HAPPENINGS IN SPORT WORLD

Royals to Play on M.A.A.A. Grounds Till Stands Are Rebuilt

KEEP UP PACE

Giants, Cubs and St. Louis All Make Clear Sweep of Series—Canadian Tennis Players Outclassed.

In future the Montreal Ball Club will play their games on the M. A. A. A. grounds, arrangements for the change of venue having been made with the Winged Wheel organization yesterday. President Lichtenhein expects to have the Atwater Park stands re-built by the time the team returns from their next road trip, but in case there is a delay in the erection an extension of the M. A. A. A. privilege will probably be secured.

There were no games in the International League yesterday. Rain fell everywhere in the circuit.

The Canadian tennis players, Schwengers and Capt. Powell, were simply outclassed by Wilding and Brookes, the Australasian pair, in the singles preliminary Davis Cup matches at Chicago yesterday. As Brookes and Wilding stand well to the front of the dozen best tennis players of the world, the defeat was no disgrace to the Canadians, but should on the contrary, inspire the youngsters at the game to go to it harder than ever. Wilding's play yesterday showed him to be right in form, in spite of the reports to the contrary.

The Giants made a mess of the Cincinnati pitchers yesterday. Their toll was 17 hits for 14 runs. The Reds made 11 safeties off Tesreau's delivery but the Giants romped home with the game 14 to 4, and thereby made a clean sweep of the series.

The Cubs also made a clean sweep of the Philadelphia series by beating the visitors 15 to 8. Both teams hit the ball hard, Philadelphia using up three pitchers for 18 hits, while the Cubs garnered 16 safeties.

St. Louis, the third club in the great National League race, also made a clean sweep of their series with Brooklyn.

The success of the successful is not confined to the National, however, for the Athletics wound up a long home series by beating Cleveland, this being the ninth straight victory for world's champions.

Chic Gandil made only one hit in four times up yesterday, but it brought in the winning run for the Senators.

Ottawa took a fall out of Toronto yesterday. The Senators hit Roberts steadily for an aggregate of 11 safeties.

President E. G. Barrows, of the International League, is quoted as saying that the time has come for retrenchment in all the leagues. "The sport is not on a firm foundation," he said, "as it costs more to operate than the public is willing to pay, and anyone can see that the sport will not last long that way. The International League must retrench on the matter of salaries and the big leagues, even the Federal, must do the same. The players are getting all the money there is in the game, and more, too. Such a state of affairs will not last long."

Estimated Chicago Great Western earned for the year 2.12 per cent. on $40,021,402 preferred.

A hailstorm in the vicinity of Berwick, N. D., destroyed thousands of acres of grain.

HOPE TO FEDERATE WOMEN'S UNIONS THROUGHOUT EMPIRE

Proposed Plan is Typical of Change That Is Overtaking the Movement In Great Britain.

(Special Correspondent, W. E. Dowding.)

London, July 14.—The formation of an overseas Woman Suffrage Union in London affords an opportunity to review of the present situation of the movement. The official title of the new organisation, by the way, is the "Woman Suffrage Union, British Dominions Overseas." It is said to have had its origin in New Zealand last year, and that it has already obtained wide colonial support. It is hoped ultimately to federate in the Union all the women's societies throughout the Empire, though at present membership is restricted to the self-governing dominions. The Union already includes all women's organisations, both party and non-party, in Australia and New Zealand, and all the known Suffrage societies in Canada and South Africa sent delegates to the conference at which the Union was formed.

This widespread organization is typical in more ways than one of the profound change that has come over the movement in this country. The Overseas Union is not actively militant, but it does not wish to be understood to disapprove of militancy.

Militancy Misunderstood.

As a matter of fact, the word militancy in connection with the woman suffrage movement has come to be very much misunderstood through the action of the Pankhurst organisation, known as the Women's Social and Political Union. It is difficult to realise that even this organisation called itself militant when it confined its protestations to putting questions at public meetings and sending deputations to Government Ministers, though the members' pledge enabled them to go further. But I am afraid the word has gained a notoriety which will make it impossible for the public to draw a distinction between an orderly militancy and a disorderly one. Nevertheless, the signs are strong that women in this country realise that disorderly protests have been overdone, and large sections of them are now attempting to organise themselves in a society whose militancy shall go no further than questions and deputations. At the head of this new organisation stands Mrs Pethick Lawrence, who has now publicly explained why she can have no more dealings with the Women's Social and Political Union. It is certainly an influential body, and includes a large number of men. But at the meeting at which it was in a sense inaugurated there was present a strong and noisy representation of the out-and-out militants, who interrupted the proceedings just as though it had been a gathering of mere men.

Three Distinct Groups.

I do not want to be led into a discussion of this very vexed question. My present object is to point out that the woman suffrage movement by three country is now represented by three distinct groups. At one extremity there are the organisations formed within the Liberal and Conservative parties, some of the officers being wives of prominent politicians. These pursue their campaign on strictly constitutional lines, and do not attempt to trespass beyond the confines of the law and the dictates of orderly behaviour. At the other extremity is the Womens' Social and Political Union, dominated by the Pankhurst group. Of the actions of this section I need say nothing; they are too well known all over the world.

Between these two extremes there now stands the new and equally powerful group dominated by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and calling themselves the United Suffragists. They do not propose to discard militancy of the old type, but it is quite clear they recognise that militancy has gone too far and that women will get the vote sooner if they can return to less outrageous methods of propaganda.

This, indeed, is the best sign of the influences at work. I think it may be said that the wild methods are played out, and that henceforth we shall have a sounder advocacy of the growing demand among women for electoral equality with men. I do not mean that militancy of the Pankhurst type will cease immediately or soon. It has got into the blood of too large a number of women, and can only be repressed by much pain. But the simultaneous growth in power of the more orderly elements will assist in forcing back disorder gradually to the point of extinction.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

Engineer Janin Gets His $2,000 Increase But His Ability Is Called To Question.

The Chief Engineer of the corporation was brought under fire at the City Council meeting yesterday by Ald. L. A. Lapointe, who criticized his administration as head of the civic public works department. The attitude of the leader of the council towards Mr. Janin was far from being complimentary, but on the other hand he was warmly defended by Ald. Giroux, who argued that the city should really vote the Chief Engineer a bonus as his retirement was approaching after eighteen years' service. At the conclusion of the argument, the report of the Controllers granting a $2,000 increase was carried.

While it was the expressed wish of many members of the City Council that Paul E. Lamarche should drop out of politics as soon as he entered the city law office, a motion proposed by Ald. L. A. Lapointe, required Mr. Lamarche to resign his seat in Parliament as a member for Nicolet, failed to carry. It was the starting point of some pretty warm argument at yesterday's Council meeting, however.

By a vote of 19 to 7 the City Council yesterday afternoon adopted the recommendation of the Board of Control to buy by private sale the park property in Hochelaga for $100,000, after the amendment by Ald. L. A. Lapointe to expropriate the property had been defeated by 18 to 8.

Street expropriations occupied considerable attention at the meeting. Two reports from the Board of Control for the purchase of land by private sale were referred back with instructions to proceed with the regular form of expropriation. The much-discussed Denonville street improvement was one of the two reports on land purchases sent back to the controllers for regular expropriation.

A record for early cutting is made this year when barley was harvested at Roland and Souris, Man.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will speak in Vancouver on September 11, and touch at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg on his way eastward, finishing his tour in Ontario points.

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GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

An angry carter has threatened the life of Ald. Blumenthal.

There is a strike of the street car men in St. John, N.B., but order prevails.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to make a tour of the Maritime Provinces in August.

Cape Cod canal will be formally opened July 29, and for traffic the following day.

Rock Island is expected to be the next railroad to be investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

After a shutdown of several weeks Lackhart Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburg, will resume its 31 puddling furnaces.

In order to avoid trouble no Canadian officers will be sent to the British army autumn manoeuvres.

The Panama Canal will open August 15 to ships not exceeding 30 feet of draught.

Government guarantee of National Railways interest payment has been arranged.

Independent steel makers in Pittsburgh district are to advance prices on plates and shapes $1 a ton.

The Esperanto Society of the United States elected James D. Hailman, of Pittsburgh, president at the close of their convention in Chicago.

International Agricultural Institute at home places world's wheat crop at 2,458,000,000 bushels, 3 4-10 per cent. less than last year.

Austria has sent an ultimatum to Servia. Latter must disavow all anti-Austrian propaganda by Saturday evening or suffer invasion.

Thos. Denis, Quebec, Provincial Superintendent of Mines, visited St. Barnabe to inspect the new natural gas plant there.

New York State Superintendent is ready to wind up the Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company, creditors receiving 100 per cent. dividend.

William A. Marsh, President of the shoe manufacturing firm of William A. Marsh and Company, Limited, is dead at Quebec.

M. C. David, one of the most prominent business men of St. Hyacinthe, has died in Paris on a tour of the Continent for his health.

Creditors of Pope Manufacturing Co. have appealed to the Connecticut Supreme Court to prevent receiver's sale of Connecticut assets of the company.

The New York World says that Claflin creditors at Friday's meeting may force complete liquidation and winding up of company's affairs.

Because of improvement in business Union Switch & Signal Co. finds it necessary to place several of its departments on double turn.

Miss Lily Irvine made a flight over Lake Erie this afternoon, from Cedar Point, Sandusky, to a point east of Cleveland, in a flying boat. She covered 74 miles in exactly one hour.

Practically all holders of $15,000,000 receivers' certificates of Wabash, which mature Aug. 1, have agreed to take the new certificates just authorized.

Undisguised concern prevails in Berlin over the possibility of an armed conflict between Austria and Servia, and the possible embroilment of the rest of Europe.

Effective Aug. 1, the Washington post office department has substantially reduced prices of money orders. Small sums will be transmittable at less than half present rates.

James Anderson, former superintendent of the old Chatham Manufacturing Company, and one of the best known waggon makers in Canada, is dead.

Four persons, three of them children, were killed and twenty-one were injured when two trolley cars loaded with a Sunday school picnic party, dashed into a loaded freight trolley car on a curve near Westport, Conn.

Representatives of the big lumber companies operating in the upper Ottawa region state that operations in the bush this fall will be unusually heavy, and that about 35,000 men will be employed about two months hence.

Mining Recorder Godson has given his decision in favor of the Peterson Lake Company in the dispute that company had with the MacKinley-Darragh over the staking of a portion of Peterson Lake territory by the latter.

In answer to minority stockholder, Pres. Kerr, of Ontario and Western, says dividend was passed owing to falling off in earnings and unsatisfactory financial and business conditions, which made directors deem it wise to conserve resources.

After refusing a chance to turn King's evidence, Eveline Thibault alias Alice Cantin, was sent to prison for three years, Judge Choquet finding her guilty of passing a forged cheque at the Vandreuil branch of the Bank of British North America.

George Gould says: "Outlook for the payment of Western Pacific interest, Sept. 1, is somewhat brighter, but the matter will not be decided until it has been carefully discussed by the Denver and Rio Grande directors next month. This is taken to indicate that receivership for Western Pacific may be avoided.

The French-Canadians are urging their claim to another Senatorship from Ontario, and the names of Dr. J. L. Chabot, of Ottawa, and Hon. Dr. Beaume, of Windsor, are being prominently mentioned for the position.

B. & M. FREIGHT BUSINESS NOT ON PROFITABLE BASIS

This one of Most Serious Problems which Presents Itself in Rehabilitation of Road

(Special to Journal of Commerce.)

Boston, July 24.—A Boston banker says: "One of the most serious problems which presents itself in the rehabilitation of the Boston & Maine system is putting its freight business on a profitable basis.

"Railroads of the country from the standpoint of freight earnings, can be divided into two classes. Those carrying raw material and still enjoying prosperity; those carrying the manufactured articles and barely making both ends meet—or worse.

"As a railroad of the second class, Boston & Maine is a good example. It handles about 400,000 cars per year of general merchandise traffic, averaging about five tons to the car. As a result of a recent advance in rates the revenue therefrom is $2.80 per ton; but this means only $14 gross per car. To handle this traffic there is enormous expense for freight houses, switch engines, taxes and interest. The loading and terminal costs at Boston alone average $10 per car. In addition is the unloading expense at destination. This traffic is carried an average of 60 miles, so that after deducting terminal charges there is left about $4 to pay for the haul.

"This five tons of freight is carried in a car of 40-ton capacity. It is a similar proposition to carrying one passenger in a trolley car with accommodations for 80 passengers and trying to collect from the single passenger a rate which will compensate for the service.

"This general merchandise traffic business of the railroads is being done at an absolute loss—not less than $8 per car.

"The question naturally arises—why does not some railroad manager refuse to take the traffic? The reason is the public would demand the service. In the second place, if he tried to make a terminal charge to compensate for this loss, he would commit a penal offence.

Amounts to Confiscation.

"As soon as it is realized that it amounts to confiscation of railroad property to compel the roads to do this business at a loss, the remedy must and will be found. An examination of one of our western roads about to be reorganized, where the gross earnings have increased from $12,000,000 to $13,000,000, without proportionate increase in net results, shows that the property handles yearly 174,000 cars of this merchandise averaging only five tons to the car, and the management figures that over $1,000,000 per annum is being lost in handling this class of traffic.

"In England with its dense population the situation is similar to that which exists here, namely: The general merchandise business is produced and shipped in small amounts. But there they use eight and ten-ton cars instead of 40-ton cars as on this side. Furthermore, in England there is a terminal charge allowed the railroads, called "Dock and Town Dues," and the freight rate is 2½ times that in the United States.

A Possible Solution.

"One way for American railroad to make this kind of freight pay is to institute a fast freight or express service, divided into two classes. One, the class as carried to-day; and the second, a slower service handled by the passenger trains where the charges would be one-half those for the fast service. For example, take a shipment to a point about 20 miles from Boston on the Boston & Maine to which point there is forwarded one freight car each day. This business earns $10 to $12 per car and average load is five tons going and three tons returning, meaning a loss of at least $10 per car. The express rate is 55 cents per 100 or $11 per ton—five tons and $55 per car there ought to be a per car, or $55. Between $12 per car rate which would be fair to both shipper and the railroad but which would give the latter fair compensation.

"The financial reorganization of a property is the bankers' proposition, but a most important point is to reorganize the method of handling the general merchandise freight, on which the Boston & Maine is losing $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 a year, and other roads in proportion. When this confiscation of property is stopped then the railroads will be able to serve their patrons without making one class of traffic bear the burden of the other.

BIG PLANT AT THE HAT

Work Is Resumed on Construction of Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Company.

(Special Correspondence.)

Medicine Hat, Alberta, July 24.—Work has been resumed to-day on the extensive plant of the Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Co., on the West Industrial site, to which the railway spur has recently been completed. Seven carloads of material, in the shape of iron and brick were switched to the factory site last night, and some 20 or 30 men are now at work finishing the factory, the steel work on which is already up. In a short time this company will also start work on the construction of some 25 residences for its workmen, and in about 60 days it is fully anticipated that the factory will be finished and turning out its full line of products for use all over the prairie provinces.

The Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Co., which has had headquarters at Moose Jaw for some years, has done an extensive business, but decided on a larger and more extensive plant, which was located at Medicine Hat. Here the factory buildings will represent an investment of something around $100,000, and when the industry is in full working order about 100 men are expected to be given employment. Medicine Hat and Moose Jaw capitalists are interested in the enterprise.

STANDARD OIL CO

Expected American Experts Will Shortly Demonstrate Prospects in Northern China.

New York, July 24.—Officials of Standard Oil Co. of New York expect to hear any day of arrival of their representatives in China at their destination in the province of Shensi. A party of 19 drillers left Shanghai for Shensi early last month.

The Standard Oil party is taking 250 to 300 tons of oil drilling machinery, which was shipped from this country. Included in this equipment are four outfits of cable tools and two outfits of rotary machinery for soft formation work. Included in the caravan are 300 Chinese carts.

Consul Sammons at Shanghai says: "It is anticipated that only a short time will be required by the American experts to demonstrate the prospects in northern China. The machinery sent in is capable of drilling a well 3,000 to 4,000 feet deep. At present some oil wells in Shensi province have been drilled 350 feet by Japanese. The American drilling follows an investigation by American geologists."

In connection with the Standard Oil's Chinese venture it is interesting to note that in 1913 China imported 183,984,052 gallons of kerosene, valued at $18,823,508 gold. In 1912 China imported 197,902,362 gallons of kerosene, valued at $17,764,748. Of last year's imports, 112,459,925 gallons valued at $10,633,143 came from the United States, as compared with 123,441,777 gallons, valued at $10,100,899 in 1912.

WITHDRAWS NOMINATION.

Washington, July 24.—At the request of Thos. D. Jones, President Wilson has withdrawn from the files of the Senate Mr. Jones' nomination as member of the Federal Reserve Board.

AVERAGE PRICES.

New York, July 24.—Average 20 railroads July 23, 97.95, off .54; twelve industrials 90.52, off .31.

UTAH COPPER CO. WILL HAVE LARGER OUTPUT

Now Producing at Rate of 150,000,000 Pounds Per Annum—Considerable Additions to Milling Capacity.

Bingham, Utah, July 24.—Utah copper is headed full tilt toward the 150,000,000 pounds per annum production mark. From 8,264,389 pounds output in 1906, this ten-year old prodigy expanded to 49,838,387 pounds in 1908; to 85,644,511 pounds in 1910; and to 113,942,834 pounds in 1913, while the output of refined copper this year will be well above the 125,000,000 pounds mark from present indications.

Stripping work will be practically completed in from 3 to 6 years. If all the shovels now employed in stripping were transferred to ore, and a few more of them put on the night shift as well as day shift, the mine could easily attain a productive capacity of 15,000,000 tons of ore per annum, comparing with present output of under 8,000,000 tons.

Utah Copper would need, though, considerable addition to milling capacity. The Arthur mill with thirteen 800-ton units has handled a maximum of 11,000 tons daily, and the Magna mill over 14,000 tons. The maximum present full treatment capacity of both mills is, say, 25,000 tons per diem, or 155,000,000 of refined copper per annum.

The coarse-crushing department of the mills, however, far exceeds the table or full-treatment capacity. The two mills are said to have a coarse crushing capacity of 35,000 to 40,000 tons per day, equivalent to 217,000,000 to 248,000,000 pounds of refined copper per year. To bring the full treatment milling capacity up to this figure, all that would be necessary would be the addition of some 40 to 60 per cent to vanner-table and fine crushing department.

Whether Utah Copper's mining and milling output will be thus expanded to above the 200,000,000-pound mark is a matter which, the management considers, is still too far in the future to discuss just now. No additions to the milling capacity have been made since the summer of 1912. Nor are any additions contemplated at present, according to officers of the company, except such additions as may be desirable should flotation tests now under way prove successful.

However, there is no telling what the next three or four years may bring forth in the way of a program of further expansion.

BONDS PURCHASED

New York, July 24.—There were over 40 different issues of bonds purchased in the Jan. 1 to June 30 period, while the bonds and notes disposed of were confined to but 11 issues, which included the following:

Amount:	Bonds sold.
$450,000	U.S. Pan. Canal 3s
260,000	Sou. Pac. conv. 4s
250,000	Un. Pac. conv. 4s
106,000	Lake Shore 4½ p.c. notes
100,000	Mich. Cen. 4½ p.c. notes
75,000	Pac. L. & P. 6 p.c. notes

The above $275,000 notes were for one year, maturing in 1914 and apparently have matured.

Great excitement was caused at Lake Ronkonkoma, L.I., by the escape of two alligators who plunged into the lake. Bathers now go five miles to Great South Bay for a swim.

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Premier Asquith Admits He Is One of the "Sober Minded."

TO AVOID TROUBLE

Canadian Militia Officers Will Stay at Home This Fall in View of the Possibility of Trouble in Ireland.

Mr. Asquith's desire to meet the attacks of his own party led to another crushing blow to a certain section of his followers yesterday, when the Premier completed their discomfiture by including himself among the responsible and soberminded persons "who feared civil strife." The Daily Chronicle notes that the Premier substituted the word "strife" for "war."

The leading organs of both parties suggest that the only hopeful sign in connection with the conference is the fact that it still exists, otherwise on every hand fear is expressed that an agreement is impossible.

According to the Chronicle, Sir Edward Carson appears to be the implacable member of the conference, rejecting new proposals by the Government for reciprocal concessions in the matter of area. Carson adheres to the clean cut of six counties.

Further representations are being made to the British Postmaster-General on the subject of the Canadian magazine rate, but there is little hope that Mr. Hobhouse will accept the proposed new terms. Mr. Hobhouse still believes that the higher scale, while relieving the community as a whole from expense in transmission of these packets, will not press unduly on the senders of packets by magazine post, and will in no way hamper the spread of imperial sentiment in the Dominion, for which purpose the lower rate was instituted. The Empire Press Union will issue the Postmaster General's reply in the course of a day or two.

A manifesto signed by Ricardo L. Perez was posted in the streets of Mexico City yesterday. It acuses Huerta of the murder of Madero and Pino Suarez, as well as of other misdeeds, and says that his extradition should be demanded so that he may be tried according to law.

It is understood that in view of the gravity of the situation at present existing in British politics and of the critical position in which the British army may be placed by an outbreak or rising in Ireland, Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, has decided not to send any Canadian army officers to the British autumn manoeuvres this year. This decision will apply not only to the militia volunteers officers, but also to those officers of the Canadian permanent force who are accustomed every year to go to England to take a staff course.

For the conference of postmasters shortly to be held in Madrid, it is stated that all overseas governments have signified their intention of sending delegates who will support the proposal for universal penny postage, rather than favor the one and one-half penny rate recently suggested here. Some of the dominions, Australia in particular, are prepared to enter into reciprocal arrangements with any country that will agree to establish penny postage. The American trade commissioners who recently visited Australia discussed the question of penny postage with the Commonwealth authorities, and have since advised their Government to accept the Australian proposal. A movement is also on foot to bring the whole of the English-speaking world into line in the matter of exchanging week-end cables at reduced rate.

There is authority for stating that the Board of Trade, which undertook an enquiry as the result of representations in the Commons, has now collected a large amount of passing legislation to establish uniformity throughout the Empire in the laws relating to the "formation, management and winding-up of joint stock companies." The proposed law will define the powers of each dominion to alter or amend the provisions of its own legislation, and also define the portions of such legislation that cannot be altered without the consent of the Imperial Government. Some progress towards uniformity has been made during the past four or five years, notably by acts passed in the Transvaal, in Victoria and in British Columbia.

NEW HAVEN SUIT

Directors Refuse to Offer Comment, Contending That It Is a Matter For the Lawyers.

New York, July 24.—Local New Haven directors refuse to comment upon the filing of the suit in equity, contending that the matter is one for lawyers to handle, and that nothing will be stated formally until the answers to the federal suit are filed.

In view of the Whipple suit for restitution in Massachusetts, the Lauber suit for restitution in New York, and the federal suit under anti-trust laws, to say nothing of possible criminal prosecutions, the New Haven lawyers expect to be too busy to talk and will let their authorized answers speak for themselves.

After filing of the answer to the federal suit due about August 12th next step wil be the appointment of a special master to take testimony which will be voluminous and may take a full year.

There are 336 corporations in the New Haven system and the testimony either for the government or for the defence will probably go into the history of each one.

The German Government has prepared a measure for a cigarette monopoly, aimed at the so-called trust.

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Vol. XXIX. No. 6

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WASHINGTON OWES MORE THAN STAT

Federal Debt $2,916,204,914, Wh Forty-eight States Owe Only $422,796,525.

Washington, July 25—The full rep on national and State indebtedness a funds and investments from 1870 1913 has just been issued by Direc William J. Harris, of the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

According to this bulletin the to debt of the forty-eight State gover ments on June 30, 1913, amounted $422,796,525. Of this total $403,366, represented funded debt and $19,42 956 represnted floating debt. Of funded debt $364,836,427 is represen in bonds and $38,530,142 is special d obligations to public trust funds.

As an offsetting item against t total debt the forty-eight States ported $76,980,571 in sinking fund a sets, leaving their debt (less sinki fund assets), $345,942,305. The capita debt for the forty-eight Sta amounted to $3.57 on June 30, 1913.

In contrast with the debt of the for eight State governments the natio Government had a total debt on Ju 30, 1913, of $2,916,204,914. Of this tal the funded debt amounted to $ 540,523,329, while the floating de amounted to $375,681,585. Of the fun ed debt the bonded indebtedne amounted to $967,366,160, while the s cial debt obligations amounted to $ 573,157,169.

The sinking found assets, or cash the United States Treasury availa for the payment of debt, consisting accumulated trust funds, gold and s ver and general Treasury cash, not o were sufficient to eliminate entir the special debt obligations but also reduce the bonded debt. The natio debt less cash in the Treasury ava able for the payment of debt amoun to only $1,028,564,055, or a per cap debt of $10.59.

The net debt of the national Gove ment represents three times the to net debt of the State governments. the total per capita debt of $14.15 (n tional and State) the debt of the n tional Government is $10.59, or 75 cent., while the debt of the State g ernments amounts to $3.57, or 25 cent. of the total.

The figures in the report show t Arizona and Massachusetts are only States where the State debt l sinking fund assets amounts to m per capita than $10.59, the per cap debt for the United States. The d of the national Government, therefo is a greater financial weight upon people of every State in the Union (e cepting these two) than is the debt the State in which they live. In o a very small number of States d the per capita State debt amount one-half the per capita debt of the n tional Government.

New York, for example, has a capita State debt of $9.05, due larg to the cost of the Erie Canal, wh other States show a very low per cap debt, for Oregon it being only $0.04, Kansas $0.14, for Iowa, $0.16, for N Jersey $0.24, while for Pennsylva it is nothing, since in that State sinking fund assets exceed the to debt.

Highest price in 30 years for pri dry-fed steers was reached at Jer City, Monday, when $10.65 a 100 pou was bid for a bunch of steers.