 4, Clear-House Banks, State Banks & Trust Cos., Total of all Banks & Trust Cos. Rows include Capital, Surplus, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specie, Legal-tenders, etc.

+ Increase over last week. - Decrease from last week. These are the deposits after eliminating the item "Due from reserve depositories and other banks and trust companies in New York City"...

The averages of the New York City Clearing-House banks combined with those for the State banks and trust companies in Greater New York 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.

Table with columns: Week Ended, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specie, Legals, Tot. Money Holdings, Entire Res. on Deposit. Rows include Dec. 31, Jan. 7, Jan. 14, etc.

Reports of Clearing Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the clearing non-member banks for the week ending Mch. 4, based on average daily results:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Deposits, Specie, Legal Notes, Deposit with Clearing Agent, Other Banks, Net Deposits. Rows include N. Y. City, Manhattan, etc.

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.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital and Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Circulation, Clearing. Rows include Boston, Philadelphia.

a Includes Government deposits and the item "due to other banks." At Boston Government deposits amounted to \$3,066,000 on March 4, against \$3,070,000 on February 25.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending Mch. 4; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns: For week, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908. Rows include Dry Goods, General Merchandise, Total.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Mch. 4 and from Jan. 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Table with columns: For the week, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908. Rows include Dry Goods, General Merchandise, Total.

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Mch. 4 and since Jan. 1 1911, and for the corresponding periods in 1910 and 1909:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns: Gold, Exports, Imports. Rows include Great Britain, France, Germany, etc.

Of the above imports for the week in 1911, \$4,210 were American gold coin and \$802 American silver coin.

Banking and Financial.

Railroad and Industrial Stocks

Let us send you our circular describing 110 ISSUES of listed Railroad and Industrial Stocks.

Spencer Trask & Co.

43 EXCHANGE PLACE, --- NEW YORK, Chicago, Ill. Boston, Mass., Albany, N. Y.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

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THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, March 10 1911.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—We imagine that no one who has kept himself informed regarding recent events, especially in their relation to security values, is at all surprised at the present state of inertia in Wall Street.

We referred last week to the enormous shrinkage in values which had taken place, and this week the transactions in railway and industrial shares have been the smallest at this season in recent years. To find a parallel in a midsummer vacation period even one has to go back to June 1907, when a heavy gold export movement was in progress, the crop outlook was an unfavorable one, bank reserves were at a low ebb and rates in the money markets on both sides of the Atlantic were much higher than now.

The present international money market situation is illustrated by the fact that considerable sums, in the aggregate, have been loaned by New York banks in the London market. The Bank of England reports a larger percentage of reserve than has been usual at this season in recent years and has reduced its discount rate from 3½ to 3%. Reports in regard to the iron and steel industry are to the effect that in a small way there is some improvement; but as the railroads are practically out of the market as purchasers, the U. S. Steel Corporation's statement of unfilled orders issued to-day, and showing a total of orders Feb. 28 of 3,400,543 tons, against 3,110,919 tons Jan. 31, was looked for with interest.

In view of the predicament in which the railroads of the country have been placed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, a reduction this week of the New York Central's dividend rate from 6 to 5% was not unexpected. Doubtless, some other roads will be obliged to pursue the same policy.

The open market rate for call loans at the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals has ranged from 2 to 2½%. To-day's rates on call were 2¼@2½%. Commercial paper quoted at 3¼@4¼% for 60 to 90-day endorsements, 3¼@4¼% for prime 4 to 6 months' single names and 4½@5% for good single names.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £475,000 and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 51.29, against 49.89 last week.

The rate of discount was reduced March 9 from 3½% to 3%. The Bank of France shows a decrease of 475,000 francs gold and an increase of 1,225,000 francs silver.

NEW YORK CITY CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS.

	1911. Average for week ending March 4.	Differences from previous week.	1910. Average for week ending March 5.	1909. Average for week ending March 6.
Capital	132,350,000		129,350,000	126,350,000
Surplus	104,005,800		182,627,500	168,258,900
Loans and discounts	1,327,999,900 Inc.	9,681,800	1,241,435,800	1,312,632,500
Circulation	46,703,300 Inc.	46,500	47,968,700	48,813,300
Net deposits	1,370,911,200 Inc.	11,048,800	1,248,123,100	1,360,350,900
U. S. dep. (incl. above)	1,631,200 Dec.	25,100	1,680,300	2,405,100
Specie	307,608,400 Inc.	2,198,200	261,533,200	271,115,500
Legal tenders	73,584,400 Dec.	1,329,000	65,313,400	80,904,400
Reserve held	381,192,800 Inc.	869,200	326,846,600	352,019,900
25% of deposits	342,727,800 Inc.	2,762,200	312,930,775	340,237,725
Surplus reserve	38,465,000 Dec.	1,893,000	14,815,825	11,782,175
Surplus, excl. U. S. dep.	38,872,800 Dec.	1,899,275	15,235,925	12,383,450

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. These figures, together with the returns of the separate banks, 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.—Rates held firm until the Bank of England lowered its rate on Thursday morning; since then the market has been quite weak.

To-day's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange were 4 84½ for 60 day and 4 87 for sight. To-day's actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 8390@4 84 for 60 days, 4 8610@4 8620 for cheques and 4 8640@4 8650 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 83½@4 83¾ and documents for payment 4 83¼@4 83½. Cotton for payment 4 83@4 83¼ and grain for payment 4 83½@4 83¾.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Par's bankers francs were 5 21¼@5 21½ less 1-16 for long and 5 20 less 1-32@5 20 for short. Germany bankers' marks were 94 9-16@94 11-16 for long and 95 1-16 less 1-32@95 1-16 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40 26@40 28 for short.

The posted rates, as quoted by a representative house, were 4 84½ for 60 days and 4 87½ for sight until Friday, when sight was reduced to 4 87.

Exchange at Paris on London, 25 fr. 29¼c.; week's range 25 fr. 30¾c. high and 25 fr. 28¾c. low.

Exchange at Berlin on London, 20m. 46½ pf.; week's range, 20 m. 47¾ pf. high and 20 m. 46 pf. low.

The range of foreign exchange for the week follows:

Sterling Actual—	Starry Days.	Cheques.	Cables.
High for the week	4 84½	4 86¼	4 8685
Low for the week	4 84	4 8610	4 8635
Paris Bankers' Francs—			
High for the week	5 21¼	5 19¼ less 1-16	5 19¼ less 1-32
Low for the week	5 21½	5 20 less 1-32	5 19¾ less 3-32
Germany Bankers' Marks—			
High for the week	94 11-16	95½ less 1-32	95½ plus 1-32
Low for the week	94 9-16	95 1-16 less 1-32	95½ less 1-32
Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—			
High for the week	40 15	40 27	40 31
Low for the week	40 12	40 23	40 27

The following are the rates for domestic exchange at the undermentioned cities at the close of the week: Chicago, 10c.

per \$1,000 discount; Boston, 10c. per \$1,000 discount bid; San Francisco, 40c. per \$1,000 premium. Savannah, buying, 3-16c. per \$1,000 discount; selling, par. Charleston, buying, par; selling, 1-10c. per \$1,000 premium. St. Louis, 15c. per \$1,000 premium. St. Paul, 55c. per \$1,000 premium. San Francisco, 30c. per \$1,000 premium. Montreal, par@15½c. per \$1,000 premium.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board include \$9,000 Virginia fund, debt at 86½ and very heavy transactions in Virginia 6s deferred trust receipts at 50 to 67½. The latter was stimulated by a Supreme Court decision which makes West Virginia liable for \$7,000,000 of the old State debt.

The market for railway bonds has been somewhat more active, owing largely to special demand for a few issues. Conspicuous among the latter are Wabash ref. and ext. 4s, which came out in large volume on a demand which carried the price from 68¾ up to 71¾. Norfolk & Western conv. 4s close with a gain within the week of 1¾ points.

United States Bonds. No sales of Government bonds have been reported at the Board this week. The following are the daily closing quotations; for yearly range see third page following.

	Interest Periods	Mch. 4	Mch. 6	Mch. 7	Mch. 8	Mch. 9	Mch. 10
2s, 1930	registered Q—Jan	*101	*101	*101	*101½	*101½	*101½
2s, 1930	coupon Q—Jan	*101	*101	*101	*101½	*101½	*101½
3s, 1908-13	registered Q—Feb	*102¼	*102¾	*102¾	*102¾	*102¾	*102¾
3s, 1908-13	coupon Q—Feb	*102¾	*102¾	*102¾	*102¾	*102¾	*102¾
4s, 1925	registered Q—Feb	*115¼	*115¼	*115¼	*115½	*115½	*115½
4s, 1925	coupon Q—Feb	*115¼	*115¼	*115¼	*115½	*115½	*115½
2s, 1930	Panama Canal regis Q—Feb	*100½	*100½	*100½	*101	*101	*101

* This is the price bid at the morning board; no sale was made.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has, as noted above, been exceptionally dull and correspondingly narrow and featureless. On no day have the transactions aggregated more than 277,000 shares, and the total for the week has been the smallest in several years. To-day's business, limited to 163,640 shares, was the smallest since the very dull and disturbed period in September last, and price changes are generally unimportant.

Canadian Pacific and allied stocks have been notably strong, the former selling up to 215¼, a new high record price; Wisconsin Central shows a net gain of 4½ points and the "Soo Line" is over 6 points higher than last week. Norfolk & Western is over 2 points higher, and New York Central, notwithstanding its reduced dividend rate, has gained a point. Lehigh Valley has declined over a point, and Beet Sugar, Central Leather, U. S. Rubber and Virginia-Carolina Chemical, are lower.

For daily volume of business see page 652. The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

STOCKS.	Week ending Mar. 10.	Sales for Week.	Range for Week.		Range since Jan. 1.	
			Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Am Telegraph & Cable	100	81	Mch 9	81	Mch 8	85½
Bastrop Mining	477	82	Mch 9	82½	Mch 10	82
Castrook Tunnel	800	20c.	Mch 7	24c.	Mch 9	20c.
Cuban-Amer Sugar, pref	100	89¼	Mch 9	89½	Mch 9	88½
Detroit Edison	100	108¾	Mch 10	108¾	Mch 10	107½
E I du Pont Powd, pref.	100	84½	Mch 10	84½	Mch 10	82
General Sugar Refg	100	45	Mch 10	45	Mch 10	35
General Chemical	15,130	Mch 8	130	Mch 8	100	135
Preferred	30	106	Mch 4	107	Mch 8	103½
Ill Central leased lines	50	94	Mch 10	94	Mch 10	94
Lackawanna Steel	100	44	Mch 10	44½	Mch 10	38
Norfolk & Southern	256	60	Mch 9	60	Mch 9	60
Pacific Tel & Tel, pref	158	99½	Mch 10	99½	Mch 10	95
Sugar & Grand Island	100	20½	Mch 6	20½	Mch 6	18
1st preferred	100	55	Mch 4	55	Mch 4	50
Texas Co rights	500	¾	Mch 10	¾	Mch 10	¾

Outside Market.—The "curb" market, outside of a few issues, was extremely dull this week, prices generally showing a sagging tendency. American Tobacco on comparatively heavy transactions, and after a slight setback in the beginning of the week of 3 points to 442, sold up to 450 and to-day to 458. Intercontinental Rubber common moved up from 32 to 33¾ and down to 31, finishing to-day at 32. The usual dividends of 1% on common and 1¾% on preferred were declared, it being also voted to retire preferred stock to the amount of \$250,000. Standard Oil sold up 3 points to 628 and down to 625. Studebaker Co. common weakened from 50¾ to 50, the preferred moving up from 101¾ to 102 and down to 101½. Chicago Subway fell from 5 to 4¾. In the bond department, trading in the new N. Y. Central 4½% notes was begun last Saturday, at 99¾, with an advance during the week to 99 15-16. Southern Bell Telep. 5s declined from 97¼ to 97 and sold to-day at 97¼. Western Pacific advanced from 94¾ to 95 and fell to 94¾. Mining stocks show only fractional changes. British Columbia improved from 6 to 6½ and weakened to 5¾. Chino from 21¾ reached 21½, but fell back to 21¾. Giroux went down from 6¼ to 5 1-16 and ends the week at 5 15-16. Greene Cananea eased off from 6 1-16 to 5½ and closed to-day at 5¾. Inspiration fluctuated between 7 11-16 and 8, the final figure to-day being 7¾. Miami improved from 19½ to 19¾, dropped to 19½ and finished to-day at 19¾. Ray Consolidated went up from 17½ to 17¾ and down to 17. Kerr was off from 6 7-16 to 6¾, rose to 6 9-16 and ended the week at 6 7-16. La Rose Consolidated fell from 4¾ to 4½, with the closing quotation to-day 4 9-16. Nipissing weakened from 11½ to 10¾ and recovered to 11.

Outside quotations will be found on page 652.

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES.

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday March 4 to Friday March 10), Stock names (NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE), and price ranges (Lowest, Highest). Includes sub-sections for 'Range Since January 1' and 'Range for Precedent Year (1910)'.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BANKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table listing various banks and trust companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial details. Includes entries like 'Brooklyn', 'First', 'Homestead', and 'Trust Co's'.

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

Main table containing bond listings for 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING MARCH 10' and 'BONDS'. It includes columns for bond names, prices, yields, and ranges.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

Miscellaneous bond listings including Gas and Electric Light, and Gas and Electric Light bonds, with columns for bond names, prices, and yields.

* No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. a Due Jan b Due Feb c Due Apr d Due May e Due July f Due Aug g Due Dec h Option Sale

BONDS		Price		Week's Range		Rango Since January 1
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING MARCH 10		Friday	March 10	Range	Last Sale	
Pennsylvania Co—(Con)	1931	A-O	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guar 15-yr guar g 4s.....	1931	A-O	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cl & Mar lat gu g 4s.....	1935	M-N	101 3/4	110	Jan '05	97 3/4
Cl & P gen gu g 4s ser A.....	1942	J-J	108 1/2	110 3/4	Jan '08	.....
Series B.....	1942	A-O	106 1/2	109 3/4	July '09	.....
Series C 3 1/2s.....	1945	M-N	90	96	Aug '09	.....
Series D 5s.....	1940	J-J	91	93	Jan '01	91
Erie & Pitts gen g 3 1/2s.....	1940	J-J	91	93	Jan '01	91
Series C.....	1940	J-J	91	93	Jan '01	91
Gr R & L ex lat gu g 4 1/2s.....	1941	J-J	104 1/2	105 1/4	.....	104 1/2
Pitts Ft W & O lat 7s.....	1912	J-J	103 3/4	104	Jan '11	104
2d 7s.....	1912	J-J	103 3/4	103 3/4	Feb '11	103 3/4
3d 7s.....	1912	A-O	103 3/4	107	Oct '08	.....
Pitts Y & Ash lat con 5s.....	1927	M-N	107	109	May '10	.....
P O & St L gu 4 1/2s.....	1940	A-O	107 1/2	107 1/2	Feb '11	107 1/2
Series B guar.....	1942	M-N	107	107 1/2	Feb '11	107 1/2
Series D 4s guar.....	1946	M-N	98 1/2	99 1/2	Dec '10	.....
Series E 3 1/2s guar.....	1949	F-A	98 1/2	98	Jan '11	93
Series G 4s guar.....	1957	M-N	112	99 1/2	Jan '11	99 1/2
C St L & E lat con g 5s.....	1932	A-O	98	113	Feb '11	113
.....

BONDS		Price		Week's Range		Rango Since January 1
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING MARCH 10		Friday	March 10	Range	Last Sale	
So Pac RR lat ref 4s.....	1955	J-J	94 1/2	94 1/2	.....	94 1/2
Southern—lat con g 6s.....	1934	J-J	107 1/2	107 1/2	.....	107 1/2
Registered.....	1934	J-J	107 1/2	107 1/2	.....	107 1/2
Devlop & gen Sser A.....	1936	A-O	78 1/2	77 3/4	.....	78 1/2
Moab & Ohio coll tr g 4s.....	1938	M-S	87 1/2	88	.....	88
Mem Div lat g 4 1/2s.....	1938	J-J	108 1/2	110	Sep '10	.....
St Louis div 1st g 4s.....	1931	J-J	107 1/2	88	Mar '11	86 1/2
Ala Cen R 1st g 6s.....	1918	J-J	107 1/2	107 1/2	Nov '10	.....
Atl & Danv 1st g 4s.....	1948	J-J	.....	90	Nov '10	.....
2d 4s.....	1948	J-J	82 1/2	82 1/2	Oct '10	.....
Atl & Yad 1st g guar 4s.....	1949	A-O	105 1/2	107	Feb '11	106 1/2
Col & Greeny 1st g 6s.....	1926	J-J	107 1/2	110	Feb '10	.....
E T & G D W g 5s.....	1930	J-J	107 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2
Con lat gold 5s.....	1936	M-N	110 1/2	110 1/2	.....	107 1/2
E Ten reor den g 5s.....	1938	M-S	105 1/2	105 1/2	Nov '11	105 105 1/2
Ga Midland 1st 3s.....	1946	A-O	.....	87	Nov '09	.....
Ga Pac Ry 1st g 6s.....	1922	J-J	113 1/2	114	Jan '11	114
Knox & Ohio lat g 6s.....	1925	J-J	118 1/2	116	Nov '10	.....
Moab & Bir prior den g 5s.....	1946	J-J	105 1/2	105 1/2	Nov '10	.....
Mortgage gold 4s.....	1946	J-J	.....	89	Nov '09	.....
Rich & Dan con g 6s.....	1918	J-J	105 1/2	105 1/2	Nov '10	.....
Depos stamped.....	1927	A-O	104 1/2	105 1/2	Nov '10	.....
Rich & Meck 1st g 4s.....	1948	M-N	.....	71	Oct '09	.....
So Car & Ga lat g 4s.....	1918	M-N	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Virginia Mid ser C 6s.....	1918	M-S	106 1/2	112	Oct '09	.....
Series D 4 1/2s.....	1921	M-S	103 1/2	108 1/2	Dec '09	.....
Series E 5s.....	1926	M-S	105 1/2	107 1/2	Dec '09	.....
General 5s.....	1936	M-N	107 1/2	107	Jan '11	107
Guar stamped.....	1936	M-N	106	105 1/2	Nov '10	.....
Va & So W's 1st gu 5s.....	2003	J-J	108 1/2	110	Feb '11	94 1/2
50-year gold 5s.....	1958	A-O	96	96 1/2	Feb '11	94 1/2
W D & W 1st g 4s.....	1924	F-A	91	91	Feb '10	.....
West N O 1st con g 6s.....	1914	F-J	104 1/2	104 1/2	.....	104 1/2
.....

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Concluded.

Manufacturing & Industrial		Price	Week's Range	Rango Since
Distl Sec Cor cony 1st g 5s.....	1927	A-O	78 1/2 Sale	78 73 1/2
E I du Pont Powder 4 1/2s.....	1936	J-D	83 1/2 Sale	83 1/2
Gen Electric deb g 3 1/2s.....	1942	F-A	81	81
10-yr g deb 6s.....	1917	J-D	148 Sale	148 3/4
Int Paper cony 1st g 5s.....	1933	F-A	103 1/2 Sale	103 1/2
Consolidated Pump lat g 5s.....	1929	J-D	93 1/2 Sale	93 1/2
Lockaw Steel lat g 5s.....	1923	A-O	93 1/2 Sale	93 1/2
Nac Enam & Stpp lat 5s.....	1939	J-D	95 1/2 Sale	95 1/2
N Y Air Brake lat cony 5s.....	1928	M-N	102 Sale	102
By Steel Spgs lat f 5s.....	1921	J-J	97 1/2 Sale	97 1/2
Republ I & S lat coltr 5s.....	1934	A-O	103 1/2 Sale	103 1/2
Union Bag & P lat at 5s.....	1930	J-J	96 1/2 Sale	96 1/2
.....

Manufacturing & Industrial		Price	Week's Range	Rango Since
U S Steel Corp—conp d 1943.....	1943	M-N	105 1/2 Sale	105 105 1/2
U S Steel Corp—1st g 5s.....	1923	M-N	105 1/2 Sale	105 105 1/2
West Electric lat 5s.....	1922	J-J	101 1/2 Sale	101 1/2
Westinghouse E & M 5s 1/2s.....	1931	J-J	91 1/2 Sale	91 1/2
.....

* No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. a Due Feb b Due Apr c Due May g Due June A Due July e Due Aug e Due Oct p Due Nov s Option Sale

Main table containing bond listings for Boston Stock Exchange, including columns for Bid, Ask, Price, Range, and various bond titles like Am Aerial Chem, Am Traction, etc.

NOTE—Buyer pays accrued interest in addition to the purchase price for all Boston Bonds. * No price Friday; latest bid and asked. † Flat price.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Stock Exchanges—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly, Yearly

Large table with multiple columns for stock prices and active stocks. Includes sub-sections for Philadelphia and Baltimore, listing various companies and their stock prices.

* Bid and asked, no sales on this day. † Ex-rights. ‡ \$15 paid. § \$12 1/2 paid. ¶ \$13 1/2 paid. Ⓢ \$35 paid. α Receipts. β \$25 paid. γ \$30 paid. δ \$12 1/2 paid.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

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

Table showing weekly transactions at the New York Stock Exchange from Saturday to Friday, including total shares, par value, and bond values.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending March 10, 1911, categorized by stocks, bonds, and government securities.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges, including listed and unlisted shares and bond sales.

Outside Securities

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

Large table listing various outside securities, including street railways, gas companies, and other utilities, with bid and ask prices.

Electric Companies

Table listing electric companies such as Chicago Edison Co., West Pow Co., and Kings Co. El L. & P. Co.

Telegraph and Telephone

Table listing telegraph and telephone companies like Amer. Telegraph & Cable, Central & So. Amer., and Empire & Bay State Tel.

Ferry Companies

Table listing ferry companies such as B. & N. Y. 1st & 5th 1911, N. Y. & N. J. Ferry, and Hoboken Land & Imp.

Short-Term Notes

Table listing short-term notes from various banks and financial institutions, including Ser B 4s, Bait & Ohio, and Bethel Steel.

Railroad

Table listing railroad securities such as Chic. Prior Gen & 4 1/2s '30, M-S, and Chicago Subway.

Industrial and Miscel

Table listing industrial and miscellaneous securities, including Adams Exp, Am. Steel, and various mining and manufacturing companies.

Industrial and Miscel

Large table listing industrial and miscellaneous securities, including steel, copper, and various other companies, with bid and ask prices.

*Per share. b Basis. c Sells on Stock Exchange, but not very active. / Flat price. n Nominal. s Sale price. f New stock. g Ex-div. h Ex-right.

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 such latest week or month. We add a supplementary statement to show the fiscal year totals of those roads whose fiscal year does not begin with July, but covers some other period. The returns of the electric railways are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

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

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table showing Weekly Summaries and Monthly Summaries with columns for Current Year, Previous Year, Inc. or Dec., and %.

* Includes the New York & Ottawa, the St. Lawrence & Adirondack and the Ottawa & N. Y. Ry., the latter of which being a Canadian road, does not make returns to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. / Includes Evansville & Indiana R.R. g Includes the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. in both years. n Includes the Northern Ohio RR. p Includes earnings of Mason City & Ft. Dodge and Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific. r Includes Louisville & Atlantic from July 1 1909 and the Frankfort & Cincinnati from Nov. 1 1909. t Includes the Mexican International from July 1910. u Includes the Texas Central in 1910.

Buildings.—During the year the company has erected a new fireproof plant at Houston, Texas, having a capacity of about three times that of the old plant. The building is 103 ft. x127 ft. in dimensions, five stories and basement, of the most modern construction, equipped throughout with electricity for both light and power. This new plant has cost about \$275,000.

Our business in Kansas City and its vicinity has grown so rapidly that it became necessary to provide increased capacity. We therefore purchased a piece of property in the most desirable locality in Kansas City, having dimensions of 322ft. x151 ft., fronting on three streets, and upon that lot the company is now erecting a building of three stories and basement, of steel construction, absolutely fireproof, and which will be equipped with the most modern machinery, to be run by electricity and having a capacity of three times the present factory. This factory will have cost, when completed and ready for operation, about \$1,000,000.

Sales.—The sales of the company for the past year were \$45,340,232—an increase as compared with the preceding year of \$2,610,688. The sales of Uneda's butter and other In-er-seal Trade-Mark package goods have shown a large increase and in the aggregate have been the largest of any year.

Each year the quality of our goods shows an improvement, our organization becomes more efficient and the enthusiasm that prevails in all our ranks is a source of great gratification.

OPERATIONS FOR YEARS ENDING JAN. 31.

Table with columns for Year, Sales, Profits, and a summary section for Net profits, P. c. of profit to sales, Common dividend, Pref. dividend, and Balance, surplus.

*After deducting \$300,000 yearly for depreciation.

BALANCE SHEET JANUARY 31.

Balance sheet table with columns for 1911 and 1910, divided into Assets and Liabilities.

-V. 92, p. 600.

American Sugar Refining Co., New York.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1910.)

Secretary Joseph E. Freeman says in substance:

Refineries.—During the past year the board has spent more than \$700,000 in improvements at the several refineries. Further extensive improvements have been authorized which it is believed, will enable the company to refine sugar more cheaply and thus meet the increasing competition.

The board voluntarily granted last April a general increase in wages of from 5 to 10% at all its refineries. Notwithstanding this increase the operations of the Brooklyn refinery were seriously interfered with by a labor controversy, the refinery being closed for a number of weeks.

The margin of profit throughout the year has been very small, as the sugar trade throughout the world has been subject to serious and sharp declines, owing to the very large supply of raw sugar. Notwithstanding this, the company has continued to make a profit sufficient to meet its dividend requirements, the price for refined sugars reached as high as 5.20c. per lb. and as low as 4.55c. Raw sugars varied in price from 4.45c. per lb. to 3.80c. During the year, according to Willett & Gray, the sugar statisticians, your company has manufactured slightly over 42% of the sugar consumed in the country.

Stockholders.—The average individual holding of stock is less than 50 shares, and the number of your stockholders is 19,551.

Litigation.—During the year the Government commenced two suits to recover a very large sum of money which it was claimed had been improperly paid to the company by way of drawbacks on the duties previously paid on imported raw sugar. The company freely co-operated in ascertaining the facts and in determining what was fair and equitable. The transactions all took place prior to 1907. Under the advice of counsel, the company agreed to pay to the Government \$700,000 in full settlement of all civil liability. The U. S. District Attorney who brought the suits, in an authorized public statement disclaimed any suggestion of fraudulent intent on the part of the company. The company has paid \$335,000,000 in duties on importations in the last 14 years.

On Nov. 28 the Government filed a bill in equity to determine whether the company is in any respect violating the Sherman Anti-trust Law (V. 91 p. 1513, 1574). The bill covers 217 printed pages and broadly challenges the operations and growth of the company from its formation. The facts as to the acquisition of nearly all the sugar refineries have already been the subject of judicial investigation in the Knight case, which decided in Jan. 1895 that the Sherman Anti-trust Law had not been violated. This decision, counsel advises, is conclusive on the salutary principle of the law that that which has once been adjudicated can never again be called into question by either party.

Before the time to file the answer, or other pleading, arrives, it is expected that the Supreme Court will have decided the important pending cases [Standard Oil and American Tobacco Co.]. While these decisions, if adverse to the defendants, will not necessarily decide the legal questions against the company, yet if the decisions are adverse to the Government it is believed that they will put an end to the litigation against the company. Even if the company should be adjudged in any of its operations to have violated the Sherman law, it cannot be deprived of its property.

Your General Counsel has associated with him in this suit the Hon. Richard Olney, of Boston, formerly U. S. Attorney-General, and John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia. Unless the decisions in the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases are very unfavorable to the forms of corporate organization which are the inevitable results of the railroad and the telegraph, a favorable outcome of the dissolution suit may be reasonably expected.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Profit and Loss Account table with columns for 1910, 1909, 1908, and 1907, showing profit on operation, dividends, and total net income.

*Other deductions in 1910 consist of amounts paid in settlement for drawbacks to U. S. Govt.; in 1907 (\$4,835,488) it includes reserve for contingencies, \$500,000 (no corresponding deductions having, apparently, been made in earlier years); also charges in respect of settlements made in the year 1909 in suits and proceedings as follows: With U. S. Govt. in re-undervalued invoices, \$2,135,486; and with receivers of Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery Co., \$2,000,000. The deduction of \$3,082,201 in 1908 is for cost of refining at Chalmette, near New Orleans (less amounts debited to surplus in former years), and cost of additions made in 1908 to the refineries in Brooklyn and Jersey City.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO. AND ITS CONSTITUENT COMPANIES.

Assets and Liabilities table with columns for Dec. 31 '10, Dec. 31 '09, and Jan. 2 '09, listing real estate, investments, and various liabilities.

* Real estate and plant, including refineries, warehouses, cooperages, wharves and stables, with their machinery and equipment, timber and other lands, owned in fee or through ownership of the entire capital stock of constituent companies, at cost less depreciation.

Output.—Willett & Gray's "Sugar Trade Journal" of this city on Jan. 5 gave the following estimate of the amount of refined sugar consumed in the United States:

CONSUMPTION OF REFINED SUGAR.

Consumption of Refined Sugar table with columns for Calendar Year (1910, 1909) and Per Cent (1910, 1909), listing production by various companies.

On the basis of Willett & Gray's calculations, the following is obtained in cents:

Average Price table with columns for 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, listing prices for granulated sugar and raw sugar.

American Snuff Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1910.)

Treasurer E. D. Christian, March 7, writes:

The net earnings are shown after deducting all charges and expenses of management, adding \$500,000 to the general fund for advertising, insurance, etc., setting aside \$200,000 in reduction of real estate value (in addition to the usual provisions) and providing for the Federal tax on profits for the year.

Table with columns for 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, showing net earnings, dividends, and surplus.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Balance Sheet table with columns for 1910 and 1909, divided into Assets and Liabilities.

-V. 91, p. 1575.

American Woolen Co., New York.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1910.)

President Wm. M. Wood, March 7 1911, wrote:

Adverse political conditions and attacks upon the protective tariff have affected wool manufacturing throughout the year past, in common with all the other productive industries of the United States. This agitation has been so disconcerting to business that your management was unable to operate your mills to their full capacity.

It is gratifying, however, to record improved business in the first months of 1911. There have been substantial sales at a very close margin of profit. Although at the present writing all of our machinery is not in operation, the orders in hand are sufficient to guarantee work for all the carded woolen and all the worsted mills of the company for several months to come. The advance sales of cloth have been provided for by engagements of wool in anticipation of our wants.

The experience of the year has demonstrated anew that your company possesses the confidence and good-will of the trade, and that it is regarded more and more as a steady, conserving influence.

No new construction is contemplated this year by the company with the exception of a building to be erected at the Assabet Mills, Maynard, Mass., to better accommodate our present machinery located there and to secure greater efficiency.

The year has witnessed the successful opening of the Ayer Mills (V. 91; p. 520), and the acquisition, in September, of the Wood Worsted Mills (V. 91, p. 1162), now held in fee as an integral part of the American Woolen Co. All of the plants of the company are free from leases, mortgages and bonded debt.

EARNINGS, EXPENSES, &c.

Earnings, Expenses, &c. table with columns for 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, showing net sales, cost and expenses, net profits, and total surplus.

BALANCE SHEET

Table with 4 columns: 1910, 1909, 1910, 1909. Rows include Assets (Plants and investments, Mills, Inventories, Cash, Accounts receivable) and Liabilities (Common stock, Preferred stock, Bank loans, Current accounts, etc.).

* Paid off at maturity, March 1 1911. a Includes in 1909 the capital stock of the Wood Worsted Mills, \$3,499,400, the property itself having been acquired in 1910.—V. 91, p. 1770.

American Felt Co.

(Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1910.)

Table with 4 columns: 1910, 1909, 1910, 1909. Rows include Assets (Real estate, Machinery & fixtures, Investments, Merchandise, Accounts receivable, Cash) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, Mortgage bonds, etc.).

Total 4,998,425 4,942,362 —V. 89, p. 408.

Central Leather Company, New York.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1910.)

President Edward C. Hoyt, New York, Feb. 28 1911, write in substance:

General Results.—The business for the year 1910 has been very unsatisfactory. There was continuous depression without any show of strength or improvement. Stocks have been large, and some grades of leather have sold at times below the cost of production.

Outlook.—The effect of this condition has caused a decline in the price of hides, which has placed the business on a safer basis of value and gives promise of better results from returns in the future.

Financial.—The financial position of the company remains satisfactory. The current assets are in excess of the current liabilities by nearly \$50,000, and are nearly \$9,000,000 in excess of the entire liabilities outside of capital stock.

Dividend Policy.—It would have been a source of gratification to the directors if a dividend could have been declared on the common stock consistently with the best interests of the company.

Difficulty as to Quarterly Reports.—From time to time the suggestion has been made that the company should adopt the plan of making quarterly reports. The subject is not free from difficulty.

Salaries to Members of Executive Committee.—The members of this committee have always been selected from the executive officers and heads of the principal departments, and every member devotes his time daily to the business of the company.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT YEAR ENDING DEC. 31.

Table with 2 columns: 1910, 1909. Rows include Profits of manufacture and commercial business, Income from investments, Deduct—Interest on bonds and debentures, Central Leather preferred dividends, Divs. on U. S. Leather pref. out. to Oct. 1 1909, Balance, surplus or deficit for year, Surplus beginning of year, Total surplus as per balance sheet.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET.

Table with 4 columns: 1910, 1909, 1910, 1909. Rows include Assets (Property acct., Investments, Leather in stores, Hides & leather, Materials, etc.) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, U. S. Leath. deb., etc.).

* Property account includes timber lands, railroads and plants engaged in lumber, glue and other allied industrial operations.—V. 93, p. 598, 528.

American Tobacco Co. of New Jersey.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1910.)

Treasurer J. M. W. Hicks, March 8, writes in substance:

There has been no change in the capital stock during the year; the total amount now outstanding being \$78,689,100 preferred and \$40,242,400 common stock.

As required by the trust indenture there was deposited with Morton Trust Co., trustee, in Jan. 1910 \$500,000, to be expended in the purchase for cancellation of 6% gold bonds upon the terms specified in said indenture and bonds of the par value of \$473,450 have been purchased and canceled,

the cost of same being \$499,999. The difference between par value and cost of the bonds so purchased has been written off as an expense.

This statement does not include the company's share of the undivided net profits of companies in which it holds stock which profits they have deemed advisable not to declare as dividends.

The capital stock, its outstanding bonds and the average during the year of its surplus aggregated \$276,804,919 91 and the net income of the year was \$35,018,803, being about 12 3/4% thereon.

DETAILS OF ITEMS CONSTITUTING NET EARNINGS IN 1910.

Table with 2 columns: 1910, 1909. Rows include Net earnings from sales, Dividends from companies, Dividends from companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of smoking or chewing tobacco or cigarettes, Dividends from companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of snuff, cigars or supplies, Dividends from foreign companies, Interest on bonds, loans, deposits, &c., net, Income from sundry other sources.

Total net earnings \$35,045,352

RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEAR.

Table with 4 columns: 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Net earnings over all charges and expenses for management, Deduct—Premium on 6% bonds purchased and canceled, Deduct—Interest on 6% bonds, Int. on 5% bonds purch. and canceled, Interest on 4% bonds, Int. on 4% bonds purch. and canceled, Divs. on pref. stock, 6%, Regular dividends on common stock, 10%, Extra div. on com. stk., Total, Balance, surplus for year, Total surplus brought forward, Extra divs. received, Total, Cost of 4% gold bonds of this co. pur. & cancel'd, Total surplus Dec. 31.

* Dividends for 1910 at rate of 30%; 1909, 25%; 1908, 22 1/2%; 1907, 15%. z\$2,202,000. y \$7,496,000. z Extra dividends received from various companies which were paid by them out of their accumulated net profits prior to the year 1910.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Table with 4 columns: 1910, 1909, 1910, 1909. Rows include Assets (Real estate, machinery, fixtures, trademarks, patents, goods, will, &c., Leaf tobacco, manufactured stock, operating supplies, Stocks in foreign companies, Other stocks and bonds, Cash, Bills & accounts receivable) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, 6% gold bonds, 4% gold bonds & remaining 5% gold bonds of Conso. Co. not yet exchanged, Pref. divs. payable Jan. 2, Accrued interest, Commissions and allowances, Accounts & bills payable, incl. ants. due eos. in which stock is held, Surplus).

Total 299,215,550 288,011,630 —V. 92, p. 121.

Havana Tobacco Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1910.)

The report of the Treasurer states:

There has been no change during the year in the capital stock and bonds. The earnings come from dividends on holdings of stocks of Henry Clay and Beck & Co., Ltd., Havana Cigar & Tobacco Factories, Ltd., Havana Commercial Co., H. de Cabanas y Carbajal and J. S. Murlas y Ca.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with 4 columns: 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Divs. on stock owned, Operating expenses, Net earnings, Int. on 5% gold bonds.

Leaving this co. to secure from other sources in order to meet fixed chgs. \$620,198 \$520,288 \$542,080 \$141,251

* Operating expenses include interest on bills payable and amount written off as loss on investments.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT DEC. 31.

Table with 4 columns: 1910, 1909, 1910, 1909. Rows include Assets (Stock in other eos., Bills & accts. receivable, Treas. stock, pref., Treas. stock, com., Cash, Miscellaneous) and Liabilities (Common stock, Preferred stock, 5% gold bonds, Accrued interest on bonds payable, Accounts and bills payable).

Total 45,777,947 45,232,264 —V. 90, p. 693.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.—New Director.—A. D. Juilliard of New York has been elected a director and member of the executive committee to succeed Paul Morton, deceased.—V. 92, p. 593.

Barre Branch RR.—Sale.—See Boston & Maine RR. below.

Boston & Maine RR.—Acquisitions.—It was announced on March 7 by the New York New Haven & Hartford RR. that "parties in the interest of the Vermont Valley RR. have purchased the interest of the Sortwell estate in the Montpelier & Wells River RR., the Barre RR. and the Barre Branch RR." See also Worcester Nashua & Rochester RR. below.

It is stated that as soon as the legal formalities can be arranged, the properties will be merged and become a part of the Boston & Maine system. The acquisition of the three small roads will give the B. & M. a direct entrance into the important granite fields of Central Vermont. The roads extend from Montpelier to Wells River, Vt., 38 miles; Barre, Vt., to Millstone Hill and sundry spurs to granite quarries, 21 miles; Barre Transfer to Tilden Bridge, Vt., 4 miles; a total of about 71 miles.—V. 92, p. 593, 460.

Boston & Northern Street Ry.—Sale of Bonds.—The \$666,000 50-year 4% bonds authorized by the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners on March 2 are part of the \$2,050,000 lately purchased by Wm. A. Read & Co., the bankers having on March 4 placed over \$1,600,000 of the issue.—V. 92, p. 117.

Boston & Worcester Street Ry.—Preferred Stock Sold.—The company has sold to Hayden, Stone & Co. 2,670 6% cumulative pref. shares at \$110 a share, the price fixed by the Massachusetts Railroad Commission.—V. 91, p. 1628.

Chicago Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry.—Offering of Guaranteed Bonds.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank of New York are placing at 95½ and int., yielding about 4½% income, their block of \$25,000,000 1st M. 4% 40-year gold bonds, due Jan. 1 1949, principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed by the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.

Abstract of Letter from Roswell Miller, Chairman Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., N. Y., March 6 1911.

The bonds of the issue will be secured by an absolute first mortgage on the entire railroad line and appurtenances thereto, now owned by the Chicago Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. Co. (including its franchises, terminals, equipment and operating contracts). The bonds sold to you will be unconditionally guaranteed as to the payment of both principal and interest thereof by endorsement by the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. The Chicago Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. is the continuation of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. from Moberly, South Dakota, to the Pacific Coast, with extensive terminals at Seattle and Tacoma (about 1,500 miles, see Map page 37 of "Ry. & Ind. Sec." and report in "Chronicle", V. 91, p. 631.)

The total authorized amount of first mortgage will be \$200,000,000; \$123,000,000 bonds will be presently issued, of which the \$25,000,000 bonds sold to you form a part; the balance, \$98,000,000 bonds, remain in the treasury of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. The \$77,000,000 bonds to be issued hereafter are to be reserved for the construction or acquisition of new lines, additional tracks, terminals or interests in terminal companies, equipment, betterments, improvements, &c., under the restrictions of the mortgage.

The Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. has agreed that no further bonds of this issue will be sold (except to the Chic. Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co.) for at least the balance of the present calendar year.

All additional lines of railroad acquired with the proceeds of bonds of this issue will become subject to the mortgage as a first lien thereon, or in case the extinguishment of any then existing liens thereon is not practicable, an equal principal amount of bonds of this issue will be reserved by the trustee until such extinguishment.

Application will be made to list the bonds on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.—V. 92, p. 593.

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.—Guaranteed Bonds.—See Chicago Mil. & Puget Sound Ry. above.—V. 92, p. 593.

Cleveland (O.) Ry.—Bonds Offered.—Harris, Forbes & Co., successors to N. W. Harris & Co., New York; N. W. Harris & Co., Boston, and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, are offering by advertisement on another page at par and int. the unsold portion of the present issue of \$5,000,000 1st M. 20-year 5% gold bonds, dated March 1 1911 and due March 1 1931, but redeemable on any int. date at 105 and int. Par \$1,000*. Int. M. & S. in Cleveland or N. Y. The Citizens' Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, and Bankers Trust Co., New York, trustees.

Abstract of Statement by Pres. John J. Stanley, Cleveland, Mch. 2 1911

These bonds are issued to retire existing indebtedness (including with the entire floating debt the \$3,161,000 bonds due Jan. 1 1912, but subject to call at par and int. on 60 days' notice.—Ed.) When issued, the capitalization will be as follows:

Stock (6%), authorized, \$35,000,000; issued.....	\$15,089,500
First mortgage 5% gold bonds, due March 1 1931.....	5,000,000
Cleve. Elec. Ry. 5s, due Mch. 1915, to retire which 1st M. 5s of 1931 are reserved.....	5,000,000

The mortgage securing the 5% bonds due 1931 will be the first mortgage of the Cleveland Ry. Co and it will have, through the deposit of 1st M. bonds, a first lien on an important part of the property, aggregating over 67 miles of track, and a first lien on the entire remaining property, subject to the \$3,000,000 Cleveland Elec. Ry. Co. bonds which mature on March 1 1915. After March 1 1915 the bonds now offered will be a direct first mortgage on the entire property of the company. The total authorized issue is \$35,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 are now issued; \$5,000,000 are reserved to retire the Cleveland Elec. Ry. consols due Mch. 1 1915; the next \$5,000,000 bonds authorized may be issued for 85% of the cash cost of extensions, betterments, &c., and the remaining \$20,000,000 bonds for only 50% of such cash cost when the net earnings for the preceding 12 months shall have been equal to at least twice the interest charge, including the bonds proposed to be issued.

Earnings for Calendar Year 1910 with Present Interest Charge.

Gross earnings.....	\$6,160,378	Present bond interest.....	5,500,000
Net earnings (after taxes).....	1,422,112	Surplus.....	922,111

The company does the entire street railway business of Cleveland, operating over 260 miles of track. The value of the purely physical property is agreed by the city to be \$19,300,000, which is subject to increase as additional money is spent on the property under terms of franchise; thus the value of the purely physical property is substantially twice the bonded debt. The city has recently granted the company a new 25-year franchise, which provides for an automatic adjustment of the rate of fare, so that in addition to fixed charges the company may pay 6% on the present capital stock and all stock hereafter issued under the limitation of the franchise. At a referendum election held on Feb. 17 1910, this ordinance was approved by the voters of the city.

Cleveland has a population of 560,663 (Census 1910), contrasting with 381,768 in 1900, and owing to the proximity of the coal regions of Ohio and Pennsylvania and the availability of iron ore from the Lake Superior district, it is a foremost manufacturing centre.

6% Dividends Included as "Interest" in Recent Returns.—The statements of earnings recently given out (and reported in our "El. Ry. Section" for the year 1910) include, we learn, the 6% per annum (\$904,170) on the stock, which, under the terms of the ordinance above mentioned, the company pays in dividends on its stock.—V. 92, p. 526, 260.

Detroit United Ry.—Bonds.—Option.—Touching the approval given by the Michigan Railroad Commission on Feb. 24 to the proposition to issue \$1,078,000 4½% bonds, on account of improvements and additions, President J. C. Hutchins is quoted as saying:

The company paid dividends up to August 1907 and has paid none since, all the earnings going into betterments. In 1910 earnings amounting to \$1,440,000 were expended for betterments. The stockholders who own the \$12,500,000 stock felt that they were entitled to a return on their investment, since the company made surplus earnings in excess of \$1,000,000 in 1910.

At the same time the company had outstanding \$1,500,000 gold notes and the directors did not feel that dividends should be resumed until these were provided for; so the proposition was placed before the stockholders that if they would subscribe for \$1,880,000 bonds, which were held in the treasury, at 82½, the proceeds to be used in taking up the gold notes, dividends would be resumed. This was agreed upon and a dividend will be paid on March 6. In addition, the directors made the proviso that if a higher price can be obtained for the bonds than 82½, and I feel certain that it can, the bonds are to be sold on the market. If not, the stockholders are bound to take these bonds on Jan. 1 1912 at the agreed price. (Of those 4½ other than those reserved to retire divisional bonds only \$589,000 now remain in escrow, the \$1,078,000 bonds now authorized being additional to the \$1,880,000 treasury bonds mentioned above and in V. 92, p. 261. Compare V. 92, p. 594, 465, 394, 261.)

Dominion Power & Transmission Co.—Report.—For calendar years, including subsidiaries:

Year—	Gross	Oper. Exp.	Net	Interest	Pr. Div.*	Bal. sur.
1910.....	\$1,922,398	\$1,061,075	\$861,323	\$327,566	\$124,521	\$409,236
1909.....	1,691,686	985,949	727,747	332,774	.....	394,973
* 3½%.....	V. 90, p. 626.					

Forty-Second Street Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue RR., New York.—Sale Again Adjourned.—The foreclosure sale has been again adjourned from March 17 to May 19.—V. 92, p. 59.

Havama Electric Ry.—Bonds Called.—All of the outstanding 1st M. 5s of 1899 have been called for redemption and will be paid at 110 and int. on Jan. 1 1912 at the Central Trust Co., N. Y., or earlier at the option of the holder.

Sale of Bonds.—The company has sold to Speyer & Co. \$1,816,000 of its consolidated M. 5% gold bonds due Feb. 1 1952, \$1,146,000 to retire the aforesaid 1st M. bonds and \$700,000 bonds for improvements, &c. On Jan. 1 1912 the consols will become a first and only lien on the entire property. Speyer & Co. will place the bonds abroad.

Earnings.—For calendar years:

Cal. Year—	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Net Earnings	Interest, Taxes, &c.	Balance, Surplus
1910.....	\$2,556,980	\$1,365,641	\$1,291,339	\$448,139	\$843,210
1909.....	2,488,647	1,251,049	1,237,598	443,984	793,614

—V. 90, p. 1610.

Idaho & Washington Northern RR.—Allied Lumber Company.—See Panhandle Lumber Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 92, p. 118.

Indiana Union Traction Co.—Report.—For calendar years:

Cal. Year—	Gross Earnings	Oper. Exp.	Net Earnings	Fixed Chgs.	Bal., Sur.
1910.....	\$2,364,628	\$1,230,314	\$1,125,314	\$1,023,674	\$101,740
1909.....	2,102,019	1,113,429	988,590	948,756	40,834

—V. 91, p. 213.

Inverborough-Metropolitan Co.—Listed.—The New York Stock Exchange has listed \$27,893,200 temporary pref. stock voting trust certs. as issued under the agreement dated Feb. 6 1911 (V. 92, p. 461, 527) in exchange for outstanding pref. stock certs., making the total amount authorized to be listed \$45,740,000. The new voting trust certs. in exchange for the pref. stock and for the old voting trust certs. for com. stock may be obtained at the office of the transfer agents, August Belmont & Co., 23 Exchange Place, N. Y. See advertisement on a previous page.

No preferred stock voting trust certificates were issued under the original voting trust agreement of March 6 1906, as no request for the same was made.—V. 92, p. 461, 527.

Jonesboro Lake City & Eastern RR.—Control Sold.—R. E. Lee Wilson and associates, having acquired control, the following officers are announced:

Pres., R. Lee Wilson; 1st V.-Pres., and general counsel, Charles T. Coleman; 2d V.-Pres. and General Manager, Wright H. Smith; Sec., Doswell Brown; Treas., James Parr.—V. 81, p. 1665.

Lewiston (Me.) Augusta & Waterville Street Ry.—Acquisition.—The company has acquired \$152,500 of the \$225,000 outstanding bonds of the Portland & Brunswick Ry. and will assume control about April 1.

The remaining bondholders are given 30 days within which to decide which of two offers they will accept.—V. 91, p. 94.

Minneapolis & St. Louis RR.—Notes Sold.—The sale of \$2,100,000 6% collateral notes, due Feb. 1 1912, reported this week, was completed three months ago, the purchasers being the Nat. City Bank of N. Y. and Speyer & Co.

The notes are secured by pledge of \$1,250,000 4% bonds of the Minn. & St. Louis, \$600,000 1st M. 5s of the Des Moines & Ft. Dodge and \$105,000 St. Paul depot bonds and by a second lien on the collateral securing the \$1,000,000 5% notes due Feb. 1 1915.—V. 92, p. 118.

Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry.—Equipment Trust Certificates.—The company, it is reported, has made a mortgage to secure \$1,358,866 4½% equipment trust certificates to pay for steel cars.—V. 91, p. 1026.

Missouri Pacific Ry.—Proxies.—Middendorf, Williams & Co. have issued a circular saying in substance:

At the request of a number of persons owning a very considerable amount of stock, our Mr. R. Lancaster Williams has consented to serve as a director representing independent interests. Having consented to this arrangement, we naturally desire to represent as large an amount of the stock as practicable, and for that reason have been soliciting proxies to be voted at the annual meeting on March 14 1911. We represent people who have put their money into the property, and we are not particularly concerned either with the present management or with the bankers who are supposed to be endeavoring to secure control; but are interested in seeing the property developed along progressive lines. Our action is not antagonistic to any interest. Compare V. 92, p. 462, 118.

Montpelier & Wells River RR.—Sale.—See Boston & Maine RR. above.—V. 44, p. 717.

Montreal Tramways Co.—Bill Passed.—A press dispatch on March 9 announced that the Quebec Legislature had

granted an extension franchise for 42 years to the Montreal St. Ry. by passing the amended bill authorizing the company to amalgamate with its subsidiaries under title of Montreal Tramways Co., with \$20,000,000 of auth. cap. stock. Compare V. 92, p. 527.

New Orleans Terminal Co.—Guaranteed Bonds Offered—Payment of All Notes.—Lee, Higginson & Co., New York, Boston and Chicago, offered from March 8 to 10, at 88 and int., yielding about 4.65% income, \$4,000,000 1st M. 4% 50-year gold bonds, dated 1903 and due July 1 1953, guar., prin. & int., by endorsement, by St. Louis & San Francisco RR. Co. and Southern Ry. Co. The Terminal Company will use the proceeds of these \$4,000,000 bonds to retire \$3,000,000 notes due April 10 1911, pay floating debt and provide for capital expenditures. It will then have no debt, funded or floating, other than the \$14,000,000 1st M. bonds. Application will be made to list the \$14,000,000 bonds on the N. Y. Stock Exchange. The advertisement offering the bonds is given for record purposes on another page, the bonds having all been sold.

Simultaneous offerings were made in London by Higginson & Co. and in Amsterdam by Adolph Boissevain & Co.

Condensed Extracts from Letter of Pres. D. D. Curran, March 3 1911. The St. Louis & San Francisco RR. and the Southern Railway own the \$2,000,000 outstanding stock and have jointly leased the entire properties for 99 years from June 1 1903, guaranteeing all the obligations and the bonds jointly and severally, prin. and int., by endorsement. The maximum authorized bond issue is \$15,000,000; the remaining \$1,000,000 are reserved for additions and betterments. The bonds are a first lien upon all property, real and personal, now owned or hereafter to be acquired with the proceeds of these bonds.

The properties are briefly described as follows: (1) About 5,500 acres of land with frontage of about 2 1/2 miles on the Mississippi River, located about 6 miles below New Orleans, and including the Port Chalmette freight terminals and a grain elevator, with capacity for handling 500,000 bushels of grain. (2) 49 consecutive blocks in centre of New Orleans, on which are a large modern passenger station and numerous freight houses. The company owns the right-of-way to this property. (3) 100 acres for additional outside freight yards. (4) A belt line railroad of about 26 miles in length, with a total trackage of about 78 miles, extending from Port Chalmette terminals on the south to the terminal properties in the centre of the city and connecting with all railroads entering New Orleans. (5) About 10 acres of land in the city for additional passenger terminals when required. Under the lease the Terminal Company handles the business of the St. Louis & San Francisco RR. Co. and the Southern Ry. Co. (including the Mobile & Ohio and the Queen & Crescent Lines).

The average combined surplus earnings of the two guarantor companies (after charges) for the last five years are nearly 10 times the amount of interest charges on the Terminal Company bonds, while for 1910 they were over 12 times these interest charges.

The population of New Orleans in 1890 was 242,039; in 1900, 287,104; in 1910, 339,075.—V. 98, p. 564.

New York Central & Hudson River RR.—Dividend Reduced.—The directors on Wednesday declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the \$223,290,000 capital stock, payable on April 15 to holders of record March 29. This reduces the annual rate from 6% prevailing from April 1910 to Jan. 1911 and from Jan. 1907 to Jan. 1908, inclusive, to the old rate of 5% in effect from 1900 to 1906 and from Apr. '08 to Jan. '10.

Previous Dividend Record Since 1892 (Per Cent.)

'93.	'94.	'95.	'96-'98.	'99.	'00-'06.	'07.	'08.	'09.	'10.	1911.
5	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	5 1/2	5	5 1/4	5	5 1/4	Jan. 1 1/2

Statement by Pres. Brown—Effect of Rate Decision (V. 92, p. 528, 492, 493) The railroads of the country have accepted the decision of the Commission cheerfully and in good faith, and they hope that earnings, as disclosed month by month by their reports of operations, may fully verify the forecast of the Commission. As a result of the decision the N. Y. Central & Hudson River RR. has reduced its dividend from 6% to 5% per annum.

Every economy that can be adopted and enforced that will not result in injury to the property or impairment of the value of the service will be made effective; and if the result demonstrates the correctness of the forecast of the Commission the railroads will cheerfully acknowledge that they were mistaken in their apprehensions. If, on the other hand, the result of the operation of the roads justifies some measure of increase in their revenues, it is believed that the Commission will promptly consider a new application for increased rates, and the railroads will very gladly leave to the Commission the question of the measure of increase and the classes and commodities on which such increase shall apply.—V. 92, p. 595.

Sold.—It was announced on March 4 that J. P. Morgan & Co. had disposed of the entire issue of \$25,000,000 (not \$30,000,000) 3-year 4 1/2% notes recently authorized by the Public Service Commission. The notes were offered at 99 1/4 and int. They are dated March 1 1911 and will mature March 1 1914; no collateral. Compare V. 92, p. 396, 462, 527, 595.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Acquisitions.—See Boston & Maine RR. above.—V. 92, p. 527, 462.

New York Ontario & Western Ry.—Equipment Trust Notes.—The P. S. Com., 2d Dist., on March 6 authorized the company to make an equipment trust agreement with the Manhattan Trust Co. as trustee, covering 350 new coal cars and 100 new gondola cars, to secure an issue of \$350,000 4 1/2% equipment trust notes dated March 1 1911 and maturing \$35,000 half-yearly beginning Sept. 1 1911.—V. 92, p. 462, 396.

Norfolk Southern RR.—Listed.—The N. Y. Stock Exchange has listed the \$16,000,000 stock.

Earnings.—For 8 months ending Dec. 31, compared with 12 months' operation by the old company:

Period Covered	Operating Revenue	Net (after Taxes)	Other Income	Fixed Charges	Balance Surplus
8 mos. end. Dec. 31 '10	\$1,904,109	\$679,370	\$16,407	\$322,804	\$372,973
Year end. Apr. 30 '10	2,645,398	901,705	def. 5,133		

Adding a profit and loss credit (net) of \$401, and deducting dividend No. 1 (1/2 of 1%), \$80,000, paid Dec. 31 1910, leaves net income for the 8 months ending Dec. 31 1910 of \$293,374.—V. 92, p. 595, 472.

Norfolk (Va.) Terminal Ry.—\$2,000,000 Bonds, &c.—The shareholders will vote March 20 on authorizing:

(1) An issue of \$2,000,000 mtge. bonds to provide means to acquire the necessary land for its terminal facilities and to construct thereon its railway, station building, car sheds, tracks and other facilities, &c.

(2) Contracts for the lease of said facilities by the Virginia Ry. Co., Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., Norfolk Southern RR. Co., or either or any of them or any other railroad companies.

[The company was incorp. early in 1910 to build a union passenger station, &c., the officers being then L. E. Johnson, Pres. Roanoke, Va.; Raymond Du Puy, Vice-Pres.; Francis W. Russel, Sec., and Caldwell Hardy, Treas., all of Norfolk.—Ed.]

Northern Texas Electric Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.—Increase of Stock.—A certificate of increase of capital stock from

\$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 was filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Maine on March 4, the stock now consisting of \$2,500,000 common and \$3,500,000 pref.—V. 90, p. 1239.

Old Colony RR.—Stock Offered at Auction.—The company will sell at auction on March 15, through R. L. Day & Co. of Boston, the 8,000 shares of stock recently authorized by the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners.—V. 92, p. 396.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.—Voting Trustees.—The voting trustees are: Rudolph Ellis, Chairman, A. E. Newbold and George H. McFadden, with A. M. Gray as Secretary. Compare V. 92, p. 483, 596.

The Fidelity Trust Co. is now prepared to receive deposits of stock and issue temporary negotiable receipts therefor. The voting trust will not become effective unless a majority of the stock is deposited on or before March 15 1911, or within such extension of time as the voting trustees may grant.—V. 92, p. 596.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.—Extra Dividend 25%.—This company, controlled by the Lake Shore & Mich. South. (N. Y. Central) by ownership of \$10,500,200 of the \$21,000,000 stock, has declared an extra div. of 25%, payable March 31 to stockholders of record March 17.

Per cent.	Previous Dividend Record.				
	'86 to '91.	'92 to '06.	1907.	1908.	1909.
6 yearly	10 yearly	12	11	10	10 & 4 ext. Feb., 5

20% New Stock.—Stockholders of record March 17 will be permitted to subscribe at par, \$50 a share, on or before April 15, for \$4,200,000 (84,000 shares) of new stock to the extent of 20% of their respective holdings.—V. 92, p. 596.

Portland (Me.) & Brunswick Street Ry.—Control Sold.—See Lewiston Augusta & Waterville Street Ry. above.

Quakertown Traction Co., Pa.—Circular to Bondholders.—A circular signed by Lawrence Barnum & Co., Bioren & Co., William H. Shelmerdine and Independence Trust Co. has been sent to holders of 1st M. 5s, saying in substance:

On March 4 we advised the Lehigh Valley Transit Co. that we represent the holders of about 75% of the \$300,000 1st M. 5% bonds, and that we believe we can secure such additional amount as will justify them in purchasing the bonds. In consideration of the facts stated, the Transit Co. has renewed the offer contained in the deposit agreement of Oct. 15 1910, which renewal is to remain in force until March 25 1911. We urge all holders of outstanding bonds to avail of this offer by prompt deposit of their bonds with Brown Brothers & Co., Philadelphia.—V. 92, p. 596.

Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.—Over-subscribed.—The \$2,600,000 bonds offered in Paris, it is announced, were largely over-subscribed. Compare V. 92, p. 528.

Reading Co.—Listed.—The New York Stock Exchange has listed \$9,155,000 Reading Co. and Phila. & Read. Coal & Iron Co. gen. M. 4 1/2% bonds due 1997, with authority to add \$11,188,000 additional bonds on notice of sale, making the total amount authorized to be listed \$100,155,000.

Purposes for which \$20,343,000 Bonds Listed Have Been Issued.
To purchase new equipment (remainder of \$20,000,000 reserved under mtge. for new acquisitions and betterments) \$1,532,000
To redeem \$18,811,000 consol. M. bonds due June 1 1911 (being the bonds recently offered—V. 92, p. 323) 18,811,000
—V. 92, p. 463, 323.

St. Louis Oklahoma & Southern Ry.—Sale Confirmed.—Press dispatches announce that Judge Campbell in the Federal Court at Muskogee, Okla., on March 4 confirmed the recent sale of the road to A. E. Peters and Masterson Peyton, trustees for bondholders.

The road, it is stated, is to be turned over to a new company of the same name, and construction work is to be resumed immediately. The road was projected from Joplin, Mo., to Southwest City, Tablequah, Muskogee and Honey Grove, Tex., and grading was completed from Southwest City to Tablequah and rails laid; but the company got into difficulties in 1907 and the property has been in litigation ever since.

Susquehanna Bloomsburg & Berwick RR.—Stock Mostly Acquired by Penn. RR. Co.—The report of the Pennsylvania RR. Co. for the year 1910 shows on page 20 the acquisition of 19,953 shares of the stock of this company, having a par value of \$97,650. Of the total amount authorized (20,000 shares of \$50 each), the Pennsylvania RR. now owns all but 47 shares. Compare V. 91, p. 1386.

Underground Electric Rys, London.—Offering of Pref. Stock in Consolidated Tube Co.—Speyer Brothers recently offered in London £1,250,000 London Electric Ry. 4% preference stock at 82 1/2%.

The London Electric Ry. has an authorized capital of £12,600,000, divided into £3,150,000 4% preference stock (all issued) and £9,450,000 ordinary shares of £10 each (932,794 shares issued) and an authorized issue of £4,200,000 4% perpetual debenture stock, of which £3,791,106 stock has been issued. The preference stock now offered forms part of the £2,609,137 stock issued to the Underground Electric Railways Co. of London, Ltd., and the proceeds will be used by that company towards the redemption of its £1,000,000 5% prior lien bonds. Compare V. 92, p. 597.

Vermont Valley RR.—Acquisitions.—See Boston & Maine RR. above.—V. 92, p. 528.

West End Street Ry., Boston.—Circular.—The shareholders' protective committee on or about Feb. 20 issued a circular reviewing the situation with regard to merging the company with the Boston Elevated.

The committee cites at considerable length the majority report made by the Joint Board of Railroad Commissioners and Transit Commissioners to the Massachusetts Legislature on Jan. 14 1911. This report, unlike that rendered in January 1910 (V. 90, p. 238), favored a consolidation of the companies on the basis of an exchange of the West End common stock for an 8% 2d pref. stock, one of the points for which the committee has been striving. The next step will be the consideration of the whole matter by the Legislature.—V. 91, p. 1631.

Wisconsin & Michigan Ry.—Control Sold.—John Marsch of Iron Mountain, Mich., a railroad contractor, having, it is said, purchased control of the company, he and two brothers have been elected directors.—V. 90, p. 304.

Worcester (Mass.) Consolidated Street Ry. Co.—Proposed Acquisitions.—The company has petitioned the Massa-

chusetts Railroad Commissioners for authority to acquire the Marlborough & Westborough Street Ry., Worcester & Blackstone Valley Street Ry., Worcester & Southbridge Street Ry. and Worcester & Holden Street Ry.—V. 91, p. 398.

Worcester Nashua & Rochester RR.—Offer to Purchase Minority Stock.—The Boston & Maine, which at last accounts owned \$1,771,000 of the \$3,099,800 stock, has, it is reported, offered to purchase the minority holdings at \$145 per share.—V. 90, p. 628.

INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, Ltd.—Annual Meeting.—At the annual meeting held March 8 President Thomas McDougall presented a report showing for the 7 mos. ending Dec. 31 net earnings amounting to \$195,424. The fiscal year now ends Dec. 31 instead of May 31.

The President explained that the company's products were affected by the depression in the building trade, many customers requesting delay of deliveries, and the company therefore decided to close its mills, mines and quarries on Nov. 15, so that the income period was practically for 5 1/2 months, not for seven months.

The President stated that the large sum which had been expended for additions and improvements during the 10 months of operation had been reimbursed by the sale of \$300,000 of treasury bonds at 85 and int., and that he expects to arrange for the sale of \$200,000 additional bonds at the same price, thereby giving the company the same working capital as at the commencement of its operations. He announced also that the expenses of administration and management had been cut down by about \$47,000 per annum. The appointment as mine manager of J. D. Sharpe, formerly mine manager of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., where he had 32 mines and 7,500 men under his sole control, is expected materially to reduce the cost of production.

(Profit for 7 months, \$195,424; bond interest paid and accrued, \$221,825; pref. div. (1 1/4%) paid July 1910, \$32,812; bal. def., \$59,215; total accumulated surplus Dec. 31 1910, \$34,019.)—V. 92, p. 324.

American Cotton Oil Co., New York.—New Bonds Offered.—White, Weld & Co., N. Y. and Chicago, and the First Nat. Bank, N. Y., are offering at 97 and int., yielding about 5 1/4%, \$5,000,000 5% 20-year gold bonds, dated May 1 1911 and due May 1 1931, but redeemable in whole or in part at 105 on any int. day on 30 days' notice. Par \$1,000 (c*). Int. M. & N. Central Trust Co., N. Y., trustee. See advertisement on another page.

Abstract of Letter Signed by George A. Morrison, Chairman, and R. F. Munro, President, New York, March 7.

The directors have authorized an issue of \$15,000,000 5% gold bonds dated May 1 1911, applicable as follows: Now issued for additions to plants and for working capital, \$5,000,000 Set aside for retirement of 4 1/4% debenture bonds due Nov. 1 1915 5,000,000 Reserved for future uses of the company 5,000,000

These bonds are issued under an agreement expressed in the text of the bond that no mortgage lien shall be created or placed upon the property without the written consent of the holders of 80% of the outstanding bonds of the company. The bonds now issued rank equal to or pari passu with the outstanding 4 1/4% debenture bonds.

Net Expenditures for Additions (Since Appraisal of 1892), \$6,100,690. Additions to real estate, bldgs. and machinery, \$7,512,078 Deduct amt. rec'd from sale of inactive properties, 1,411,388 \$6,100,690

The net working capital at Aug. 31 1910 was \$7,232,664

The plans of the management to meet the demands of the growing business call for additions to factories at New York, Chicago, New Orleans and Montreal, and on the Pacific Coast, beside increases in capacity of crude oil mills, fertilizer mixing plants, gineries and the like, all at a total cost of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

Net Earnings, Applicable to Interest on Debenture Bonds and Divs. on Cap. Stock.

1905-06. 1906-07. 1907-08. 1908-09. 1909-10. Total. \$1,494,865 \$2,406,642 \$1,480,226 \$2,877,455 \$2,084,452 \$10,343,640

The net earnings during the past five years applicable to the payment of interest have been \$10,343,640, or more than 4 1/2 times the amount required to pay interest for five years on \$3,000,000 5% bonds and on the outstanding \$5,000,000 4 1/4% debenture bonds.

To Offset \$10,000,000 Bonds (Incl. this \$5,000,000) Assets of \$26,331,745.

Real estate, buildings, machinery, &c. (Aug. 31 1910) \$14,099,082 Quick assets, less liabilities (Aug. 31 1910) 7,232,664 Proceeds of present issue of bonds 5,000,000

Dividends have been paid upon the pref. stock at the rate of 6% for the past 10 years, consecutively, and upon the common stock for the past 13 years, consecutively, the declarations for the last two years having been at the rate of 3% and prior thereto at rates varying from 1 to 6%.

The company makes and sells products necessary for the daily life of the community, such the best of its kind and all of moderate price. It owns and controls cotton-seed crushing mills, oil and lard refineries, soap and fertilizer factories in sixteen different States. Among the best known of its proprietary and trade-marked articles (sold partly through subsidiaries) are "cottonene," the "gold dust washing powder," and "fairly soap"; "empire salad oil" and "I X L cooking oil," "union salad oil" and "Providence pure salad oil." All the properties are absolutely free from mortgage or other lien. Compare V. 91, p. 1325.

American Sugar Refining Co.—See "Annual Reports." New Director.—Geo. H. Church of New York has been elected a director to succeed Arthur Donner, who resigned.—V. 92, p. 325, 121.

Ames-Holden-McCreedy Co., Montreal.—Oversubscribed.—The underwriting of the \$2,500,000 pref. stock at 95, with 40% bonus in common stock, was, it is announced, much oversubscribed.

The company will take over the boot and shoe factories of the Ames-Holden and McCreedy Companies. The common stock issue will be \$3,500,000. Bond issue \$1,000,000. D. Lorne McGibbon and J. W. McConnell are actively interested.

American Smelting & Refining Co.—Government Suit.—A suit was filed by the Government on March 3 in the U. S. District Court at Denver, Colo., to recover from the Carbon Coal & Coke Co., a subsidiary of the company, 1,280 acres embracing 8 claims, at Cokedale.

The entries, it is said, were made in 1901, the lands, it is alleged, being obtained fraudulently by means of dummy entries. The statute of limitations, it is claimed, does not apply, inasmuch as the discovery of the irregularities was only made lately.—V. 92, p. 264, 184.

Booth Fisheries Co.—New Debentures—Refunding—Acquisition.—The National City Bank of New York has underwritten an issue of \$4,000,000 6% 15-year debenture bonds. Out of the proceeds the existing \$1,425,000 5% debentures will be redeemed at par, the working capital will be increased and the Northern Fisheries Co. of Alaska will be purchased. It is understood that the authorized issue of the new bonds is \$5,000,000, \$1,000,000 thereof to be reserved for future uses. A Chicago paper says:

The Alaska concern, which is a salmon-fishing company, is said to have an earning power almost equal to that of the Booth Company. It is understood that the price paid for the property will approximate \$1,500,000.

It is stated that just as soon as the company's bonds can be taken up the pref. stock will begin paying its full rate of 6% per ann. Neither the \$2,000,000 preferred nor the \$5,000,000 common stock will be disturbed under the readjustment, but as soon as the old bonds are refunded the present voting trust, in which \$2,500,000 common stock is held, will dissolve automatically and another will be formed, carrying control of both common and pref. stocks. The trustees who will vote this majority stock comprise the new interests in the company, viz: K. L. Ames, James A. Patten, Rufus C. Dawes, Frank C. Letts and M. H. Whitney.—V. 92, p. 121.

Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.—Consolidation Plan Approved.—The stockholders on March 7, by an affirmative vote of 76,326 shares (no votes being cast in opposition thereto), favored the consolidation with the subsidiary companies, per plan V. 92, p. 60. The meeting was, however, adjourned to April 25 before taking further steps toward the merger, in order to see what disposition the courts will make of the present litigation. The stockholders of the 9 companies incorporated under Michigan laws (including the Osceola company) on March 9 also voted in favor of the consolidation, but the meetings of these companies were also adjourned to the latter part of April for the same reason.

The Isle Royale and Gratiot stockholders cannot vote until the consolidated company makes an offer to purchase their stock.—V. 92, p. 598, 528.

Central Leather Co.—Old Board Re-elected.—At the adjourned annual election held on Thursday 416,106 shares were declared to have been cast in favor of the re-election of the former directors (except in the case of one director whose vote was 410,000 shares), against 172,000 and 178,000 shares for the two candidates of the minority interests.

The 45,700 shares of borrowed stock, the vote upon which was challenged by the minority interests, were not counted. New Officer.—Geo. W. Childs succeeds L. C. Krauthoff, who temporarily became 2d Vice-Pres. in place of John J. Lapham, deceased.—V. 92, p. 598, 528.

Consolidated Cotton Duck Co.—Earnings.—At the annual meeting on March 6 the following statement of earnings was given out for the 3 mos. ending Dec. 31 1910, the time during which the International Cotton Duck interests have been in control; the figures for the first 9 mos. of the year not being made public:

Table with 2 columns: Income from sales, Income from oth. sources, Gross income, Cost materials, labor, supplies, etc., Balance. Deduct—Current interest and general expenses, Int. on bonds of constituent cos., Incl. Mt. Ver-Woodberry Cot. Duck Co. bonds, Balance, surplus.

(J. B. & J. M.) Cornell Co., Structural Iron and Steel Contractors, New York and Cold Spring.—Sale.—Bids for the purchase of the assets are to be received in writing up to 2 p. m. on March 20 at the office of A. Gordon Murray, one of the receivers, 60 Wall St., N. Y., pursuant to an order of Judge Holt in the U. S. District Court, dated March 6. Bids may be for the whole or any part of the assets.—V. 91, p. 1772.

Crex Carpet Co.—New Directors.—Ogden L. Mills of New York and Theodore Boettger of Hackensack, N. J., have been elected directors, the board being increased from 8 to 10.—V. 92, p. 459, 357.

Detroit Edison Co.—Report.—For calendar years: Cal. Year, Earnings, Taxes, Net (after Interest Charges), Dividends Paid, Depre- ciation, Balance, Surp.

(The) East Ohio Gas Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Bonds Offered.—White & Co., 25 Pine St., N. Y., are offering by advertisement on another page, at 98 and int. the unsold portion of a block of \$1,000,000 1st M. 5% sinking fund gold bonds, dated July 1 1909 and due July 1 1939, but callable as below stated.

New York Trust Co., trustee. Par \$1,000 (c*). Interest payable J. & J. Amount auth., \$25,000,000; outstanding, \$15,000,000. The company is closely allied with the Standard Oil Co. and it serves Cleveland and other Ohio municipalities, a total population of over 1,000,000, with artificial and natural gas. A circular says in substance:

The bonds are secured by an absolute 1st M. on the properties of the company comprising the entire gas distributing systems in Cleveland, O., and the other cities named below, excepting Alliance, where gas is sold to a local corporation. Aside from valuable real estate in Cleveland and Akron, the co. owns a pipe line and distributing system of approximately 2,400 miles. The company has approximately 200,000 meter connections, including about 140,000 in Cleveland and over 50,000 in the other cities served. The franchises in Clev. for both artificial and natural gas are unlimited as to time.

The entire issue of bonds may be redeemed on any int. day at 105 and accrued int., and the company covenants to pay to the trustee on or before Oct. 15 of each year, beginning in 1911, the sum of \$500,000 for retirement of bonds at not to exceed 105 and int. Bonds held in escrow may be issued for but 80% of the cost of permanent improvements and extensions, but only when the net earnings show 1 1/2 times the bond interest, including interest on bonds then applied for.

The company was formed by the consolidation of the Cleveland Gas Light & Coke Co. (established 1846), the People's Gas Light Co. of Cleveland (established 1868) and the East Ohio Gas Co. Its pref. stock is \$10,000,000; common stock, \$10,000,000.

Directors (Mr. Bedford and Mr. Crawford Represent the Standard Oil Co.). A. C. Bedford, M. B. Daly (Pres.) Caleb E. Gowen, F. B. Enslow, J. W. R. Crawford H. V. Shields (Treas.) S. H. Tolles.

Cities and Towns, Total Pop. 1,000,000, Served with Artificial and Nat. Gas. Exclusive service except for a small plant in Canton, annual gross sales, \$5,000, and co. in receivers' hands furnishing a limited amount in Akron.) Cleveland, Bratenahl, New Berlin, Ravenna, Youngstown, E. Cleveland, Corlett, Canal Dover, Struthers, Warren, Lakewood, Akron, New Philadelphia, Lowellville, Niles, Newburg, Cuyahoga Falls, Uhrichsville, Poindar, Girard, Sou. Newburg Canton, Denison, NewMiddlet'n, E. Palestine, Newburg Hgts. Massillon, Kent, Petersburg, Hubbard.

Earnings for Calendar Year 1910, with Present Interest Charge. Gross earnings, \$3,753,804 Interest on bonds, \$750,000 Net earnings, 2,943,228 Surplus earnings, 1,592,328 These earnings are over 3 times the interest charge.—V. 92, p. 325.

For other Investment News see page 666

Reports and Documents.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1910.

General Office, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia, March 3rd 1911.

The Board of Directors submit herewith to the Stockholders of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company a synopsis of their Annual Report for the year 1910:

Operating revenues, rail lines directly operated	\$160,457,298 46
Operating expenses, rail lines directly operated	114,812,628 22
Net operating revenue	\$45,644,670 24
Outside operations, deficit	1,309,388 42
Total net revenue	\$44,335,281 82
Taxes	6,474,733 76
Operating income	\$37,860,548 06
Rentals paid (roads operated on basis of net revenue)	2,177,890 02
Net operating income of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company	\$35,782,658 04
Other income:	
Dividends and interest on securities owned	\$14,999,876 27
Hire of equipment, interest General Account, and other items	2,458,970 29
	17,458,846 56
Gross income	\$53,241,503 60
Fixed charges	15,466,018 52
Net income	\$37,775,484 08
From this Net Income amounts have been deducted for the following:	
Appropriation to the Trust of October 1878	\$308,532 29
Portion of Principal of Equipment Trusts	3,418,658 06
Amount expended in revision of grades and alignment, &c.	3,504,596 67
Cash dividends aggregating 6 per cent	24,410,859 75
Reserve for Additions and Betterments	3,700,000 00
	35,342,636 77
Balance transferred to credit of Profit and Loss	\$2,432,847 31

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31ST 1910.

ASSETS.

Property investment:	
Road	\$263,067,702 54
Equipment	133,195,245 69
	\$396,262,948 23
Securities owned	280,089,801 43
Securities under lease of U. N. J. RR. & C. Co.	2,559,680 23
Advances to proprietary, affiliated and controlled companies	40,601,255 78
Miscellaneous investments	1,172,421 66
Cash	32,354,949 23
Materials and supplies	14,941,240 90
Cash and securities in sinking, insurance and other reserve funds	31,201,120 72
Cash and securities in Employees' and Provident Funds	5,805,023 87
Various other assets	30,255,612 21
	\$835,223,834 28

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$412,610,700 00
Convertible bonds receipts exchangeable for stock	3,025 00
Premium realized on Capital Stock from Jan. 1st 1909	7,047,410 00
	\$412,613,725 00
Mortgage Bonded and Secured Debt	\$163,138,200 00
Funded Debt of Companies whose properties have been acquired by The Pennsylvania Railroad Company	54,546,500 00
Guaranteed Stock Trust Certificates, Philadelphia Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad and New York Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Companies	14,855,250 00
Equipment Trust Obligations	33,549,177 85
Mortgages and Ground Rents Payable	3,791,460 69
Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. RR. & C. Co.	2,559,680 25
Liability on account of Employees' and Provident Funds	5,805,023 87
Various Liabilities	42,962,389 18
Additions to property since 30th June 1907 through income	27,233,370 31
Reserves from Income or Surplus:	
Invested in Sinking, Redemption and other reserve funds	\$32,001,970 51
Car Trust Principal charged out in advance and reserve for Additions and Betterments	8,075,234 22
	40,077,204 73
Profit and Loss	27,044,461 80
	\$835,223,834 28

The number of tons of freight moved on the five general divisions East of Pittsburgh and Erie in 1910 was 129,858,353, an increase of 9,439,973, or 7.84 per cent; the number of passengers was 69,979,457, an increase of 7,587,321, or 12.16 per cent.

The Railroad Companies East of Pittsburgh and Erie in which your Company is interested show satisfactory results. Detailed statements of their operations will be found in their respective annual reports, as well as in the full report of your Company.

The number of tons of freight moved on the lines West of Pittsburgh was 153,741,121, an increase of 19,560,948. The number of passengers carried was 33,992,434, an increase of 2,626,578.

The operating revenue of all lines East and West of Pittsburgh for the year 1910 was \$346,215,498 97, operating expenses \$267,422,917 22 and operating income \$78,792,581 75, an increase in operating revenue, compared with 1909, of \$31,103,730 63, and a decrease in operating income of \$6,660,332 31. There were 441,619,033 tons of freight moved on the entire system, being an increase of 40,054,068 tons, and 168,604,348 passengers carried, an increase of 16,622,740.

There were expended during the past year for construction, equipment and real estate on the lines West of Pittsburgh \$22,145,482 44, of which \$15,563,314 25 were charged to Capital and \$6,582,168 19 to Surplus Income.

The expenditures were principally for the elevation of tracks in Chicago and Fort Wayne, the construction of additional third track and fourth track on the Pittsburgh Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway, second track on The Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway and Vandalia RR.

GENERAL REMARKS.

GENERAL INCOME ACCOUNT.

The revenues for the year, with the exception of the last three months, show a fair increase, compared with 1909; but this increase has been offset by the large increases in Operating Expenses, due principally to advances in wages of employees.

The burden of this and other increased outlays and charges, such as taxes, led the Company to endeavor to make moderate revisions in certain class and commodity rates affecting only a comparatively small percentage of the total traffic carried, and which, if granted, would have netted the Lines East of Pittsburgh an increased annual revenue estimated at \$3,000,000, which is about \$4,000,000 less than the estimated annual increase in employees' wages. These proposed rate increases met with pronounced opposition, and, during the preparation of this report, the Inter-State Commerce Commission has declined to authorize the rate schedules that were filed to secure the advances.

The new accounting classifications promulgated by the Inter-State Commerce Commission require all expenditures above bare maintenance to be included in the cost of road and equipment, and there seems to be a growing tendency among American railroads to forget the lessons learned through a long list of receiverships and reorganizations and provide out of capital for outlays which should be met through income. If rates could always be uniformly maintained, if the cost of labor, material and taxes were always stable, if business prosperity were continuous, if it were not necessary for a railroad to make any improvements except such as would substantially increase its earning power, then, under such ideal conditions, it might be claimed that all construction expenditures should be capitalized, and the funds provided therefor through the sale of stock or bonds.

Your management has always aimed to conduct its operations so as to give an efficient service to the public, adequately maintain the property, provide for depreciation and obsolescence, pay regular dividends to its stockholders and earn a surplus income for those necessary additions and betterments which in themselves add but little, if any, to earning power. The pursuit of this policy has established and maintained the high credit of your Company and made possible the physical development through which it is able to render the safe and efficient service required by its patrons, and it is the judgment of your management that any enforced departure from this policy is unwise.

The net income of the year, after meeting all liabilities and providing for the necessary payments to the Sinking Funds and the Trust of October 1878, was \$37,466,961 79, an increase of \$2,663,299 75 compared with 1909, due chiefly to the decreased interest payments caused by the large reduction in the Funded Debt, through its conversion into capital stock, and consequently causing an increase in dividend payments. Out of said net income were paid dividends of 6 per cent, aggregating \$24,410,859 75, Car Trust Principal \$3,418,658 06 and extraordinary expenditures of \$3,504,596 67, leaving a balance of \$6,132,847 31, of which \$3,700,000 00 was transferred to the Reserve for Additions and Betterments heretofore known as the Extraordinary Expenditure Fund, and the balance to the credit of Profit and Loss.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

By reason of credits to the Profit and Loss Account, principally as the result of stock dividends received during the year from the Pennsylvania Company, Cumberland Valley Railroad Company and Philadelphia & Camden Ferry Company, and in the settlement of miscellaneous accounts, it was deemed wise to charge against Profit and Loss account \$12,400,000 additional of the cost of the New York Tunnel Extension, and effect a reduction aggregating \$10,599,556 61 in the book value of certain securities owned by your Company, to figures which your Board of Directors deemed conservative, judged either by reliable market values or from an income basis; and also to make sundry adjustments, and leave the total amount standing to the credit of Profit and Loss at the close of the year \$27,044,461 80, an increase of \$1,894,774 09.

CAPITAL STOCK AND FUNDED DEBT.

The 25 per cent allotment of Capital Stock at par was fully subscribed, and realized at par \$82,517,837 50, out of which were redeemed the \$60,000,000 00 of short-term notes which matured March 15th 1910 and the \$19,997,820 00 of general mortgage bonds which matured July 1st 1910.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is now \$500,000,000, of which \$412,610,700 is outstanding, leaving less than \$88,000,000 unissued, of which \$66,000,000 may

be needed and is reserved for the conversion into stock at \$70 and \$75 per share, respectively, of the outstanding \$10,222,500 of bonds due 1912 and the \$86,835,000 due 1915. The remaining balance of the authorized Capital Stock, about \$22,000,000, will be insufficient to supply the capital for maturing obligations and for substantial additions, betterments and improvements to and in the Company's railroads, equipment, property and facilities. It is also essential that the Company should be enabled, within reasonable limitations, to obtain moneys which may from time to time be needed for its proper and necessary corporate purposes, by increases of the Capital Stock when and as, in the judgment of its Directors, the same shall be required, and be by them authorized and directed. The Directors, following the practice heretofore pursued, therefore, deem it advisable and necessary that the authorized Capital Stock be increased to the extent of 2,000,000 shares of the par value of \$50 per share, aggregating \$100,000,000, and, pursuant to notice previously given, the shareholders will be asked to authorize such increase of the Capital Stock, and its issue from time to time under such regulations as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

The prospective needs of the Company will require about \$40,000,000, and if prevailing conditions favor it, as it is believed they will, the amount will be raised by an issue of Capital Stock. A 10 per cent allotment, at par, would provide, in round figures, \$41,000,000, of which approximately \$22,000,000 can be provided from the authorized stock heretofore unissued and the remaining \$19,000,000 out of the proposed increase in the Capital Stock.

The extraordinary expenditures on road and equipment during the year consisted of the following:

Additional Right-of-Way, chiefly for the improvement and enlargement of the Filbert Street Extension leading into Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; and advances for the acquisition of right of way chiefly for additional tracks between Colonia and Waverly on the New York Division, and the Park Place Branch and station in Newark, hereinafter referred to.

It was necessary to enlarge and improve the Filbert Street Extension into Broad Street Station by enlarging the Schuylkill River Bridge and building two additional tracks from West Philadelphia Station to Twenty-third Street, at which point a new coach yard and turntable have been constructed on the north side, extending eastwardly to Twentieth Street. These facilities are now completed and in use.

Broad Street Station and approaches have previously been gradually improved and enlarged, but with the constant increase in the number of passenger trains which, based on track capacity, is not exceeded in any other large terminal in this Country, it is evident that further extensions and improvements to properly accommodate the passenger traffic in and out of Philadelphia must be undertaken on a larger scale.

The proposed Parkway planned by the City of Philadelphia makes difficult the enlargement of Broad Street Station on the present location, as had been previously contemplated, and this, with other difficulties, preventing a prompt and adequate treatment of the situation, the Board of Directors approved of the appointment by the President of a Board of Engineers, to devote their time to assembling and studying the several plans and suggestions for the improvement of the passenger terminal facilities, and all information bearing on the subject, and submit their conclusions to an Advisory Board consisting of the Executive, Engineering and Operating Officers of your Company. The final recommendation of the Advisory Board, and plans and estimates for carrying the same into effect, will be submitted to the President and Board of Directors of the Company for consideration, and to authorize such improvements as the situation requires.

Substantial progress was made in the revision of grade and completion of the four-track system through Greensburg, including a new passenger station at that point, and the elimination of the Greensburg Tunnel, and also the construction of an undergrade crossing at Southwest Junction.

The Northumberland Classification Yard, to replace the two yards now in Sunbury, to relieve the Harrisburg Yard, and to facilitate the handling of the traffic over the Northern Central Railway and your Erie Division, is nearing completion.

Active progress was made during the year in the elimination of the grade crossings in the City of Bristol by the construction of a new line through that City, and it is expected that this work will be completed during the present year.

The Newark Rapid Transit Line, consisting of the electrification of the present tracks of the New York Division from a connection with the Hudson & Manhattan Tunnel Railroad System near Summit Avenue, Jersey City, to Manhattan Transfer, and a branch from there to a station in Park Place, Newark, was begun during the year and will no doubt be completed by the close of the summer of 1911. This will provide a through downtown, rapid transit tunnel route into New York City, and additional passenger facilities in the centre of the City of Newark, thereby materially relieving the congested conditions at Market Street Station in the latter city, where the necessary improvements of the existing facilities will be undertaken when the co-operation of the city authorities has been obtained.

The elevation of the Kensington Branch, to the cost of which the City of Philadelphia contributes, and which has

eliminated all the grade crossings on that Branch, was completed, and, with the improvements in Kensington Station, was put in operation during the year.

Harrison Yard and its facilities (now known as Manhattan Transfer) near Newark, which is the distributing point for passenger traffic as between the up and downtown New York Terminals, is almost completed, and was placed in operation November 27th 1910.

The aggregate expenditures for construction, equipment and real estate on your Main Line between New York and Pittsburgh were \$21,774,006 33, of which \$7,508,630 78 were charged to Capital Account and \$6,923,254 73 against the Net Income of the year and \$1,000,000 against the Extraordinary Expenditure Fund created out of the Net Income set aside in 1909, because, in harmony with the policy hereinbefore stated, these two latter expenditures, aggregating \$7,923,254 73, were necessary to maintain the earning capacity and the value of the railroad facilities and in effect offset depreciation and obsolescence.

The New York Tunnel Extension was practically completed during the year, and on September 10th 1910 the East River Division, extending from Pennsylvania Station, New York, into Long Island, was opened for the operation of Long Island Railroad trains under trackage rights granted by your Company and the Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal Railroad Company. The opening of the western portion of the Extension, from the Station, under the North River, to Harrison (Manhattan Transfer), N. J., was completed and opened for traffic on November 27th 1910, from which date the entire Tunnel Extension from that point to a connection with the Long Island Railroad at Sunnyside Yard has been successfully operated by your Company as agent for the Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal Railroad Company, the corporation under whose powers this Extension was constructed for your System.

It is evident that no extraordinary terminal development of this character can of itself be profitable if solely dependent on the passenger rates which can be charged for the short mileage operated, and it naturally follows that your Company as owner will pay any deficit arising from its operation, because it was constructed primarily for the use and benefit of the entire Pennsylvania Railroad System as an entrance into and through New York City and Long Island.

It was deemed appropriate that the completion of such an important extension of your system into the heart of New York City should be commemorated by a fitting tribute to your former President, in whose administration the work was undertaken. A statue of Mr. Cassatt, erected in the main waiting room in the New York Station, was unveiled August 1st 1910, and bears the inscription, "Alexander Johnston Cassatt, President, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1899-1906, whose foresight, courage and ability achieved the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad System into New York City."

Since the inauguration of direct rail service into New York City and Brooklyn via the tunnel extension, the ferries from Jersey City to Twenty-third Street, New York, and to Brooklyn have been discontinued.

The New York Tunnel Extension is carried on your books at \$55,563,415 52, of which \$15,000,000 is represented by full-paid capital stock of the Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal Railroad Company and the remainder by advances. The total cost of this extension to December 31st 1910, including real estate not permanently required for its use, and conservatively estimated to be worth between seven and eight millions of dollars, and not yet disposed of, is \$112,965,415 52, of which \$47,400,000 00 has been charged against Net Income and Profit and Loss, and, as explained in previous reports, \$10,000,000 00 has been borne by the Pennsylvania Company and charged against its Profit and Loss Account.

SECURITIES OWNED.

The securities held by your Company December 31st 1910, at a valuation of \$280,069,601 43, produced a direct income during the year of \$14,999,876 27.

During the year your Company increased its holdings of the stocks of the New York New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, with both of which the Company and its affiliated lines have for many years interchanged a very large volume of traffic.

CONTROLLED, AFFILIATED AND LEASED COMPANIES.

Many minority stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company representing substantial holdings requested your Company to consider whether a more permanent operating arrangement or lease of its property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company could be made on a basis equitable to all interests, and a special committee of the Board of the former Company, and also a Minority Stockholders' Committee, were appointed to consider the subject. After a careful analysis and study of the whole situation, these Committees united in a recommendation that the lease of the railroad, franchises, equipment and all other property of the Northern Central Railway Company be made to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 999 years from January 1st 1911 upon the following general basis: (a) A rental of 8 per cent payable on the outstanding capital stock of the Company after it had been increased by a 40 per cent stock dividend; (b) the payment of a 10 per cent cash dividend on the present stock; (c) a further sum sufficient to preserve and maintain that Company's corporate existence

and organization; (d) the Lessee to also pay all fixed charges and taxes. The proposed lease stating in detail the full terms and conditions was, after due approval by the Boards of Directors of the respective Companies, submitted to the stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company, and approved by the vote and consent of shareholders representing over 93 per cent of the whole stock, which included over 85 per cent of shares owned by others than the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The lease, and consequent increase of capital stock, are now before the Public Service Commission of Maryland for its approval as required by law. Upon such approval, the lease could become effective, but by reason of two suits instituted by dissatisfied minority stockholders, one in the United States Circuit Court of the District of Maryland and the other in the same court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, your Company, by action of its Board of Directors, has deemed it prudent to declare that it shall not be required to execute and effectuate the said lease, if approved by the Public Service Commission of Maryland, or to take possession of the railway and property of the Northern Central Railway Company until each of the two suits against the latter Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall be adjudicated, or until your Company is advised by Counsel that it is proper to consummate the same prior to such adjudication. The Northern Central Railway Company has been affiliated with your Company for almost fifty years, and in that time has had the benefit of the ripest experience in railroad operation and management which your Company could give it, and, although several previous attempts to lease that property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were unsuccessful because of the lack of unanimity among the Northern Central Railway stockholders, it was believed that the time had come when it was desirable and proper for your Company to consider a lease. Both Companies, by reason of this long affiliation, their mutual trackage agreements and terminal grants, have become so essential in their operations to each other, and the Northern Central Railway Company being dependent

upon the traffic interchanged with your system for about 85 per cent of its gross revenues, it is evident that a lease is a natural result, and the closer operating relationship which will be thereby effected cannot fail to be beneficial to the Companies and to the territory served by the Northern Central Lines. This opinion is fully justified by the unanimous consent and action of the holders of a substantial majority of the minority shares of that Company, without which this Company declined to even consider the lease. The purpose of your Company and the action of your Board in connection with the foregoing lease is now reported, with the other matters in this report, for the approval and confirmation of the stockholders.

RELIEF, SAVING FUND AND PENSION DEPARTMENTS.

The expenditures for pensions for the year have been \$654,710 25, or \$54,710 25 in excess of the sum appropriated by the various companies affiliated in this Department.

The various increases in employees' wages since the establishment of this Department, the increasing length of service of those retired, together with a continued growth in the number of retirements under the 65-69-Year Clause of the Pension Regulations, which the Management did not deem it wise in the best interest of the service to restrict, all tend to cause a heavier drain upon the pension appropriation.

To cover this Company's portion of the additional expenditures for pensions during the year, your Board found it necessary to expend an additional sum of \$35,247 10, which you are asked to approve.

The stockholders will also be requested to authorize an increase in the annual sum set apart for pension purposes from \$500,000 to \$700,000.

By order of the Board,

JAMES McCREA, *President.*

Stockholders may obtain copies of the Annual Report complete by applying to or addressing

LEWIS NEILSON, *Secretary,*
Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

[Comparative statistics of operations, revenues, charges, &c., will be found in the "Railroad Department" on a previous page.]

CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST 1910.

To the Shareholders of Cambria Steel Company:

The Board of Directors submits herewith a report of the operations of your Company for the twelve months which ended December 31st 1910.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1910.

The Income from Operation of your properties, after deducting all expenses incident to same (including those for ordinary repairs and maintenance, approximately \$3,209,000 00 currently charged during year to cost of production), amounted to \$5,230,930 45

To which add:
Income from Rentals, Investments in Sundry Securities, &c., and Interest on Bank Accounts 230,405 32

Earnings \$5,461,335 77
*Less expended for Extraordinary replacements not properly chargeable to cost of production 514,529 29

Net Earnings \$4,946,806 48
Deduct Fixed Charges under Cambria Iron Company Lease 393,473 76

Net Income—Twelve Months \$4,553,332 72
Dividend No. 18, May 14th 1910 \$582,500
19, Aug. 15th 1910 562,500
20, Nov. 15th 1910 562,500
21, Feb. 15th 1911 562,500
2,250,000 00

Surplus Net Income for Year \$3,303,332 72
Which has been expended as follows:
General Depreciation \$100,000 00
Betterments and Improvements 2,090,039 07
2,190,039 07

Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account \$113,293 65

Profit and Loss Account December 31 1909 \$2,398,728 62
Balance of Income Account transferred as above 113,293 65

\$2,512,022 27

Reduced by bad or doubtful accounts in 1910 \$113,841 03
Less collection of accounts charged off in previous years 15,908 61

97,932 41

Profit and Loss Account December 31 1910 \$2,414,089 86

* In former reports this item was deducted before arriving at Earnings from Operation and not shown separately.

CAMBRIA STEEL CO.—BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31ST 1910.

ASSETS.
Leasehold in Cambria Steel Company—
Property, Works, Coal, Ore Lands, etc., subject to payment of \$334,720 annual rental under Cambria Iron Company Lease for 999 years, being 4% on \$8,408,000 Cambria Iron Company's Stock \$33,090,304 68

Plant Additions to Dec. 31 1909 \$12,635,124 18
Less 1/2 cost of Office Building on Steel Co. property 88,210 38

\$12,546,904 80
Plant Additions year ended Dec. 31 1910 2,090,039 07 14,636,943 87

Total Leasehold Ownership in Cambria Steel Company \$47,727,248 55

Equipment Additions \$1,188,723 93
Real Estate 424,892 37

Sundry Securities, Stock in Ore and Steamship Companies, etc. 1,594,109 92

Inventory Account: Materials, Supplies and Products 10,467,502 22

Cash 655,463 62
Accounts Receivable 3,139,776 22
Bills Receivable 93,681 64

Total Ownership \$17,564,149 92 17,564,149 92

\$65,291,398 47

LIABILITIES.

*Capital Stock \$45,000,000 00
General Depreciation 3,850,000 00
Betterment and Improvement Account 11,600,039 07
Accounts Payable, including Dividend No. 21, \$562,500 2,337,269 54
Profit and Loss 2,414,089 86

\$65,291,398 47

* The authorized Capital Stock named in Charter is \$50,000,000, of which \$45,000,000 has been issued. The remaining \$5,000,000 of stock cannot be issued at less than par.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Earnings	\$5,740,165	\$5,295,126	\$2,207,420	\$3,329,849	\$5,461,335
Less Extraordinary Replacements	337,490	312,172	315,571	405,571	514,529
Net Earnings	5,402,675	4,982,954	1,891,849	2,924,278	4,946,806
Fixed Charges	444,872	420,687	398,093	386,191	393,474
Income—12 Months	4,957,803	4,562,267	1,493,756	2,538,087	4,553,332
Inventory Depreciat'n		300,000			
Net Income	4,957,803	4,262,267	1,493,756	2,538,087	4,553,332
Dividends	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,800,000	2,250,000
Surplus Net Income for Year	3,607,803	2,912,267	143,756	738,087	2,303,332
Expended in:					
General Deprec'n	550,000	500,000	100,000	500,000	100,000
Betterments and Improvements	3,000,000	2,400,000		200,000	2,090,039
Balance Carried to Profit and Loss	64,003	12,267	43,756	38,087	113,294
Profit and Loss at Close of Year	2,357,227	2,356,218	2,403,707	2,398,728	2,414,090

Notwithstanding the sharp curtailment in the demand for your products, which was in evidence by midsummer and became acute by October, when it represented a demand for finished output of only about 50% of your works' capacity, your shipments of steel products for the year were the largest in its history, exceeding the previous record of 1906 by 6%.

The average prices, however, for your principal rolled products other than rails during 1910 were approximately \$4 00 per ton below prices for same products in 1906 and 1907.

MINERAL PROPERTIES.

The coal, iron ore and limestone properties owned or controlled by your Company continue to produce the greater part of your requirements of these base materials.

COAL.

Your Johnstown Mines produced during the year 1,450,600 gross tons of coal, chiefly for steam and coking purposes.

In July the output of your Connellsville Mines, which has been gradually diminished for the past eight years, ceased, owing to the final exhaustion of pillar coal.

Consideration of the construction of a plant of about four hundred By-Product coke ovens in the Hickston's Run Valley coal field, adjoining your works, mentioned in the last annual report, has not as yet, owing to the uncertainties surrounding the engineering development of the larger-sized oven, warranted action on the heavy expenditure involved. Your engineers and Superintendent are keeping in constant

touch with this problem and will be prepared to make recommendation when it is more definitely developed. Favorable term contracts for Connellsville coke, beginning January 1st 1911, have relieved the necessity for an immediate decision.

LIMESTONE.

There was used at your works 476,224 tons of limestone, which was supplied from the quarries owned or controlled by you.

ORE.

The Penn Iron Mining Company, of which you control the entire Capital Stock, shipped from its mines on the Menominee Range, Michigan, 400,549 gross tons of iron ore, of which 310,335 were used at your works and 90,014 were sold. The condition of this property, underground and on surface, is better than ever before, and your Manager reports more ore in sight at the close than at the beginning of the year.

The Republic Iron Company, of which you own over 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ % of the Capital Stock, shipped from its mines in the Marquette District 150,423 gross tons of iron ore, of which 2,313 tons were for use at your works and 146,176 tons were sold, 1,934 tons were added to stock of ore on hand at Lake Erie Docks, making a total of 29,440 tons on hand at Docks December 31st, of which 5,142 tons were sold but not delivered.

This property is in good condition at the close of the year, with an increased ore reserve in sight.

The Mahoning Ore & Steel Company of the Mesabi District, Minnesota, of which you control 50% of the Capital Stock, produced 1,515,723 tons of iron ore, of which 350,511, principally Low Grade Ore, were sold for account of that Company. Your proportion of this output was 575,000 tons.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTIES.

The principal expenditures for new plant and betterment in the several Departments were:

CAMBRIA PLANT.

Two 150-ton Electric Strippers were installed to serve both the Bessemer Steel Works and the enlarged Open-Hearth Plant.

Four 50-ton Furnaces were added to the Open-Hearth, making this an eight-furnace plant. To meet the increased ladle capacity required for the larger furnaces, two of the three 90-ton casting cranes released from the Franklin Open-Hearth Plant in 1909 by the substitution there of 150-ton cranes were installed over the casting floor at this plant. To serve all of the furnaces with direct or liquid metal, one of the three 250-ton receivers was moved from the Bessemer Steel Works to this plant and the third 90-ton crane installed to serve it. This alteration and improvement became effective in June.

Owing to the shattered condition of the foundations, after long service, the 40-inch Blooming Mill train and its engine were dismantled, and after being reconstructed and improved were replaced on new foundations.

The 18-inch Continuous Mill, which was installed primarily to serve the new Rod and Wire Mill with billets, was completed and operative in March.

GAUTIER PLANT.

The construction of the semi-continuous 8-inch and 12-inch Mills, which was begun early in the year, was pushed vigorously, with preference given to the 8-inch Mill. This was completed and tried out on November 1st. The 12-inch Mill was under equal construction pressure until, owing to the curtailment in demand for your products, it became evident that it would not be needed until the spring of 1911. While work upon it was not suspended entirely, the pressure was withdrawn and concentrated upon the new Wire Mill, the market for wire products having shown indications of improvement.

The old and nearly obsolete 12-inch Bar Mill, which was located under one of the temporary wooden buildings erected after the flood of 1889, was removed to a position under a new steel and concrete building. The engine was scrapped as being obsolete and replaced by a modern Porter-Allen engine which had been released by a series of changes due to the installation of the 18-inch Continuous Mill at Cambria on the site of the old No. 2 Rail Mill. The train was entirely reconstructed, so that this installation now represents a modern equipment of fifty per cent greater capacity than formerly.

FRANKLIN PLANT.

In May the erection of a 1,000-ton steel and concrete coal bin and four additional drainage pits for washed coal was authorized—the former to replace the original wooden bins which, after sixteen years' service and repeated repairs, had become dangerous—the latter to furnish drier coal to the ovens, thereby increasing the oven production by about 6.6%. Work of construction has been pushed as rapidly as possible, consistent with keeping the plant operative, and completion is expected early in 1911.

ROD AND WIRE MILL.

The work of construction of this plant, which was begun late in the summer, has been pushed actively, and it is expected that the Rod Mill will be operative the latter part of February 1911, and the several products of the Wire Mill progressively thereafter from March until final completion, about midsummer. All fabrication and field work is by your own organization.

MANUFACTURERS' WATER COMPANY.

This Corporation, of which you control the entire capita stock, provides the water supply for your works. Your use during 1910 averaged 73,700,000 gallons daily.

Work on the Quemahoning Reservoir and Pipe Line, for which the method of providing funds was recited in the last annual report, has progressed continuously and favorably. The magnitude of the construction involved can be appreciated from the fact that the breast of the dam is 90 feet high by 800 feet long, the storage capacity 11 billion gallons and the pipe line 66 inches in diameter and 13.8 miles long, running down the circuitous, narrow and mountain-bordered valley of the Stony Creek River. The pipe line consequently runs through an extremely rocky district, involving 9,050 feet of concrete-lined tunnels, divided into four sections, and thirteen river crossings aggregating 4,072 feet of river bed work, mainly in rock, all concreted in place. The pipe line is of steel plate construction, the steel rolled in your own mill and fabricated in your own shop, while the entire field work on both Reservoir and Pipe Line is by your own organization, under the engineering plans and advice of and frequent consultations on the site with Mr. F. P. Stearns, member of the Metropolitan Water Board of Boston and Chairman of Commission appointed by President Taft to report on the Gatun Dam of the Panama Canal.

It is expected to have this improvement completed in the summer of 1912, although it is probable that a partial storage will be possible by the fall of 1911. The prolonged droughts of the past three years, as well as the growth of the works, have emphasized the necessity of this reservoir as conserving the flood waters of this drainage area.

JOHNSTOWN WATER COMPANY.

This Corporation, of which you control about 51% of the stock, provides the domestic water supply for the City of Johnstown and vicinity from five reservoirs varying in capacity from 9 up to 130 million gallons. To provide for the steadily increasing demand, authority was given by the stockholders for an issue of not over \$1,500,000 5% bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used solely for increased reservoir or storage capacity.

Work was begun early in the year on the construction of a reservoir of 900 million gallons capacity about seven miles from the city on the Salt Lick Creek, a mountain stream of good minimum flow and great purity. Its estimated cost will be \$500,000, exclusive of land and pipe line, which was laid two years ago and has since been carrying the flow of the stream to the city. It is expected to complete this reservoir in 1912. Two other sites have been secured for future reservoir locations, and for which funds will be available by the use of bonds authorized.

LABOR.

An advance in miners' rates of about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, in harmony with a general advance in this class of labor throughout the district, was made on April 1st. There was, however, the usual scarcity of mine labor. A satisfactory condition in all other classes existed until the closing months of the year, when there was a necessary curtailment of labor employed, due to the decline in business.

The effect of the falling off of business, as reflected on the number of employees, is indicated by the fact that in the early active months of the year there were employed in operating the works an average of 17,380 men, while in December there were employed, only on partial time, 14,116.

GENERAL.

During the year there was the usual expenditure of smaller amounts in the several departments of your works, chargeable to Improvement Account, and covering new equipment necessitated in meeting current operating demands with greater economy, while the sum expended in replacement and reconstruction and sunk in the costs was larger than in any previous year, as a result of which your plant is in good physical condition.

The additions to plant since the organization of the Cambria Steel Company August 17th 1901, as shown on your balance sheet December 31st 1910, amounted to \$14,636,943 87.

These additions include two modern Blast Furnaces and extensive improvements to the original Blast Furnaces; 212 By-Product Coke Ovens; eleven (11) Open-Hearth Furnaces; one 40-inch Blooming Mill and one 34-inch Slabbing Mill; a 134-inch Plate Mill; an 18-inch continuous Billet Mill, with improvements to bloom delivery to existing Rail Mills; a 24-inch Universal Plate Mill; an 8-inch Bar Mill; a Semi-continuous 8-inch and a Semi-continuous 12-inch Mill (about 75% completed); Steel Car Shop and Car Forge Shop; Bridges and Railroad tracks necessary to serve the increased plant and facilitate and reduce the cost of handling your incoming raw materials; a modern Machine Shop and tools, capable of caring for your repair and improvement work at reduced costs, and a Rod and Wire Mill under construction.

In addition to the above items, which are included in the Improvement Account, there has been expended during the same period and charged off against Income Account for items not properly chargeable to cost of production, about \$3,000,000, covering extraordinary replacements and alterations to existing plant in the line of increasing capacity or decreasing cost of operation, or both.

Early in the year the offices of the President, General Manager of Sales, Traffic Manager, Purchasing Agent and the Credit Manager were moved from Philadelphia to Johnstown.

The close of the year found the steel trade in a depressed condition, with operations, as represented by the finished product output, on a basis of 50% of capacity. In meeting this unusual and always trying condition under which to operate a plant, your Management was efficiently supported by your organization.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Board.

EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS, CHARLES S. PRICE,
Chairman Executive Committee. President.
Philadelphia, Pa., February 16 1911.

[Comparative statistics will be found in the "Railroad Department" on a previous page.]

Intercontinental Rubber Co.—Retirement of Preferred Stock.

—The company will retire \$250,000 additional pref. stock on March 31, reducing the amount outstanding to \$1,250,000. A further amount may be retired in the near future, possibly by July next.

Dividend.—A dividend of 1% on the common stock will be paid May 1, the same amount as in Feb. and Nov. last. —V. 91, p. 1577.

International Silver Co.—Report.

Calendar Year	Net Earnings	Depreciation	Bond Interest	Preferred Dividends	Balance, Surplus
1910	\$1,788,479	\$295,726	\$317,920	(8%) \$482,288	\$693,445
1909	1,881,536	269,911	321,352	(5½) 331,573	958,700

—V. 90, p. 1428.

Kansas Natural Gas Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Report.

Cal. Year	Gross Income	Net (after Taxes, &c.)	Fixed Charges, &c. (3¼%)	Divs. (3¼%)	Depreciation	Balance, Surplus
1910	\$4,360,811	\$3,464,508	\$1,608,826	\$1,346,121	\$1,346,121	\$509,560
1909	3,946,912	3,018,207	1,434,191	\$420,000		1,164,016

Stock, \$12,000,000. Bonds, 1st 6s, due May 1916, \$3,200,000; 2d 6s, \$2,800,000, redeemable \$400,000 yearly beginning July 1 1908; Marnet M. Co., \$705,000; total bonds outstanding Dec. 31 1910, \$5,705,000. The Kansas City Pipe Line Co., in which the company has a half interest, has outstanding \$3,065,000 serial bonds, due part yearly from Feb. 1912 to 1918 inclusive. —V. 90, p. 1486.

Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis.—Listed.—The New York Stock Exchange has listed \$2,182,000 additional "refunding and extension" M. 5% bonds due 1934, making the total amount listed to date \$9,182,000, and has also authorized to be listed \$1,000,000 additional common stock on and after March 16, as subscribed for at 110 and paid in full, and \$1,200,000 additional common stock to be issued April 6 as a 10% stock dividend on both classes of stock, making the total amount of common stock authorized to be listed \$10,700,000.

Additions and Improvements between July 1 1906 and Nov. 1 1910, for 85% of Cost of which (\$2,568,000) the \$1,182,000 bonds were issued.
Street mains, 136.63 miles; services, 21,651; meters and connections, 64,134; street lamps, 4,126, and sundry other additions and improvements. —\$2,123,000
Property of Carondelet Gas Light Co., including 62.3 miles of mains, 6,500 services, 8,200 meters and connections, 1,650 street lamps. —445,000
—V. 92, p. 437, 398.

Lake Superior Corporation.—Listing in Amsterdam.—Application has been made to list the stock on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange and it is reported application will also be made to list the same on the N. Y. and London Stock Exchanges. —V. 92, p. 599, 529.

Lake Superior Iron & Chemical Co.—Listed in London.—The London Stock Exchange has listed scrip, fully paid, for £616,420 1st M. 6% gold bonds. —V. 91, p. 1774.

Massachusetts Lighting Companies, Boston.—Option to Subscribe.—Each shareholder of record March 3 1911 is entitled to subscribe at \$110 per share, at the Treasurer's office, on or before March 30, for \$176,690 new stock, to the extent of one share for each 20 shares now held.

Subscriptions must be paid at 131 State St., Boston, either (a) at \$110 per share March 30 1911 or (b) \$25 per share March 30 1911 and \$85 per share and accrued divs. from April 1 to date of payment, on or before June 30 1911. —V. 92, p. 530, 466.

Minneapolis General Electric Co.—Earnings.

Cal. Years	Gross Earnings, all Charges	Net (after Pf. Divs. all Charges) (6%)	Common Dividends	Balance, Surplus	
1910	\$1,276,141	\$402,872	\$60,000	(7%) \$236,250	\$106,622
1909	1,108,756	277,795	60,000	(5½%) 182,500	135,295

* At the present rate of 7% on all the outstanding common stock, including the new issue of \$875,000, for which subscriptions close March 15. —V. 92, p. 122, 61.

Municipal Water Works Co. of Fort Smith, Ark.—Bonds Offered to Purchase Plant.—See "Fort Smith, Ark., Water District No. 1," in "State and City" Dept. —V. 91, p. 1387.

Narragansett Electric Lighting Co.—Debentures Authorized.—The stockholders on March 1 authorized the issue of \$1,500,000 4% convertible debentures, to pay floating debt and provide for an addition to the power house and other improvements. —V. 92, p. 398.

National Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., Philadelphia.—Quarterly Dividend, &c.—The company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½% upon the pref. stock, payable April 1 to stockholders of record at 3 p. m. March 25.

Full settlement having recently been made for past-due dividends, the pref. stock, which is listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, has advanced in price from about 50% in December last, carrying the accumulated dividend of 2½%, to the present price of 68% bid, an increase in value to holders of some 70%. Bloren & Co., Phila., are the transfer agents. Compare V. 91, p. 1633.

National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey.—Annual Meeting Postponed.—The annual meeting has been twice adjourned, this time to March 15, on account of the lack of a quorum owing to the litigation in connection with the ownership of the \$9,300,000 common stock held by the H. O. Havemeyer estate. —V. 92, p. 326.

New Mexico Fuel & Iron Co.—Receiver.—Judge McFie at Santa Fe, N. M., on March 2 appointed Charles F. Easley receiver on application of the Manager, W. S. Hopewell.

The liabilities are stated as aggregating \$295,000. No schedule of assets was filed. The company was organized in connection with the building of the Santa Fe Central Ry., to exploit California coal fields.

Northern Navigation Co., Ltd., Ontario.—Offer for Stock.—James Playfair, Midland, Ont., has offered to purchase all of the \$1,000,000 stock deposited on or before March 12 1911, at Traders' Bank, Toronto, paying therefor by March 20 at \$125 per share (par \$100), with int. at 6% from Dec. 31 1910, provided that at least 51% of the shares shall be deposited. —V. 86, p. 1104.

Omaha (Neb.) Water Co.—City to Make New Authorization of Bonds.—See "Omaha" in "State and City" department. —V. 91, p. 1331.

Otis Elevator Co.—Common on 4% Basis.—A dividend of 4% has been declared on the \$6,375,300 common stock, payable in quarterly installments, the first installment of 1% being payable April 15 to holders of record March 31. In 1907 to 1910 semi-annual distributions of 1½% were made April 15 and Oct. 15 and 1903 to 1906 the semi-annual payments were 1% each. —V. 91, p. 1634.

Panhandle Lumber Co., Ltd.—Bonds Offered.—Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Chicago, having placed over \$1,000,000 of the total issue of \$1,200,000 1st M. 6% serial gold bonds, are offering the remainder, by advertisement on another page, at 101 and int. These bonds, which are issued for the funding of the company's floating debt, are secured by a closed first mtge. upon all the property now owned (or hereafter acquired), including lands and standing timber in Kootenai and Bonner counties, Idaho, and in Spokane and Stevens counties, Wash., aggregating, it is stated, \$9,294 acres of land and 943,978,490 feet of standing timber, owned in fee simple, together with two modern saw mills having a normal capacity of 100,000,000 feet of finished lumber per annum.

Pioneer Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Report.—For year:

Calendar Year	Gross Revenue	Net (after Taxes, &c.)	Interest Paid	Dividends (8%)	Balance, Surplus
1910	\$1,844,654	\$459,139	\$38,617	\$367,924	\$52,598
1909	1,534,180	387,127	112,722	250,392	24,013

—V. 92, p. 192.

Quaker Oats Co.—New Director.—Archibald S. White of N. Y. has been elected a director to succeed Myron T. Herrick. —V. 92, p. 592.

(The) Texas Co., Houston, Tex.—Debentures Authorized.—The stockholders on March 4 authorized the issue of \$20,000,000 6% convertible debentures. Compare V. 92, p. 597, 467.

United Shoe Machinery Co.—New Director.—J. H. Connor, European Manager, has been elected a director to succeed C. H. Wilson, deceased. E. P. Brown succeeds Mr. Wilson as General Manager. —V. 92, p. 193.

United States Steel Corporation.—Unfilled Orders Feb. 28.—The report of orders given out on March 10 shows unfilled orders on the books Feb. 28 aggregating 3,400,543 tons, being an increase of 289,624 tons during February.

Tonnage of Unfilled Orders (60,000 omitted)—All on New Basis.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July.	June.	May.	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
1911	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.2	5.4	5.9	4.6	2.4	2.4

(The present system of computing orders has been in effect since Oct. 1907. Compare V. 91, p. 1333.—Ed.) —V. 92, p. 398, 321, 265.

Western Union Telegraph Co.—Earnings.—For three and nine months ending March 31 (partly estimated in 1911):

3 Mos.	Net Rev.	Int. Charges	Dividends Paid	Bal., Sur.
1911 (estimated)	\$1,470,000	\$433,062	(¾%) \$747,840	\$239,098
1910 (actual)	1,794,998	433,062	(¾%) 747,711	614,225
9 Mos.				
1910-11	\$5,171,876	\$1,299,186	(2¼%) \$2,243,412	\$1,629,278
1909-10	5,471,473	1,299,186	(2¼%) 2,242,842	1,929,445

—V. 92, p. 534, 123.

Whelsing (W. Va.) Steel & Iron Co.—Merger Possible.—Some preliminary work has been done with a view to merging this company and the La Belle Iron Works (V. 91, p. 715), but so far the matter has not passed the tentative stage.

The annual report submitted by Pres. C. R. Hubbard at the annual meeting on Feb. 15, it is stated, showed net earnings for 1910 of \$701,000, of which \$509,000 was distributed among stockholders, being a dividend of 10% on a capital of \$5,000,000, leaving a surplus for the year of \$201,000. —V. 90, p. 714.

—Having disposed of a large part of the 5% 1st M. bonds of the Youngstown & Ohio River R.R., offered in another column, C. E. Denison & Co., of Boston and Cleveland, offer the balance at 98½ and int. The bonds are a legal investment for Maine savings banks and attention is called in the advertisement to the large equity above the mortgage, as shown by the company's statement and the engineer's report by Stone & Webster. Future issue is restricted to 75% of cost, when net earnings are double interest on bonds outstanding and to be issued. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge. Full details upon application. (See also V. 91, p. 40, 947; V. 92, p. 457.)

—The 1911 issue of Mundy's "Earning Power of Railroads" is ready. It gives such factors as mileage, capitalization, earnings over a period of years, operating expenses, maintenance costs, ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings, &c., giving the figures per mile as well as the gross figures for entire lines. Price, \$2 50. Moody's Magazine Book Department, 35 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

—"Bond Maturities of 1911" is the title of a useful little book just issued by the "Babson System," 24 Stone St. It gives the maturing issues alphabetically arranged with each month of the year together.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, March 10 1911.

The recent freight-rate decision, the calling of an extra session of Congress for April 4, the massing of a large body of American troops on the Mexican border, the decline in securities, the reduction of the New York Central dividend and some evidences of hesitation in the iron and steel trade are factors in American business which cannot be ignored.

LARD on the spot has not changed materially in price during the week. Trade has been quiet. Prime Western 9.50c., Middle Western 9.45c., and City steam 9c. Refined lard has been quiet and easy. Continent 9.65c., South American 10.50c. and Brazil in kegs 11.50c. The market for lard futures here has been nominal much of the time. At the West the speculation has been active. Prices have shown irregularity at times but the undertone of the market on the whole has been easy, owing to liberal receipts of live hogs, a sagging tendency in hog quotations and dulness of trade in product. Large packers have been prominent in the selling. The buying has been largely to cover shorts.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN NEW YORK.

Table with 5 columns: Day, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows: May delivery, July delivery.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with 5 columns: Day, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows: May delivery, July delivery.

PORK on the spot has been quiet and firm. Mess \$23 50, clear \$19 50@21 50 and family \$22 50@23 50. Cut meats have been quiet and generally steady. Pickled hams, regular, 12 1/4@12 3/4c.; pickled bellies, clear, 13@13 1/2c., and pickled ribs 13@13 1/2c. Beef has been quiet and steady; mess \$14@14 50, packet \$15@15 50, family \$16@16 50 and extra India mess \$26@26 50. Tallow has been quiet at 6 3/4c. for city. Stearines have been dull and easier; oleo 7 1/2@7 3/4c. and lard 10c. Butter has been moderately active and firmer; creamery extras 25@25 1/4c. Cheese has been quiet and easy; State, whole milk, colored, Sept., fancy, 14@14 1/2c. Eggs quiet and steady; Western firsts 17 3/4@18c.

OIL.—Linsed has been quiet and steady. City, raw, American seed, 95@96c.; boiled 96@97c. Caltcuta, raw, \$1. Cottonseed has been quiet; winter 6.85@7.25c., summer white 6.75@7.20c., crude 5.60@5.70c. Coconut has been quiet and easy; Cochín 8 1/2c., Ceylon 8 1/4c. Corn has been quiet and easier at 6.50@6.55c. Olive has been quiet and steady at 90@95c. Lard has been quiet and steady; prime 95c.@1 \$05, No. 1 extra 65@70c. Cod in moderate demand and steady; domestic 53@55c.; Newfoundland 57@58c.

COFFEE on the spot has been quiet and steady. Rio No. 7, 12 3/4@12 3/4c.; Santos No. 4, 13 1/4@13 3/4c. West India growths have been quiet; fair to good Cuenita 13 3/4@13 3/4c. The speculation in future contracts has been moderately active. Prices have shown some irregularity, though the swing of quotations has not been so wide as was the case recently. Trade interests have continued to buy and on the recessions commission houses have made purchases. On the other hand, liquidation for local, outside and foreign account has been noticeable on the rallies. Closing prices were as follows:

Table showing coffee prices by month: March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, January, February.

SUGAR.—Raw has been firmer with a moderate trade. Centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 3.76c.; muscovado, 89-degrees test, 3.26c.; molasses, 89-degrees test, 3.01c. Refined has been firm and more active. Granulated 4.70c. Teas have been moderately active and generally firm. Spices have ruled firm, with a fair demand from grinders.

PETROLEUM.—Refined has been steady. There has been a fair business for export account during the week, but domestic trade has continued quiet. Barrels 7.40c., bulk 3.90c. and cases 8.90c. Gasoline has been in moderate demand and steady; 86-degrees in 100-gallon drums 18 3/4c.; drums \$8 50 extra. Naphtha has been quiet and steady; 73@76-degrees in 100-gallon drums 16 3/4c.; drums \$8 50 extra. Spirits of turpentine has advanced to 93 1/2c., with trade moderate. Rosin has been quiet and firmer at \$7 60.

TOBACCO.—Merely the ordinary business is being done, and prices show little or no change. Although manufacturers are very generally believed to be holding small stocks, they plainly adhere to the conviction that the policy of buying only from hand to mouth is the best for the time being. Yet the consumption of cigars is admittedly large. American buyers at the first inscription sale of Sumatra at Amsterdam on the 10th inst. are looking for gratifying results. Nothing new has developed as regards Pennsylvania and Ohio tobacco, nor are any very interesting changes expected for the rest of the crop. The sales of Havana are on the customary scale, exhibiting no features of special interest.

COPPER has been irregular, with some descriptions easier, though active of late. There has been a good demand for electrolytic from wire manufacturers. Lake 12 1/2@12 3/4c.; electrolytic 12.15@12.20c. and casting 12@12.10c. Tin has been easy with a moderate trade; spot 41 1/4c. Spelter has been quiet and easy at 5.55@5.65c. Lead has been quiet and steady at 4.40@4.50c. Iron has been steady. Production has increased, but so has demand. No. 1 Northern \$15 75@16; No. 2 Southern \$15 25@15 75.

COTTON.

Friday Night, March 10 1911.

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 72,362 bales, against 91,599 bales last week and 101,224 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Sept. 1 1910 7,686,356 bales, against 6,132,126 bales for the same period of 1909-10, showing an increase since Sept. 1 1910 of 1,554,230 bales.

Table showing cotton receipts from various ports (Galveston, Port Arthur, Texas City, etc.) from Saturday to Friday, with weekly totals.

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1 1910 and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Table comparing cotton receipts, stock, and totals for 1910-11, 1909-10, and 1911.

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Table showing cotton receipts at various ports from 1911 back to 1906.

Since Sept. 1 7,686,356 6,132,126 8,317,458 7,046,813 8,515,382 6,441,127

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 114,850 bales, of which 30,132 were to Great Britain, 22,658 to France and 62,060 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1 1910.

Table showing cotton exports from various ports (Great Britain, France, etc.) by week ending March 10 1911 and total since Sept. 1 1910.

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.

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Sept. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period for the previous year—is set out in detail below.

Table with columns for Towns, Receipts, Shipments, and Stocks for Movement to March 10 1911 and Movement to March 11 1910. Lists towns like Eutaw, Montgomery, Selma, etc., with their respective values.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 23,493 bales and are to-night 32,846 bales less than at the same time last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 850 bales less 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:

Table showing Overland Movement for the week and since Sept. 1, comparing 1910-11 and 1909-10. Includes rows for Shipped, Total gross overland, Deduct Shipments, and Leaving total net overland.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 13,554 bales, against 10,489 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 174,322 bales.

Table showing In Sight and Spinners' Takings for the week and since Sept. 1, comparing 1910-11 and 1909-10. Includes rows for Receipts at ports to March 10, Net overland to March 10, and Total marketed.

* Decrease during week.

Table showing Movement into sight in previous years, with columns for Week, Bales, and Since Sept. 1.

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.

Table showing Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on— with columns for Week ending March 10 and days of the week (Sat. day, Monday, Tuesday, Wed. day, Thurs. day, Friday).

NEW ORLEANS OPTION MARKET.—The highest, lowest and closing quotations for leading options in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

Table showing New Orleans Option Market with columns for days of the week (Sat. day, Monday, Tuesday, Wed. day, Thurs. day, Friday) and rows for March, April, May, June, July, August, October, and December.

* Buyers and sellers apart.

EUROPEAN COTTON CONSUMPTION TO MARCH 1.—By cable to-day we have Mr. Ellison's cotton figures brought down to March 1. We give also revised totals for last year that comparison may be made. The spinners' takings in actual bales and pounds have been as follows:

Table showing European Cotton Consumption to March 1, with columns for October 1 to March 1, Great Britain, Continent, and Total. Includes rows for 1910-11 and 1909-10.

According to the above, the average weight of the deliveries in Great Britain is 505 lbs. per bale this season, against 497 lbs. during the same time last season. The Continental deliveries average 482 lbs., against 484 lbs. last year, and for the whole of Europe the deliveries average 491.5 lbs. per bale, against 486.6 lbs. last season. Our dispatch also gives the full movement for this year and last year in bales of 500 lbs.

Table showing Spinner's stock Oct. 1 and Supply Consumption, 21 weeks, comparing 1910-11 and 1909-10. Includes rows for Weekly Consumption and In October, In November, In December, In January, In February.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Telegraphic advices to us this evening from the South indicate that the weather has been dry quite generally during the week. With favoring conditions the work of preparation for the next crop has made good progress.

Galveston, Texas.—Dry all the week. Maximum thermometer 68, minimum 60.

Ablene, Texas.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 48 to 66.

Palestine, Texas.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 56 to 66.

San Antonio, Texas.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 60 to 66.

Taylor, Texas.—We have had no rain during the week. Maximum thermometer 68, minimum 58.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 71.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being thirteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 52 to 90.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 54 to 85, averaging 70.

Helena, Arkansas.—Fine farming weather. It has rained slowly on one day of the week, the precipitation being twenty-one hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 63, highest 86, lowest 46.

Memphis, Tennessee.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 62, ranging from 42 to 87.

Mobile, Alabama.—Dry all the week. Average thermometer 64, highest 80, lowest 42.

Montgomery, Alabama.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 62, the highest being 83 and the lowest 38.

Selma, Alabama.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 61, ranging from 32 to 83.

Madison, Florida.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 60 to 85, averaging 64.

Charleston, South Carolina.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 39 to 78.

Charlotte, North Carolina.—We have had rain during the week, to the extent of thirty-nine hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 48, highest 68, lowest 29.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Table with columns for Cotton Takings, Week and Season, 1910-11, and 1909-10. Rows include Visible supply, American in sight, Bombay receipts, and Total supply.

* India receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.

Table showing India Cotton Movement from All Ports for March 9, 1910-11, 1909-10, and 1908-09. Columns include Receipts at Bombay.

Table showing Exports from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and All others. Columns include For the Week and Since September 1.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Table showing Alexandria Receipts and Shipments for March 8, 1910-11, 1909-10, and 1908-09.

Table showing Exports (bales) from Alexandria for This Week, Since Sept. 1, 1910-11, 1909-10, and 1908-09.

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 cloth is improving. We give the prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

Table showing Manchester Market prices for 32s Cop Twist, 8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings, and Cot'n Mid. Upl's for 1911 and 1910.

SHIPPING NEWS.—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 114,850 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:

Table showing Shipping News for New York, Galveston, Texas City, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and Tacoma. Columns include destination, quantity, and date.

Total 114,850

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

Table showing Liverpool market statistics for Feb. 17, Feb. 24, Feb. 25, and Feb. 26. Rows include Sales of the week, Forwarded, Total stock, and Amount afloat.

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:

Table showing Liverpool market prices for Spots and Futures from Saturday to Friday. Columns include Market, Sales, and Spec. & exp.

The prices for futures at Liverpool for each day are given below. Prices are on the basis of upland, good ordinary clause, unless otherwise stated.

Table showing Liverpool futures prices for Mch. 4 to Mch. 10. Columns include Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri.

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday, March 10 1911.

Prices for wheat flour have not varied markedly during the week, but the tone of the market has on the whole been easier, owing to the downward trend of wheat. Moreover, trade here has continued extremely quiet. In many other sections of the country business has been very slow. In fact, the general attitude of the trade is a waiting one. Minneapolis has reported some sales for export, but the price obtained is said to have been low. Rye flour has been quiet and steady. Corn meal has been dull and unchanged.

Whent has declined, mainly owing to continued favorable prospects for the crop, dulness of the cash markets, continued

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN FEBRUARY.

We reported during the month of February the sale of new issues of municipal bonds aggregating \$20,471,113, as compared with \$80,687,275 in January 1911 and \$18,604,453 in February 1910.

There were also sold last month \$658,196 Canadian debentures and \$11,990,054 temporary obligations.

In the following we furnish a comparison of all the various forms of obligations put out in February of the last five years:

	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Permanent loans (U. S.)	20,471,113	18,604,453	17,941,816	60,914,174	37,545,720
Temporary loans (U. S.)	11,990,054	22,721,845	31,049,080	7,516,567	4,028,860
Canadian loans (perm't)	658,196	1,472,233	2,757,370	1,633,259	1,191,123
Bonds of U. S. Possessions			3,000,000		
Total	33,119,363	42,798,531	54,748,266	70,064,000	42,765,703

The following were the more important sales of permanent issues in the United States taking place in February: \$1,500,000 5s of Tacoma, Wash.; \$1,130,000 4s of Newark, N. J.; \$1,000,000 3 1/2s of the State of Maryland; \$850,000 4 1/2s of Seattle School District No. 1, Wash.; \$500,000 4s of Minneapolis; \$525,000 4 1/2s of Los Angeles County, Cal., and \$589,000 4s of Pittsfield, Mass.

The number of municipalities emitting bonds and the number of separate issues made during February 1911 were 243 and 308, respectively. This contrasts with 305 and 445 for January 1911 and with 188 and 269 for February 1910.

For comparative purposes we add the following table, showing the output of long-term issues in this country for February and the two months for a series of years:

	Month of February	For the Two Months		Month of February	For the Two Months
1911	\$20,471,113	\$101,158,388	1901	\$4,221,249	\$13,462,113
1910	18,604,453	34,923,931	1900	5,137,411	25,511,731
1909	17,941,816	47,260,219	1899	7,038,318	13,114,275
1908	60,914,174	71,857,142	1898	9,308,489	17,456,382
1907	37,545,720	47,705,866	1897	12,676,477	23,082,353
1906	28,890,655	36,698,237	1896	4,428,520	10,931,241
1905	9,310,631	17,746,884	1895	5,779,486	16,111,587
1904	7,951,321	31,795,122	1894	11,066,122	19,638,389
1903	5,150,926	21,092,722	1893	5,071,600	10,510,177
1902	12,614,459	23,530,304	1892	7,761,931	14,113,931

Owing to the crowded condition of our columns, we are obliged to omit this week the customary table showing the month's bond sales in detail. It will be given later.

News Items.

Arizona.—New Mexico.—United States Senate Defeats Resolution Granting Statehood.—Shortly before the adjournment of the sixty-first Congress on Saturday last a resolution granting Statehood to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico was defeated by a vote of 45 to 39. As previously stated, the proposed Constitution for New Mexico was approved by the House of Representatives on March 1. It was expected that the measure would also be ratified by the Senate and its defeat is attributed to the fact that the question of admitting both Territories was embodied in the one resolution. There is considerable opposition to the Arizona Constitution, as it provides, among other things, for the initiative and referendum and the recall even of the judiciary. The original resolution before the Senate provided only for the ratification of the New Mexico Constitution and the proposition to approve the Constitution of Arizona was in the form of an amendment offered by Senator Owen of Oklahoma and which it was finally agreed to accept, as the Senator mentioned had the floor and threatened to prevent a vote before adjournment on several other important measures.

Immediately after the vote on the amended resolution, Senator Bailey of Texas resigned his seat, displeased, it is said, at the action of a number of his fellow Democrats in voting in favor of the Arizona Constitution in view of the objectionable features mentioned above. Mr. Bailey subsequently withdrew his resignation, however, upon being assured by a number of those who voted for the resolution that they did not intend their votes to be construed as an indorsement of the principles involved in the Arizona Constitution.

It is stated in some quarters that it will be impossible for either Territory to be admitted as a State until Congress approves the Constitutions. Other reports are that the defeat of the New Mexico Constitution will have no practical effect. This is on the theory that the President, in the event of the failure of Congress to approve, could admit the State by executive order. It is not clear, however, that the President is authorized to take this step where Congress has actually voted down a resolution granting Statehood.

Arkansas.—Income Tax Amendment Defeated in Senate.—It is reported that the Senate on March 7 defeated by a vote of 36 to 24, the resolution passed by the House on Jan. 24 ratifying the proposed Income Tax Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Kansas.—Vote on Income Tax Amendment.—As previously stated, the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution

giving to Congress the power to levy an income tax was ratified by the Legislature. We now learn that the vote was 81 to 0 in the House and 25 to 14 in the Senate.

Montgomery County (P. O. Mount Sterling), Ky.—Decision Concerning Railroad-Aid Bonds.—The following, regarding a recent decision in a suit to compel the County of Menefee to assume a portion of the railroad-aid bonds issued by Montgomery County in 1853, is taken from the Cincinnati "Enquirer" of March 3:

Menefee County must pay its portion of the bonds issued in 1853 by Montgomery County to aid in the construction of the Lexington & Big Sandy RR. The Court of Appeals to-day reversed the judgment of the Menefee Circuit Court in the case of Montgomery County against W. C. Taylor.

The Court holds that when the case comes up for trial commissioners must be appointed from the Fiscal Courts of each county to hear the evidence of the agreements that had been made and that this evidence must be spread upon the records and that after the report is made that Menefee County's pro rata of the bonds issued must be collected and paid. The case has been in litigation for 21 years. In 1853 \$200,000 worth of thirty-year bonds were issued by Montgomery County to aid in the construction of the railroad. Menefee County was created by an Act of the Legislature in 1869. In 1880 Montgomery refunded \$120,000 of the bonds and in 1893 refunded \$75,000 of the bonds.

Montgomery County claimed that it owed no portion of the money for the bonds, as the Lexington & Big Sandy RR. did not touch the county and the county received no benefit from it.

Newark, N. J.—Court of Errors and Appeals Sustains City's Right to Tax Reserve Fund of Prudential Insurance Co.—The Court of Errors and Appeals on March 6 sustained the assessment made by the city on the special reserve fund maintained by the Prudential Insurance Co. on its deferred dividend policies. The decision affirms that of the State Supreme Court, the latter having reversed the ruling of the State Board of Equalization, which was in favor of the Prudential. The assessment involved was \$14,623,279 for the year 1909 and \$20,283,574 for 1910. The actual tax levied was \$670,000, which, with accrued interest, will amount, it is said, to more than \$700,000.

North Carolina.—Legislature Adjourns.—The Legislature of this State adjourned March 8.

Ohio.—New Law Limiting Bonding Power of Municipalities Not to take Effect Until October 1.—Governor Harmon on Feb. 27 signed the Whittemore Bill recently passed by the Legislature suspending the operation and effect of the Act passed on May 10 1910 amending Sections 3942, 3945, 3948 and 3954 of the General Code so as to limit the bonding power of a municipal corporations to 5% of the tax duplicate instead of 8%. The Act referred to was to have taken effect Jan. 1 and was changed to Oct. 1 so that the rates may be based on the new tax duplicate which, it is expected, will be announced by that time. Many places complained that they could not raise funds for necessary improvements by applying the new rates upon the old tax duplicate as it stood on Jan. 1.

Supreme Court Decides that Present Session of the Legislature Is Legal.—The Supreme Court on March 7 decided, with five affirmative votes (Chief Justice Spear not signing the verdict, but, so far as is known, filing no dissenting opinion), the test case brought to determine the legality of the present session of the Ohio Legislature. It was claimed that to hold a general session in an odd-numbered year was in violation of the State Constitution. See V. 92, p. 405. The case before the Court was filed in behalf of the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry. to obtain a mandamus to compel State Treasurer David S. Creamer to pay a warrant covering an appropriation made by the Legislature.

Although the Court did not, at the time, hand down a formal opinion reciting the grounds upon which the decision is rendered, the latter is generally accepted in Ohio as holding affirmatively that the present legislative session is valid, inasmuch as the alleged illegality was set up as a defense to the granting of the mandamus. It is said that the opinion will be made public shortly, possibly next week.

Pennsylvania.—Act Designating Holidays Amended.—The Legislature of this State on Feb. 16 approved a bill amending the Act of June 23 1897 designating legal holidays, so as to abolish as a holiday the third Tuesday of February, Election Day, and including the twelfth day of October, known as Columbus Day. The bill has been signed by the Governor.

Progressive Irrigation District (P. O. Idaho Falls), Bingh- am and Fremont Counties, Idaho.—Formation of District Upheld By Supreme Court.—On March 1 the State Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Eighth Judicial District Court confirming the proceedings for the organization of the district and the issuance of \$350,000 6% bonds. The bonds mentioned are dated July 1 1909 and in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000. Interest semi-annual. Maturity from 11 to 20 years.

San Antonio, Tex.—Charter Election Contested.—Formal contest of the election held Feb. 4 on the commission government charter (V. 92, p. 477) was filed March 1 in the Forty-Seventh District Court. It is contended that the charter carried by 640 votes instead of being defeated by 160 votes as the City Council's canvass showed.

Seattle, Wash.—Voters Approve Bonds for Municipal Railway System.—Returns from the election held March 7 are said to indicate the success of the proposition to issue \$800,000 4 1/2% 20-year general bonds for a municipal electric railway system. See V. 92, p. 541.

Spokane, Wash.—Supreme Court Upholds Commission Charter.—On March 3 the State Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court upholding the proposed

charter providing for the commission form of government. See V. 92, p. 477.

Texas.—*Court of Criminal Appeals Rules Referendum Invalid.*—The Court of Criminal Appeals on March 1, in ordering the release of J. E. Farnsworth of Dallas, Vice-President and General Manager of the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Co., who was arrested for violating a city ordinance regulating telephone rates, holds that the ordinance in question is invalid, having been put in operation by the "referendum vote." The opinion is written by Chief Justice Davidson, all the members of the Court concurring, and states that since the people vested the lawmaking power in the Legislature, they now have no power to make laws themselves, nor has the Legislature authority to delegate that power, nor can it enact laws subject to adoption by the people, except where the Constitution provides otherwise, as in the case of prohibition. The people, it is decided, can re-invest themselves with the lawmaking power only by amending the Constitution, which they themselves adopted. The decision, which affects every city charter in Texas containing the initiative and referendum provision, is given in the Dallas "News" of March 2.

Union County (P. O. Morganfield), Ky.—*Bond Suit Dismissed.*—The Cincinnati "Enquirer" of March 3 prints the following regarding the dismissal by the U. S. Supreme Court of a suit brought to recover on old railroad-aid bonds of this county.

In conformity with a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, decrees were entered in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon dismissing the famous Union County bond suits, which have occupied a prominent place in Kentucky's post-bellum history.

The bonds, with a face value of \$350,000, were issued by the taxpayers of two districts of Union County, to aid in building what was to be known as Madisonville & Shawneetown Straight Line RR. The road was never built and the taxpayers rebelled against paying the taxes.

Judgment was obtained, but when an attorney advertised that he would sell the property of the taxpayers at Morganfield, Ky., on a certain date, 600 armed men rode into Morganfield and camped. Nobody bid on the property.

A. J. Preston, of Iowa, who finally came into possession of the bonds, brought suit against prominent taxpayers of the county to make a test case. The case was decided against him in the Federal Court at Louisville and this decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

United States.—*Special Session of Congress.*—President Taft has called a special session of Congress to convene April 4 to consider the Canadian reciprocity agreement which failed to pass the Senate during the regular session.

Virginia-West Virginia.—*U. S. Supreme Court Decides Debt Controversy.*—The United States Supreme Court on March 6 handed down a decision written by Associate Justice Holmes and concurred in by all the members of the Court, in the suit brought by the State of Virginia to compel the State of West Virginia to assume its share of the debt outstanding in 1861, before the latter was detached and constituted a separate State. The Court finds that West Virginia is liable for \$7,182,507 as her proportionate share of this debt. Final determination of the matter, including the question of interest on this sum, is to be decided by conference of the parties interested.

By Section 8 of Article VIII, of the Constitution of West Virginia, which became operative when the State was admitted into the Union, it was provided that "an equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to Jan. 1 1861 shall be assumed by this State, and the Legislature shall ascertain the same as soon as may be practicable and provide for the liquidation thereof by a sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest and redeem the principal within thirty-four years."

West Virginia failed to live up to this requirement, however, and in 1871 Virginia settled with the bondholders by issuing new bonds for the two-thirds of the debt assumed by it and deferred certificates for the remaining one-third, which, it was contended, represented West Virginia's portion. West Virginia having refused to settle for its one-third, the parent State finally sought the aid of the courts to compel the new State to bear its share. When the matter reached the U. S. Supreme Court, that tribunal appointed Charles E. Littlefield of Maine as Special Master to ascertain the amount of State debt on Jan. 1 1861 and to determine various other questions as a basis on which the extent of West Virginia's obligation might be fixed.

In the concluding paragraphs of the opinion Justice Holmes sums up the case as follows:

It remains true, then, notwithstanding all the transactions between the old Commonwealth and her bondholders, that West Virginia must bear her equitable proportion of the whole debt. With a qualification which we shall mention in a moment, we are of the opinion that the nearest approach to justice that we can make is to adopt a ratio determined by the Master's estimated valuation of the real and personal property of the two States on the date of separation, June 20 1863. A ratio determined by population or land area would throw a larger share on West Virginia, but the relative resources of the debtor populations are generally recognized, we think, as affording a proper measure. It seems to us plain that slaves should be excluded from the valuation. The Master's figures without them are, for Virginia, \$90,887,367.74 and for West Virginia \$92,419,021.65. These figures are criticized by Virginia, but we see no sufficient reason for going behind them, or ground for thinking that we can get nearer to justice in any other way. It seems to us that Virginia cannot complain of the result. They would give the proportion in which the \$33,897,073.82 was to be divided, but for a correction which Virginia has made necessary. Virginia with the consent of her creditors has cut down her liability to not more than two-thirds of the debt, whereas at the ratio shown by the figures her share, subject to mathematical correction, is about 7651. If our figures are correct, the difference between Virginia's share, say \$25,931,261.47, and the amount that the creditors were content to accept from her, say \$22,598,949.21, is \$3,332,312.26; subtracting the last sum from the debt leaves \$30,563,861.56 as the sum to be apportioned. Taking 235 as representing the proportion of West Virginia, we have \$7,182,507.46 as her share of the principal debt.

We have given our decision with respect to the basis of liability and the share of the principal of the debt of Virginia that West Virginia assumed. In any event, before we could put our judgment in the form of a final decree there would be figures to be agreed upon or to be ascertained by reference to a Master. Among other things there still remains a question of interest. Whether any interest is due, and if due, from what time it should

be allowed, and at what rate it should be computed, are matters as to which there is a serious controversy in the record, and concerning which there is room for a wide divergence of opinion. There are many elements to be taken into account on the one side and the other.

The circumstances of the asserted default and of the conditions surrounding the failure earlier to procure a determination of the principal sum payable, including the question of laches as to either party, would require to be considered. A long time has elapsed. Wherever the responsibility for the delay might ultimately be placed, or however it might be shared, it would be a severe result to capitalize charges for half a century—such a thing hardly could happen in a private case analogous to this. Statutes of limitations, if nothing else, would be likely to interpose a bar.

Justice Holmes's final words should receive careful attention. They are as follows: "As this is no ordinary commercial suit, but, as we have said, a quasi-international difference, referred to this Court in reliance upon the honor and Constitutional obligations of the States concerned, rather than upon ordinary remedies we think it best at this stage to go no farther, but to await the effect of a conference between the parties, which, whatever the outcome, must take place. If the cause should be pressed contentiously to the end it would be referred to a Master to go over the figures that we have given provisionally and to make such calculations as might become necessary. But this case is one that calls for forbearance on both sides. Great States have a temper superior to that of private litigants, and it is to be hoped that enough has been decided for patriotism, the fraternity of the Union and mutual consideration to bring it to an end."

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

Batavia, Kane County, Ill.—*Bonds Voted.*—The election held Feb. 28 resulted in favor of the proposition to issue the \$29,000 4½% bridge bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 407. The vote was 487 to 168. Denomination \$500. Maturity \$1,000 yearly from 1912 to 1918 inclusive, \$1,500 yearly from 1919 to 1926 inclusive and \$2,000 yearly from 1927 to 1931 inclusive. We are advised that the bonds will be offered for sale about April 15.

Bath, Steuben County, N. Y.—*Bonds Voted.*—The election held March 7 resulted in favor of the question of issuing \$30,000 village hall bonds at not exceeding 5% interest. Denomination \$500. Maturity \$2,000 yearly on July 1 from 1913 to 1927 inclusive.

Bethlehem School District (P. O. Bethlehem), Henry County, Ky.—*Bonds Voted.*—An election held Feb. 25 resulted in favor of a proposition to issue \$2,000 6% school-building and improvement bonds. We are advised that the district desires to place the bonds at once.

Blackfoot, Anderson County, Tex.—*Bonds Voted.*—The voters of this place at a recent election authorized, according to reports, the issuance of \$2,000 school-building bonds. The vote is given as 21 "for" to 11 "against."

Blackford County (P. O. Hartford City), Ind.—*Bond Sale.*—According to reports, this county on Feb. 28 awarded an issue of \$10,000 Tudor gravel-road bonds to Jerome Shaffer for \$10,620.42—the price thus being 106.204. The bonds are in denomination of \$500.

Brunswick, Frederick County, Md.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. March 15 by A. B. Hedges, Town Clerk and Treasurer, for the \$5,000 5% coupon street-improvement bonds.

Authority Chapter 209, Laws of 1910. Denomination \$500. Date April 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the People's National Bank, Brunswick. Maturity April 1 1936, subject to call after 10 years. Bonds are exempt from county and municipal taxes. Certified check for 5% of bid, payable to the Town Clerk and Treasurer, is required. These bonds were offered without success as 4½s on Dec. 6 1910. See V. 92, p. 204.

Buffalo, N. Y.—*Bond Sale.*—On March 6 the four issues of 4% 20-year registered bonds, aggregating \$425,000 and described in V. 92, p. 542, were awarded to the Marine National Bank in Buffalo at par and accrued interest. No other bids were received.

Burke County (P. O. Bowersville), No. Dak.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. March 15 by the County Commissioners for \$25,000 7% registered grainseed bonds.

Denomination \$500. Date March 15 1911. Interest payable in Bowersville. Maturity March 15 1913. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to the Chairman of Board of County Commissioners, is required. Bonds are exempt from all taxes. Assessed valuation 1911, \$3,781,328. Ralph Abbott is County Auditor.

Campbell, Franklin County, Neb.—*Bonds Not Sold.*—The Village Treasurer informs us that no sale has yet been made of the \$4,000 5% 5-10-year (optional) coupon electric-light bonds described in V. 91, p. 1196, as temporary arrangements have been made for the money until the next taxes are collected.

Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa.—*Bond Offering.*—At 10 a. m. yesterday (March 10) the City Council offered at public auction \$150,000 4½% coupon bridge-building bonds.

Denomination \$1,000. Date March 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the Continental and Commercial Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago. Maturity \$7,000 yearly from 1913 to 1926 inclusive and \$9,000 yearly from 1927 to 1931 inclusive. Bonds are exempt from taxation. The result of this offering was not known to us at the hour of going to press.

Charleston, So. Car.—*Bond Sale.*—On Feb. 25 \$40,000 4% sewerage bonds were awarded to Guild & Co. at par.

Denomination \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1909. Interest semi-annual. Maturity Oct. 1 1929 with provision for retirement by purchase through sinking fund.

bonds described in V. 92, p. 205, were awarded to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago. Bonds are dated Jan. 15 1911.

Goldwater, Branch County, Mich.—Bond Sale.—On March 1 \$4,600 4% armory bonds were awarded to local investors at par.

Denomination \$460. Date March 1 1911. Interest Oct. 1. Maturity on Oct. 1 from 1918 to 1922, subject to call, however, at any time.

Collingswood, Camden County, N. J.—Bonds Withdrawn from the Market.—The \$18,500 4 1/2% funding bonds offered without success on Aug. 3 (V. 91, p. 352) have been withdrawn from the market for the present.

Corvallis, Benton County, Ore.—Bond Sale.—The Municipal Judge advises us that John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago were awarded at par and accrued interest the following gold coupon bonds offered on Aug. 15 1910 and described in V. 91, p. 415:

\$162,600 00 5% 40-year sewer bonds.
10,499 37 6% street-improvement assessment bonds. Maturity July 1 1920, subject to call at any interest-paying period.

Crawford County (P. O. Van Buren), Ark.—Bond Sale.—An issue of \$175,000 6% gold levee district bonds was purchased during the latter part of February by the Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis at par.

Denomination \$500. Date Feb. 2 1911. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1 Maturity on May 1 as follows:

\$3,500	1917	\$7,000	1922	\$9,500	1927	\$12,500	1932
3,500	1918	7,500	1923	10,000	1928	13,000	1933
6,000	1919	8,000	1924	10,500	1929	14,000	1934
6,000	1920	8,500	1925	11,000	1930	15,000	1935
6,500	1921	9,000	1926	12,000	1931		

Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio.—Bonds Authorized.—Local papers state that the Council has authorized the issuance of \$71,500 street-intersection-improvement (city's portion) bonds.

Diller, Jefferson County, Neb.—Bonds Voted.—It is stated that a proposition to issue water bonds carried by a vote of 86 to 30 at an election held Feb. 25.

Donnelly, Stevens County, Minn.—Bond Sale.—On March 2 the \$4,200 water-works-funding bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 543, were awarded to F. J. McLaughlin at par for 6s.

Maturity \$600 yearly on July 1 from 1911 to 1917 inclusive.

East Whittier School District, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Bond Sale.—James H. Adams & Co. of Los Angeles were recently awarded, it is stated, \$15,000 5% bonds at 105.64.

El Centro Union High School District, Imperial County, Cal.—Bond Election.—It is stated that an election will be held to-day (March 11) to vote on the question of issuing \$75,000 5% bonds.

Emmett Irrigation District (P. O. Emmett), Canyon County, Idaho.—Bonds Not Sold.—The \$1,100,000 6% bonds offered on Feb. 25, and described in V. 92, p. 335, have not been sold, we are advised by the Secretary.

On Feb. 14 the State Supreme Court rendered a decision affirming the judgment of the lower Court, which upheld the validity of the organization of the district and the issuance of \$1,100,000 bonds.

Enid, Garfield County, Okla.—Bond Election.—A proposition providing for the issuance of \$10,000 oil-drilling bonds will, according to reports, be submitted to the voters at an election to be held in April.

Erwin, Union County, Tenn.—Bond Sale.—We have just been advised that on Dec. 10 1910 the \$20,000 6% 20-year street-improvement and sewer bonds mentioned in V. 90, p. 1693, were awarded to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago.

Denomination \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1911. Interest annual.

Fairview, Brown County, Kan.—Bond Sale.—The Mayor advises us that an issue of \$3,500 electric-light bonds has been sold.

Fall River, Bristol County, Mass.—Bond Sale.—The \$140,000 10-year municipal and the \$50,000 30-year sewer 4% bonds offered on March 9 (V. 92, p. 613) were sold, the former issue to Curtis & Sanger of Boston at 102.556—a basis of about 3.693%—and the latter issue to Blodget & Co. of Boston at 105.837—a basis of about 3.678%. The following bids were received:

	\$140,000 bonds.	\$50,000 bonds.
Curtis & Sanger, Boston	102.556	105.587
Blodget & Co., Boston	102.297	105.837
Adams & Co., Boston	102.07	104.37
R. L. Day & Co., Boston	102.269	105.449
Blake Bros. & Co., Boston	101.97	104.06

Denomination \$1,000 or multiple thereof. Date March 1 1911. Interest semi-annual.

Fergus County School District No. 55 (P. O. Roundup), Mont.—Bond Sale.—The Clerk advises us that an issue of \$14,150 school bonds offered on June 11 1910 has been sold.

Fort Smith Water-Works Improvement District No. 1, Ark.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on March 15 of the \$550,000 5% coupon bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 544. Proposals for these bonds will be received by Harry E. Kelley, Chairman Board of Improvement.

Denomination \$1,000. Date April 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the Central Trust Co. of Illinois at Chicago or place named by buyer. Maturity \$160,000 in 1923, \$170,000 in 1924, \$180,000 in 1925 and \$160,000 in 1926. Bonds are taxable. Certified check for 1% of bid, payable to the Chairman Board of Improvement, is required. The district has no debt at present. Assessed valuation of city for 1910, \$12,729,141. The official circular states that the bonds are secured by mortgage on \$1,255,000 of benefits levied against the real estate in the district and also on the water plant which this issue is to purchase and extend. V. 91, p. 1398. The total issue of bonds will be for \$750,000, \$200,000 to remain in the hands of the Trustees in case it is necessary to extend the plant faster than the revenues will allow.

Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Tex.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 18 by W. J. Gilvin, Commissioner of Finance and Revenue, for the following 5% bonds voted on Jan. 13 (V. 92, p. 206):

\$95,000 fire-hall bonds.	\$15,000 city warehouse bonds.
35,000 police-station bonds.	20,000 city hospital bonds.
120,000 storm-sewer bonds.	150,000 water-works funding bonds.
30,000 electric-light-extension bds.	1,350,000 water-works-extension bds.
165,000 street-improvement and extension bonds.	

Denomination \$1,000. Date April 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the Hanover National Bank of New York. Maturity April 1 1951, subject to call after Sept. 1 1931. Certified check for 1% of bonds bid for, payable to the Commissioner of Finance and Revenue, is required.

Frankfort, Herkimer County, N. Y.—Bonds Not to be Issued at Present.—We are advised that the sewer bonds voted on Jan. 24 (V. 92, p. 274) will probably be issued about the latter part of May.

Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.—Bonds Voted.—According to reports, the election held March 2 resulted in favor of the propositions to issue the following bonds: \$80,000 bridge-construction bonds by a vote of 565 "for" to 126 "against," \$25,000 water-system-improvement bonds by a vote of 503 "for" to 245 "against," 20,000 sewer-system-completion bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 544. The vote was 587 "for" to 178 "against" this issue.

Galva, Henry County, Ill.—Bond Sale.—We are advised that the \$9,000 sewerage-disposal-plant and street-improvement bonds voted on Dec. 31 1910 (V. 92, p. 206) were disposed of to local investors.

Garfield, Bergen County, N. J.—Bond Sale.—On March 2 the \$42,500 4 1/2% sewerage-system bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 206, were purchased by R. M. Grant & Co. of New York City for \$42,500—the price thus being 100.014.

Denomination \$1,000. Date April 1 1911. Interest semi-annual. Maturity \$20,000 on April 1 1941 and \$22,500 on April 1 1941.

Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y.—Bonds Authorized.—The Common Council on March 3 passed a resolution, it is stated, providing for the issuance of \$130,500 4 1/2% 20-year bonds to be used for the purpose of improving the present water system.

Grand Rapids, Kent County, Mich.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 4 p. m. March 13 by James Schriever, City Clerk, for \$200,000 rapid sand-filtration 4% coupon bonds.

Authority, Section (21) 314, Title 8, of Revised City Charter; also at election April 4 1910 by vote of 9,225 "for" to 5,921 "against." Denomination \$1,000. Date March 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at City Treasurer's office. Maturity 20 years. Bonds are exempt from all taxation. Unconditional certified check for 3% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. Official circular states that there is no question as to the legality of the corporate existence of the city or as to the legality of the terms of the officials; also that the city has never defaulted payment on any bonds on maturity and the legality of a bond issue has never been questioned. These bonds were previously offered on March 6 V. 92, p. 613.

Grand Rapids School District (P. O. Grand Rapids), Kent County, Mich.—Bond Sale.—On March 6 the \$63,000 4% coupon high-school-building and site-purchase bonds described in V. 92, p. 544, were awarded to the Detroit Trust Co. in Detroit for \$63,065 (100.103) and accrued interest. N. W. Halsey & Co. of Chicago bid \$63,022 05 and accrued interest and printing of bonds. Maturity on Sept. 1 as follows: \$10,000 in 1915, \$13,000 in 1916 and \$10,000 in 1917.

Green Bay, Brown County, Wis.—Bond Sale.—The \$27,000 4 1/2% coupon school-site bonds described in V. 92, p. 613, were sold on March 7 to N. W. Halsey & Co. of Chicago at 103.095 and interest. A list of the bidders follows:

N. W. Halsey & Co., Ch. \$27,835 65	Farson, Son & Co., Chic. \$27,541 00	
A. B. Leach & Co., Chic. \$27,816 00	Well, Roth & Co., Chic. \$27,418 50	
C. E. Denison & Co., Cleve. \$27,734 50	Emery, Peck & Rockwood, Chicago \$27,414 50	
Cont'l & Comm'l Trust & Sav. Bank, Chicago \$27,660 00	C. H. Coffin, Chicago \$27,406 00	
Nat. City Bank, Chicago \$27,650 70	S. A. Keane & Co., Chic. \$27,337 50	
H. T. Holtz & Co., Chic. \$27,611 00	Kellogg Nat. Bk., Gr'n B'y \$27,230 00	
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chic. \$27,585 00	Cits. Nat. Bank, Green Bay \$27,090 00	
Har. Tr. & Sav. Bk., Chic. \$27,585 00		

a And accrued interest. Maturity part yearly on March 1 from 1923 to 1930 inclusive.

Hastings-on-Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 5 p. m. March 14 by the Board of Village Trustees, Joseph E. Murphy, Clerk, for \$40,000 sewer bonds at not exceeding 5% interest.

These securities are a portion of the \$50,000 bonds voted on July 14 1910. See V. 91, p. 819. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 1 1911. Interest Jan. and July. Maturity \$2,000 yearly on July 1 from 1915 to 1934 inclusive. Certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company for \$1,000, payable to the Village Treasurer, is required. The bonds will be delivered on April 15 1911.

Holland, Ottawa County, Mich.—Bond Sale.—Ulen & Co., of Chicago have, it is stated, been awarded \$50,000 4 1/2% bonus bonds of this city.

Holyoke, Hampden County, Mass.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. March 16 by Pierre Bonvouloir, City Treasurer, for \$110,000 4% gold registered water-works bonds.

Date July 1 1910. Interest semi-annual. Maturity on July 1 as follows: \$2,000 yearly from 1911 to 1914 inclusive; \$3,000 yearly from 1915 to 1918 inclusive; \$1,000 yearly from 1919 to 1923 inclusive; \$5,000 yearly from 1924 to 1927 inclusive; \$6,000 yearly from 1928 to 1933 inclusive; and \$7,000 in 1934 and in 1935. Bonds are exempt from taxation in Massachusetts. Certified check on a national bank or trust company for \$1,000, payable to the "City of Holyoke," is required. The opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston as to the legality of the bonds will be furnished to the successful bidder. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Isanti County (P. O. Cambridge), Minn.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. March 16 by G. C. Smith, County Auditor, for \$12,963 40 5% coupon drainage bonds.

Authority Chapter 230, General Law of 1905. Date May 1 1911. Interest semi-annual. Maturity \$63 40 May 1 1912, \$1,250 yearly on May 1 from 1913 to 1918 inclusive and \$1,500 in each of the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. Certified check for \$500, payable to the County Treasurer, is required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest and furnish blank bonds. Bonded debt at present, \$27,775 58. Assessed valuation, \$3,359,602.

Itasca County Common School District No. 1 (P. O. Grand Rapids), Minn.—Bond Sale.—On March 6 the \$35,000 15-year coupon school-house bonds described in V. 92, p. 481, were purchased by U. M. Stoddard & Co. of Minneapolis, representing McCoy & Co. of Chicago, for \$36,410 (104.028) for 5 per cents. Purchasers to pay accrued interest and furnish blank bonds.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Bond Sale.—Papers state that the \$100,000 5% gold coupon street-improvement bonds offered on March 6, and described in V. 92, p. 481, were awarded to the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville at 109.379. The bonds mature Oct. 1 1936.

Janesville, Rock County, Wis.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received at any time by Jas. A. Fathers, City Treasurer, for the \$25,000 Fourth Avenue bridge and the \$17,000 Racine Street bridge-construction 5% bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 207.

Denomination \$500. Date Jan. 1 1911. Interest semi-annual. Maturity from 1 to 19 years. Certified check (or deposit) for 10% is required. Bonds will be ready for delivery about April 1 1911.

Lake Charles First Sewerage District (P. O. Lake Charles), Calcasieu Parish, La.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. to-day (March 11) by B. M. Foster, President of the Sewerage Board, for \$125,000 5% gold coupon sewer-construction bonds.

Authority, vote of 225 to 27 at an election held July 14 1910. Denomination \$500. Date Jan. 1 1910. Interest annually at the National Park Bank in New York City or at the District Treasurer's office in Lake Charles, at the option of the holder. Maturity on Jan. 1 as follows:
 \$5,000 1915 \$15,000 1925 \$20,000 1935 \$35,000 1945
 10,000 1920 20,000 1930 25,000 1940 30,000 1950
 Certified check for 1% of bonds bid is required.

Lamont School District (P. O. Lamont), Buchanan County, Iowa.—Bond Election.—On March 15 this district will vote, it is stated, on the question of issuing school-building bonds.

Lawrence, Essex County, Mass.—Temporary Loan.—A loan of \$100,000 due Oct. 18 1911 was negotiated on March 10 with Estabrook & Co. of Boston at 3.08% discount and a premium of \$5.

Lebanon, Lebanon County, Pa.—Bond Sale.—On March 1 the \$110,000 4% coupon sewerage bonds described in V. 92, p. 482, were awarded to Graham & Co. of Philadelphia at 101.07. Other bids received were as follows:

E. V. Kane & Co., Phila. \$110,550 R. M. Stimson & Co., Phila. \$110,099 99
 Maturity \$20,000 on April 1 in each of the years 1916, 1921, 1926, 1931 and 1936 and \$10,000 April 1 1941.

Lodgepole, Cheyenne County, Neb.—Bonds to Be Offered Shortly.—The Village Clerk informs us under date of March 7 that the \$10,000 5-20-year (optional) water-works bonds voted on Jan. 10 (V. 92, p. 208), together with an issue of \$2,500 electric-light bonds, will be placed on the market in about three weeks.

Logan County (P. O. Bellefontaine), Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. March 15 by W. S. Jones, County Auditor, for \$17,000 4½% ditch-construction bonds.

Denomination \$500. Date March 15 1911. Interest on Jan. 1 and July 1 at the County Treasurer's office. Maturity \$1,500 each six months from Jan. 1 1912 to July 1 1914 inclusive and \$2,000 each six months from Jan. 1 1915 to July 1 1916 inclusive. Deposit of \$200 in cash must be made with the County Treasurer. Bonds to be delivered within 20 days after date of sale. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Longview, Gregg County, Tex.—Bond Sale.—The \$7,000 water-works and the \$1,996 bridge-repair 5% 20-40-year (optional) bonds registered by the State Comptroller on Jan. 9 (V. 92, p. 208) have been disposed of at private sale to the Noel-Young Bond & Stock Co. of St. Louis at par and interest. The bonds are dated Dec. 1910. Interest semi-annual.

Louisville, Ky.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 16 by the Hospital Commissioners for the \$500,000 of the \$1,000,000 4½% gold hospital bonds declared valid by the Court of Appeals on Feb. 22 (V. 92, p. 541).

Maturity 40 years. Bonds to be deliverable \$250,000 March 20 1911 and \$250,000 Aug. 15 1911. Bids to be made on blanks furnished by Commissioners of Hospital. John H. Leathers is Chairman.

Lowell, Middlesex County, Mass.—Temporary Loan.—A loan of \$200,000, due Nov. 6 1911, was negotiated on Meh. 6 with Estabrook & Co. of Boston at 3.14% discount.

Malone School District (P. O. Malone), Franklin County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 7 p. m. March 20 by the Board of Education, Geo. J. Whipple, Clerk, for the \$55,500 4½% coupon (with privilege of registration) school-building and improvement bonds.

Denomination \$1,000, except one bond of \$500. Date Jan. 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the People's National Bank of Malone or at any bank or trust company the purchaser may designate. Maturity \$2,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1912 to 1938 inclusive and \$1,500 on Jan. 1 1939. Bidders must name any premium they are willing to pay. Certified check for \$1,000 is required. The district has no debt at present.

Manhattan, Riley County, Kan.—Bond Sale.—On Feb. 16 \$58,000 5½% internal-improvement bonds were awarded to R. W. Morrison & Co. of Kansas City, Mo., at a premium.

Denomination \$500. Date March 1 1911. Interest semi-annual. Maturity part yearly from 1912 to 1921 inclusive.

Marion County (P. O. Salem), Ore.—Bond Sale.—On March 4 \$35,000 building and \$14,650 refunding 5% 10-20-year (optional) bonds were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Denver for \$51,184 18, the price thus being 103.08. Other bids received were as follows:

Morris Bros., Portland, and Harris Trust & Sav. Bank, Chicago. \$50,732 37
 Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago. 50,715 00
 McCoy & Co., Chicago. 49,898 25
 Woodin, McNear & Moore, Chicago. 49,790 00

Denomination \$1,000, except one bond of \$650. Date April 1 1911. Interest semi-annual.

Marshall School District (P. O. Marshall), Calhoun County, Mich.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received at any time for \$15,000 4% school-building construction bonds. Authority, vote of 101 to 12 at election held Feb. 28. Maturity \$3,000 yearly from 1912 to 1916 inclusive.

Mason City, Custer County, Neb.—Bond Sale.—The \$2,000 6% park bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 208, were sold on Feb. 1 to the Mason City Banking Co. of Mason City at 90. Denomination \$500. Interest annually in January.

Mason County (P. O. Ludington), Mich.—Bonds Proposed.—According to reports, a proposition to issue \$105,000 road bonds is being considered.

Memphis, Tenn.—Bond Sale.—Reports state that on March 4 the \$100,000 4% coupon water-plant-improvement bonds described in V. 92, p. 545, were awarded to the Bank of Commerce & Trust Co. in Memphis at par and accrued interest. Maturity \$50,000 on May 1 in each of the years 1932 and 1933.

Michigan City School City (P. O. Michigan City), Laporte County, Ind.—Bonds Offered by Bankers.—The Hanchett Bond Co., Inc., of Chicago is offering for sale \$8,000 5% 10-year school bonds.

Denomination \$500. Date March 9 1911. Interest semi-annually at the Western Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago. The bonds are exempt from all taxation in Indiana.

Montpelier, Williams County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Mch. 25 of the \$22,000 4½% coupon street-paving bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 483. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by Ed. Summers, Village Clerk.

Authority, vote of 446 to 165 at election held Jan. 31. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 25 1911. Interest on April 1 and Oct. 1 at the Chase National Bank, New York City. Maturity \$2,000 yearly on April 1 from 1921 to 1931 inclusive. Certified check for 3% of bid, payable to the Village Treasurer, is required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.—Bond Sale.—On Feb. 21 the \$20,000 4½% coupon village-hall and site bonds described in V. 92, p. 136, were awarded to Sutherland & Co. of Kansas City, Mo., at 103.04 and accrued interest. Nine bids were received, among them one of 102.39 and accrued interest from E. H. Rollins & Sons of Chicago.

Maturity Feb. 1 1931, subject to call \$5,000 on Feb. 1 in each of the years 1921 and 1926.

Mt. Pleasant School District (P. O. Mt. Pleasant), Sanpete County, Utah.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until March 13 for \$25,000 5% high-school-building bonds.

Authority, vote of 290 to 100 at election held Feb. 9. Maturity 10 years, subject to call after 5 years.

New Britain, Hartford County, Conn.—Bond Sale.—The following bids were received on March 3 for the \$100,000 4% coupon water-works bonds described in V. 92, p. 616:

R. L. Day & Co., Boston. 98.289 E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston. 97.65
 Blake Bros. & Co., Boston. 98.10 Hincks Bros. & Co. 97.270
 Morgan, Livermore & Co., N. Y. 97.837 Estabrook & Co., Boston. 97.06
 Merrill, Oldham & Co., Boston 97.759 Actna Nat. Bank, Hartford. 96.864
 Blodget & Co., Boston. 97.658

Bidders also offered accrued interest. Bonds mature Aug. 1 1939.

New York City.—Bond Sales.—We give below bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund of this city during February:

Purpose	Interest	Maturity	Amount
Various municipal purposes	3	1960	\$23,000
Assessment bonds	3	1911	500
Total			\$23,500

The following revenue bonds (temporary securities) were also issued during February:

	Interest	Amount
Revenue bonds, current expenses	3½	\$3,000,000
Revenue bonds, special	3	6,000,000
Revenue bonds, special	4	1,162,000
Revenue bonds, special	3¾	400,000
Total		\$9,562,000

North Hempstead, Nassau County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.

Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. March 14 by Monroe S. Wood, Town Clerk (P. O. Manhasset), for the following coupon improvement bonds:

\$10,000 Lakeville Road bonds. \$9,000 Prospect and Webster Aves. bonds.
 10,000 Stonington Road bonds. 7,500 Schenks' Lane bonds.

Ocean City, Worcester County, Md.—Bond Sale.—The \$10,000 6% bonds mentioned in V. 91, p. 822, have been purchased by Riggs & McLane of Baltimore.

O'Fallon, St. Clair County, Ill.—Bonds Voted.—An election held March 6, it is stated, resulted in favor of the proposition to issue \$18,000 school-building bonds. The vote was 175 "for" to 12 "against."

Omaha, Neb.—Water Bond Election.—The Water Board has passed a resolution providing for the submission to the voters on May 10 of propositions to issue \$7,250,000 bonds to pay for the plant of the Omaha Water Co. and \$1,000,000 bonds for improving the property. The bonds are to bear such rate of interest as will enable their sale at par or better, and will take the place of the \$6,500,000 4% bonds which the city has been unable to dispose of. V. 91, p. 1663.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Colfax Sub-School District.—Bond Sale.—Local papers state that this district has awarded an issue of \$250,000 4½% bonds to Holmes, Wardrop & Co. at 103.7843.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—West Liberty Sub-School District.—Bond Sale.—An issue of \$70,000 4½% bonds has been sold, according to reports, to J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Inc., of Pittsburgh at 105.557. These bonds were voted at an election held Feb. 28. V. 92, p. 484.

Portland, Me.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 15 by David Birnie, City Treasurer, for \$1,000,000 4% coupon (with privilege of registration) city-hall bonds.

Date April 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the First National Bank in Boston or at the City Treasurer's office, at the option of the holder. Maturity \$50,000 yearly on April 1 from 1926 to 1945 inclusive. Bonds are exempt from taxation in Maine. The genuineness of the bonds will be certified to by the First National Bank of Boston and their legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston, whose opinion will be furnished the purchaser. Bonds will be delivered to the purchaser April 1 1911 at the First National Bank of Boston.

Portland Water District (P. O. Portland), Me.—Bond Sale.—We are advised that on March 8 the \$500,000 4% coupon bonds described in V. 92, p. 617, were purchased by the Fidelity Trust Co. of Portland at 100.29 and accrued interest. The bonds are dated Dec. 1 1908 and mature Dec. 1 1928. Following are the bids.

Fidelity Trust Co., Portland	100.29	A. B. Leach & Co., Boston	99.163
H. M. Payson & Co., Portland	100.09	Perry, Coffin & Burr, Boston	
Adams & Co., Boston	100.030	E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston	98.30
Merrill, Oldham & Co., Boston	99.779	Blodgett & Co., Boston	

Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On March 7 the \$82,500 assessment and the \$8,000 city's portion 4% coupon street-improvement bonds described in V. 92, p. 484, were purchased by the First National Bank of Portsmouth at 100.316 and 100.832, respectively. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. The following bids were received:

First National Bank, Portsmouth	\$82,500 bonds	\$8,000 bonds
Security Savings Bank, Portsmouth	\$82,761.35	\$8,068.60
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati	82,770.00	8,048.00
Breed & Harrison, Cincinnati	82,706.00	8,019.50
Ohio Valley Bank, Portsmouth	82,513.50	8,002.00
Central National Bank, Portsmouth	82,511.00	8,006.00
Atlas National Bank, Cincinnati		8,016.25
Portsmouth Banking Co., Portsmouth		8,015.00
	82,500.00	8,000.00

The \$82,500 bonds mature \$1,500 on March 1 1912 and \$9,000 yearly on March 1 from 1913 to 1921 inclusive and the \$8,000 bonds are due March 1 1921.

Rapides Parish School District No. 16 (P. O. Forest Hill), La.—Bond Sale.—On Jan. 17 \$12,000 (not \$20,000, as at first reported) 5% 1-8-year (serial) school-house-construction bonds were awarded to C. H. Coffin of Chicago for \$12,011—the price thus being 100.091. Denomination \$500. Date Feb. 15 1911. Interest annual.

Riverton, Fremont County, Wyo.—Bond Sale.—The \$15,000 6% 15-30-year (optional) water-works-extension bonds voted on Dec. 31 1910 (V. 92, p. 210) have been sold to the American Light & Water Co. in Chicago.

Rochester, N. Y.—Note Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. March 15 by Chas. F. Pond, City Comptroller, for \$180,000 park-improvement notes.

Denomination of notes and rate of interest desired to be designated by the successful bidder. Notes will be payable eight months from March 17 1911 at the Union Trust Co. in New York City.

Note Sale.—On March 8 the \$320,000 3-months' revenue notes described in V. 92, p. 617, were awarded to the First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago as 3.25 per cents. The other bidders were:

Bond & Goodwin, New York	3.50% interest and \$27 premium.
Sutro Bros. & Co., New York	3.50% interest and \$2 premium.
Union Trust Co., New York	3.50% interest.
Estabrook & Co., New York	\$220,000 notes at 3.50% interest.
Bank for Savings in New York	3.60% interest.
Geo. H. Burr & Co., New York	3.75%, 3.875% and 4.06% interest.
Bank of Commerce in Rochester	\$200,000 at 3.80% interest and \$10 premium, and \$120,000 at 3.75% interest and \$10 premium.
Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York	3.85% interest and \$7.50 premium.
Kean, Taylor & Co., New York	3.875% interest and \$15 premium.
C. H. White & Co., New York	4% interest and \$100 premium.

St. Paul, Minn.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 5 p. m. April 1 by W. H. Farnham, City Comptroller, for the \$220,000 high-school-building and \$25,000 public-playground 4% bonds. The school bonds were offered but not sold on Jan. 5 (V. 92, p. 547).

The school bonds are authorized by Chapter 20, Laws of 1907, and Chapter 360, Laws of 1909, and the playground bonds by Chapter 357, Laws of 1909. Denomination \$100 or any multiple thereof not exceeding \$1,000. Date April 1 1911. Maturity 30 years. Certified check for 2% of bid is required. Official circular states that this city has never defaulted on any of its obligations, and principal and interest on bonds previously issued have always been paid promptly.

San Francisco, Cal.—Bond Offerings.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on March 20 for the \$600,000 4½% Geary Street Railway bonds described in V. 92, p. 617. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 3 p. m. on that day by W. R. Hagerty, Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Denomination \$1,000. Date July 1 1910. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office or at the fiscal agency of San Francisco in New York City, at the option of the holder. Maturity \$30,000 yearly from 1915 to 1934 inclusive. Bonds are exempt from all taxation in California. Bids must be made on a blank form furnished by the city and be accompanied by a cash deposit or certified check for 5% of bid, payable to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Deposit need not exceed \$10,000. The legality of the bonds has been approved by Dillon, Thomson & Clay of New York City, a copy of whose opinion will be delivered to the purchaser. The bonds will be delivered within 30 days after award unless otherwise mutually agreed to. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Proposals will also be received until 3 p. m. April 17 by W. R. Hagerty, Clerk Board of Supervisors, for the \$1,125,000 4½% coupon water-system-construction bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 547. Maturity \$25,000 yearly from 1920 to 1964 inclusive. Other details of bonds and terms of offering are similar to those of the Geary Street bonds mentioned above.

Scranton, Pa.—Bonds Proposed.—An ordinance is before the Common Council providing for the issuance of \$150,000 Mulberry Street viaduct bonds. These securities, if authorized, will take the place of the \$75,000 bonds mentioned in V. 91, p. 355.

Shickshinny, Luzerne County, Pa.—Bonds Not Yet Offered.—We are advised that nothing has been done looking towards the issuance of the \$6,000 bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 211, as there is some question as to whether the securities are legal,

having been voted at a State election. The matter is now in Court. Our informant states that "this question affects the whole State, owing to the recent constitutional changes in the election laws."

Silverton, Marion County, Ore.—Bond Offering.—Proposals were asked for until yesterday (March 10) for the \$75,000 6% water and sewer system bonds voted on Jan. 31 (V. 92, p. 486). Maturity 20 years. The result of this offering was not known to us at the house of going to press.

Snyder, Scurry County, Tex.—Bond Sale.—It is reported that this city recently disposed of an issue of \$44,000 water-works and sewerage bonds at par and accrued interest.

South Omaha, Douglas County, Neb.—Bond Sale.—On Feb. 27 \$216,000 5½% paving and \$15,000 4½% park 5-10-year (optional) bonds were awarded to the Packers' National Bank in South Omaha at 100.25.

Denomination \$500. Date Jan. 1911. Interest semi-annual. Last week the Omaha papers reported that the amount of bonds sold was \$375,000 (V. 92, p. 618).

Spalding County (P. O. Griffin), Ga.—Bond Sale.—On Feb. 16 the \$80,000 5% 6-25-year (serial) gold coupon court-house-erection bonds mentioned in V. 91, p. 1589, were awarded to the Georgia Mortgage & Trust Co. in Atlanta for \$82,995, the price thus being 103.743.

Denomination \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1910. Interest semi-annual.

Spokane School District (P. O. Spokane), Wash.—Bond Offering.—San Francisco papers state that this district is offering on April 3 \$500,000 20-year bonds at not exceeding 5% interest. The bonds were authorized at an election held Feb. 18. Interest semi-annual.

Sullivan County (P. O. Monticello), N. Y.—Bond Sale.—The \$23,000 4% bonds, the unsold portion of the issue of \$29,000 bonds offered in January (V. 92, p. 279), were disposed of on Feb. 1 to local parties at par.

Sylvia, Reno County, Kan.—Bond Sale.—On Jan. 17 \$6,000 4% 10-year municipal-electric-light-plant bonds were purchased by the Reno County Sinking Fund at par. Denomination \$500. Date Jan. 1 1911. Int. semi-annual.

Tacoma, Wash.—Warrant Sale.—On Feb. 11 the \$1,500,000 Green River Gravity Water System warrants described in V. 92, p. 70, were awarded to Spencer Trask & Co. of Chicago at 95 and accrued interest for 5s. The only other bid was one of 97 and accrued interest for 6s from S. A. Kean & Co. of Chicago.

Bonds Sold During January and February.—During the month of February the following 7% bonds, aggregating \$22,114.80, were disposed of by this city:

Amount.	Purpose—	Local Impr't Dist. No.	Date.	Maturity.
\$708.05	Concrete-walk	772	Feb. 7 1911	Feb. 7 1916
2,078.40	Concrete-walk	736	Feb. 7 1911	Feb. 7 1916
2,539.20	Paving	439	Feb. 7 1911	Feb. 7 1921
6,037.35	Water-main	562	Feb. 14 1911	Feb. 14 1916
7,192.70	Grading	758	Feb. 21 1911	Feb. 21 1916
3,234.85	Concrete-walk	770	Feb. 21 1911	Feb. 21 1916
324.25	Grading and walks	750	Feb. 28 1911	Feb. 28 1916

The above bonds are subject to call. In addition to the above, the following 7% bonds, aggregating \$102,995.55, were sold during January.

Amount.	Purpose—	Local Impr't Dist. No.	Date.	Maturity.
\$10,287.95	Grading	276	Jan. 11 1911	Jan. 11 1916
4,681.95	Concrete-walk	765	Jan. 11 1911	Jan. 11 1916
1,097.20	Grading	775	Jan. 11 1911	Jan. 11 1916
758.20	Concrete walk	780	Jan. 11 1911	Jan. 11 1916
9,252.70	Water-main	544	Jan. 11 1911	Jan. 11 1916
326.85	Grading	779	Jan. 17 1911	Jan. 17 1916
75,207.65	Paving	411	Jan. 17 1911	Jan. 17 1921
1,383.05	Concrete-walk	769	Jan. 31 1911	Jan. 31 1916

The above bonds are subject to call.

Toledo, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—The following 5% bonds, we have just been advised, were purchased on Feb. 27 1910 by the Anna C. Mott Trust Fund at par and accrued interest:

\$1,076.57	Acacia Alley improvement bonds. Date Feb. 6 1910. Maturity one bond each six months from March 6 1911 to March 6 1915 inclusive.
152.53	Sewer 1,082 bonds. Date Feb. 7 1910. Maturity one bond each six months from March 7 1911 to March 7 1912 inclusive.

Trimble School District (P. O. Trimble), Athens County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—The Clerk advises us that the \$1,500 5% bonds offered on Oct. 2 1910 have been sold at 103.40. Denomination \$200 except one bond of \$100. Interest annually in September.

Union, Hudson County, N. J.—Bonds Authorized.—An ordinance has been passed providing for the issuance of \$70,000 4½% coupon or registered school-building and land-purchase bonds. These securities are part of an issue of \$250,000 bonds.

Denomination \$1,000. Maturity \$10,000 yearly on March 1 from 1925 to 1931 inclusive.

Union Township, Allegheny County, Pa.—Bond Sale.—An issue of \$10,000 4½% 20-year tax-free road bonds offered on March 7 was purchased by the Western Reserve Investment Co. of Cleveland. Two other bids were also received.

Utica, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 14 by Fred G. Reusswig, Comptroller, for the following registered bonds:

\$15,000.00	4½% public-improvement bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 1 1911. Maturity \$1,000 yearly from 1912 to 1926 inclusive. Bonds to be certified by the Columbia Trust Co. and papers evidencing legality furnished to the purchaser. Bonds to be delivered on or about March 24, paving bonds (3 issues), \$10,541.97 dated Jan. 20 1911, \$4,863.02 dated Feb. 17 1911, \$5,210.94 dated March 3 1911. Denomination to suit purchaser, the Comptroller agreeing to buy odd amounts for the sinking fund not to exceed in the aggregate \$525. Interest annual. Maturity one-sixth each year for 6 years.
20,615.93	4½%

Certified check for 1% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. Each issue is to be bid on separately. Bids must be made on blank forms furnished by the Comptroller.

Vale School District (P. O. Vale), Malheur County, Ore.—Bonds Not Sold.—The \$11,000 bonds voted on June 22 (V. 91, p. 56) and offered on Sept. 12 1910 have not been sold, no satisfactory bids having been received.

Wadesboro, Anson County, No. Caro.—Bonds Offered by Bankers.—An issue of \$10,000 5% 25-year coupon street-improvement bonds is being offered to investors by Edmund Seymour & Co. of New York City. Mention of these securities was made in V. 91, p. 171.

Denomination \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the Columbia Trust Co. in New York City. Total bonded debt, including this issue, \$35,000. Assessed valuation \$984,482. Real value (estimated), \$3,000,000.

Wapakoneta, Auglaize County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—It is stated that the \$18,500 4½% 1-10-year (serial) coupon funding bonds offered on Feb. 27 and described in V. 92, p. 487, were sold on that day.

Watertown and Custer (Township) and Sandusky (City) School District No. 7, Sanilac County, Mich.—Bond Sale.—Chas. J. Oleson was awarded the \$12,000 5% 15-year coupon bonds offered on Feb. 15 (V. 92, p. 280) at 108.125 and accrued interest. Date March 1 1911. Interest semi-annual.

Weld County (P. O. Greeley), Colo.—No Bonds to Be Issued.—This county does not intend to issue any bonds. Some of the newspapers reported that the question of issuing \$1,000,000 good-road bonds was being discussed. See V. 92, p. 212.

West Allis, Milwaukee County, Wis.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. March 21 by the Mayor and Finance Committee of Common Council (bids to be addressed to L. F. Fish, City Clerk) for \$35,000 5% coupon school bonds.

Denomination \$1,000. Date March 1 1911. Interest semi-annual. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on March 1 from 1912 to 1916 inclusive and \$2,000 yearly on March 1 from 1917 to 1931 inclusive.

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Tex.—Bond Sale.—The \$25,000 paving bonds voted on Jan. 10 (V. 92, p. 213) have been sold.

Canada, its Provinces and Municipalities.

Aylmer, Ont.—Debt Election.—A by-law providing for the issuance of \$4,000 5% 20-year town-hall debentures will be voted upon March 17, according to reports.

Blanshard, Man.—Debt Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on March 29 of the \$7,000 5% coupon municipal-hall-construction debentures mentioned in V. 92, p. 548. Proposals for these debentures will be received until 10 a. m. on that day by G. M. McIntyre, Secretary-Treasurer (P. O. Oak River.)

Date Dec. 31 1910. Interest annually at the Bank of British North America in Oak River. Maturity part yearly on Dec. 31 for twenty years. The debentures are tax-exempt.

Edmundston, N. B.—Debt Sale.—An issue of \$35,500 5% 20-40-year (optional) water-works debentures dated Aug. 1 1910 was disposed of last month to J. M. Robinson & Sons of St. John.

Fernie, B. C.—Debentures Not Sold.—Up to March 6 no sale had yet been made of the \$27,000 30-year and the \$4,500 10-year 5% debentures, proposals for which were asked until Sept. 8 1910. See V. 91, p. 605.

Hohenloke, Sask.—Debt Sale.—Reports state that \$800 6% 10-year debentures were awarded to the National Finance Co. of Regina, and not to Nay & James of Regina, as stated last week.

Kingston, Ont.—Debt Election.—It is stated that an election will be held March 21 to vote on the question of issuing \$40,000 school debentures.

London, Ont.—Debt Sale.—On March 3 the following coupon debentures, aggregating \$63,300, described in V. 92, p. 489, were purchased by Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto 99.017 and accrued interest:

\$7,000 4% public school debentures due June 30 1939, \$16,000 4% water-works debentures due June 30 1940, \$36,300 4½% public-school debentures due June 30 1940 and \$4,000 4½% local-improvement debentures due Dec. 30 1920.

A list of the bidders follows:

Wood, Gundy & Co., Tor. \$62,678 00 H. O'Hara & Co., Tor. \$61,470 85
Aemilius Jarvis & Co., Tor. 62,503 00 Brouse, Mitchell & Co., Tor. 61,408 03
C. H. Burgess & Co., Tor. 62,037 00 G. A. Stimson & Co., Tor. 61,260 00
Royal Sec. Corp., Montreal 61,986 95 Brent, Noxon & Co., Tor. 61,226 00
Ontario Sec. Co., Toronto. 61,917 75 Dominion Bond Co., Tor. 61,155 70

NEW LOANS

\$1,533,000

CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA,

4½% Municipal Bonds

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of San Diego, California, up to 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of the 27th day of March, A. D. 1911, for the sale of the following-described municipal bonds of the City of San Diego: said bonds bearing date January 1 1911, with interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent (4½%) per annum from said date, and payable semi-annually, namely:

(a) 340 bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 00 each. They will be numbered consecutively, beginning with 1, to and including 340. 8 of said bonds will become due annually until 333 shall have been paid, and the remaining 7 will come due and be payable the succeeding year. Said bonds will be known as the "Water Addition Fund Bonds."

(b) 111 bonds, 37 of which are of the denomination of \$500 00 and 74 of which are of the denomination of \$1,000 00. Beginning with No. 3 the \$500 00 denominations will be given each third number, as "No. 3," "No. 6" and "No. 9," to and including "No. 111," and the \$1,000 00 denominations will be given the remaining odd and even numbers, as beginning with "No. 1," "No. 2," "No. 4," "No. 5," etc., to and including "No. 110," and omitting the numbers given as above provided for the \$500 00 denominations. These bonds are known as the "North Park Sewer Fund Bonds."

(c) 40 bonds of the denomination of \$650 00 each, numbered from 1 consecutively to 40 and will come due one each year. These bonds are known as the "Switzer Canyon Sewer Fund Bonds."

(d) 75 bonds, 74 of the denomination of \$1,000 00 and one of the denomination of \$500 00. The \$1,000 00 bonds will be numbered beginning with "No. 1," consecutively to and including "No. 74," and the \$500 00 bond will be numbered "No. 75." 2 of said bonds shall be payable

Dated this 21st day of February, A. D. 1911.

(Seal)

annually. These bonds are known as the "Wes side Sewer Fund Bonds."

(e) 1,000 bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 00 each. They will be numbered consecutively, beginning with "No. 1," to and including "No. 1,000." 25 of said bonds will become due annually. These bonds are known as the "Park Improvement Fund Bonds."

With each of said bonds the order of payment shall begin with the smallest numbered bond, and shall continue from the less to the greater of each particular issue, until all of said bonds shall have been paid.

The entire issue of said bonds has been approved, both as to form and legality, by Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, New York City, and the sale will be absolute.

Each bidder must accompany his bid with a check duly certified by some responsible San Diego Bank, in an amount equal to ten per cent (10%) of his bid, payable to the order of the City Clerk of the City of San Diego on the acceptance of his bid. The balance of the purchase price of any bond or bonds shall be payable at the time of the tender of the bonds by the city.

The form of said bonds will be as prescribed in Ordinance No. 4291 of the ordinances of said city, and can be seen, together with the opinion from said Dillon, Thomson & Clay, and together with all other papers and documents relating to the issue of said bonds, at the office of the City Clerk of said city during office hours of each day up to the time of sale.

All sales will be at not less than par, including interest at four and one-half per cent (4½%) per annum, from January 1 1911 to the date of delivery, and delivery will be tendered not later than the first day of May, A. D. 1911.

Said bonds will be sold to the highest and best bidder or bidders, the Council reserving the right to reject any and all bids, either in whole or in part.

ALLEN H. WRIGHT,
City Clerk of the City of San Diego, California.

F. WM. KRAFT

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HEAT & POWER COMPANY**

GUARANTEED All Issues
BONDS

**A. H. Bickmore & Co.,
BANKERS**

30 Pine Street, New York

NEW LOANS.

\$25,000

Town of Conrad, Montana,

SEWER BONDS

Notice is hereby given by the Town Council of the Town of Conrad, in the State of Montana, that the Sewer Bonds of said town in the sum of \$25,000 will be offered for sale at public auction, to the bidder offering the highest price therefor, in accordance with the terms of this notice, at the Council Chamber of the Town Council of the Town of Conrad, in the Town of Conrad, County of Teton, in the State of Montana, on the 10th day of April, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m. Said bonds are to be dated January 1st, 1911, and be payable in twenty years from the date thereof, and \$3,000 thereof shall be redeemable in 5 years; \$5,000 redeemable in 10 years, and \$5,000 redeemable in 15 years, at the option of the Town Council, and shall bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July in each year. Said bonds will be ready for delivery at the time of sale, and all tenders, bids or offers to purchase must be without condition or qualification, and be accompanied by a certified check for the full amount of said bid. Bids should be addressed to F. H. Pings, Mayor of Conrad, Montana. The Council reserves the right to reject all or any bids or offers of purchase.

Dated at Conrad, Montana, this 8th day of February, 1911.

By order of the Town Council,
A. HOPPER,
Town Clerk.

**MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD
BONDS**

LIST ON APPLICATION
SEASONGOOD & MAYER

Mercantile Library Building
CINCINNATI

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BANKERS CHICAGO

North Bay, Ont.—Debtore Sale.—Reports state that on March 1 the \$18,000 storm-sewer and \$16,000 school 5% 20-installment debentures mentioned in V. 92, p. 489, were awarded to Brent, Noxon & Co. of Toronto.

North Vancouver, B. C.—Debtore Sale.—We see it reported that the following 5% 50-year debentures, aggregating \$141,000, offered on Feb. 27 (V. 92, p. 489), were purchased by Aemilius Jarvis & Co. of Toronto: \$100,000 for water-works; \$8,000 for parks, \$8,000 for the fire-department and \$25,000 for streets.

North West Provinces.—Sales of School Debentures.—During February H. O'Hara & Co. of Toronto purchased \$15,000 6% 10-installment school debentures of North West Provinces.

Oak Bay, B. C.—Debtore Sale.—During the month of February \$50,000 5% local-improvement debentures were awarded to the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., of Toronto. Maturity 5, 10 and 20 years.

Outlook, Sask.—Debtore Sale.—C. H. Burgess & Co. of Toronto are reported as having purchased \$25,000 30-year and \$6,000 6-year 5% debentures.

Pelee Township (P. O. Pelee Island), Ont.—Debentures Not Sold.—No sale has yet been made of the \$4,000 5% town-hall-construction debentures, proposals for which were asked until Aug. 26 1910. See V. 91, p. 421. We are advised that they will not be re-offered for sale until May.

Pembroke, Ont.—Debentures to Be Offered Shortly.—The \$65,000 4½% coupon water-works-improvement debentures recently voted (V. 92, p. 214) will be offered, we are informed, about April 1.

Date April 4 1911. Interest annually on April 3 at the agency of the Bank of Ottawa in Pembroke. Maturity April 4 1941.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Debentures Voted.—We are advised that the amount of debentures voted last January (V. 92, p. 214) was \$36,000 and not \$47,000, as at first reported. They were authorized for the following purposes: \$12,000 for a city hall, \$12,000 for street lighting and \$12,000 for fire alarms. No action has yet been taken looking towards the issuance of these debentures. Our informant states that

he thinks they will be issued in sterling and will be placed on the London market through a Toronto bond house.

Red Deer, Alberta.—Debtore Sale.—The Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., of Toronto, was the successful bidder last month for \$28,467 5% debentures due, in 5, 10 20 and 30 installments.

Roros School District No. 2193 (P. O. Chauvin), Alberta.—Debtore Sale.—Nay & James of Regina have been awarded, at \$1,204 (100.333), an issue of \$1,200 6¼% 10-year school-building and equipment debentures. Date Feb. 1911. Interest annual.

Ryley, Alberta.—Debtore Sale.—It is stated that the National Finance Co. of Regina was awarded \$2,000 6% 10-year debentures. Last week the purchasers were reported as Nay & James of Regina.

Strangmuir School District No. 2256, Alberta.—Debtore Offering.—Proposals will be received up to March 20 by Hans Lausen, Secretary (P. O. Box 63, Strathmore), for \$2,000 10-year school debentures.

Strathcona Public School District No. 216, Alberta.—Debtore Sale.—The following bids were received on March 3 for the \$17,000 5% debentures offered on that day:

Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto	\$17,056	Nat. Finance Co., Toronto	\$16,811
Ontario Sec. Co., Toronto	17,029	Alloway & Champlain, Win.	16,795
Imperial Bank	17,000	J. G. McIntosh & Co., Halifax	16,707
W. A. McKenzie & Co., Tor.	16,943	Campbell, Thompson & Co.,	
H. O'Hara & Co., Toronto	16,938	Toronto	16,678
Nay & James, Regina	16,837	Geo. A. Stimson & Co., Tor.	16,150
Aemilius Jarvis & Co., Tor.	16,835	C. H. Burgess & Co., Toronto	16,903

a Debentures to be coupon in form. Maturity part yearly on Sept. 1 from 1911 to 1940 inclusive.

Wallaceburg, Ont.—Debtore Sale.—The \$20,000 school-building debentures described in V. 92, p. 341, were sold last month to the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., of Toronto as 5 per cents. Maturity part yearly for thirty years.

Wilkie Bay School District, Sask.—Debtore Sale.—According to reports, the National Finance Co. of Regina has been awarded \$1,200 6½% 6-year debentures. It was stated last week that Nay & James of Regina had purchased these debentures.

NEW LOANS.

\$40,000
Village of Seneca Falls, N. Y.,
Street Paving Bonds

Sealed proposals will be received by JOHN M. GUION, Clerk of the said Village, at his office in said Village of Seneca Falls, New York, until the 15th day of March 1911 at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purchase of Street Paving Bonds of said Village to the amount of Forty Thousand Dollars, of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars each, said bonds to mature in equal annual installments on the 1st day of February in each year from 1916 to 1923; interest payable semi-annually on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder who will take the same at not less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery at the lowest rate of interest, not to exceed 5%.

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The validity of the above bonds will be approved by Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay of New York City, whose favorable opinion will be delivered to successful bidders.

Dated, Seneca Falls, New York, Feb. 28 1911.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN M. GUION,
Village Clerk.

Charles M. Smith & Co.
CORPORATION AND
MUNICIPAL BONDS
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO

BLODGET & CO.
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CARRY NO GOODS FOR OWN ACCOUNT

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Financial.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

New York, January 20th, 1911.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1910.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1910, to 31st December, 1910.....	\$3,981,907 35	
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1910.....	685,546 90	
Total Marine Premiums.....	\$4,667,544 25	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1910, to 31st December, 1910.....	\$3,793,863 88	
Interest received during the year.....	\$375,571 50	
Rent less Taxes and Expenses.....	146,586 91	\$520,158 41
Losses paid during the year which were estimated in 1909 and previous years.....	\$504,311 33	
Losses occurred, estimated and paid in 1910.....	1,021,356 12	\$1,525,667 45
Less Salvages.....	\$195,931 27	
Re-insurances.....	402,106 63	598,037 90
		\$927,629 55
Returns of Premiums.....		\$132,651 56
Expenses, including officers' salaries and clerks' compensation, stationery, newspapers, advertisements, etc.....		\$363,223 39

ASSETS.

United States & State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Securities.....	\$5,418,792 00	
Special deposits in Banks & Trust Cos. Real Estate cor. Wall & William Sts., & Exchange Place.....	\$4,299,426 04	
Other Real Estate & claims due the company.....	75,000 00	4,374,426 04
Premium notes and Bills Receivable Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries.....	210,435 74	1,134,448 70
Cash in Bank and N. Y. City revenue bonds.....	935,478 76	
Aggregating.....	\$13,274,497 90	

LIABILITIES.

Estimated Losses and Losses Unsettled.....	\$2,714,035 83
Premiums on Unterminated Risks.....	873,680 37
Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid.....	262,427 75
Return Premiums Unpaid.....	146,084 03
Reserve for Re-insurance Premiums & Claims of settled, including Compensation, etc.....	160,000 00
Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums.....	22,459 61
Certificates of Profits Outstanding.....	7,441,100 00
Real Estate Reserve Fund.....	400,000 00
Aggregating.....	\$12,019,787 64

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 seventh 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 seventh 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, 1910, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the second of May next.

By order of the Board, G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

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