

The War Day by Day

1914:

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilization.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia—French Cabinet orders general mobilization.

August 2—German forces enter Luxembourg—Germany addresses ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her troops.

August 4—England sends ultimatum to Berlin, demanding unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality—Germany rejects ultimatum—German troops begin attack of Liege—President Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.

August 5—England announces existence of state of war with Germany—President Wilson tenders his good offices to the warring nations.

August 7—Germans enter Liege—French invade southern Alsace.

August 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.

August 15—Austrians enter Serbia—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

August 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France—Beginning of a five days' battle in Lorraine ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss—Beginning of five days' battle between Serbians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

August 20—Germans enter Brussels—Belgian army retreats on Antwerp.

August 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons—Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik.

August 24—British begin retreat from Mons—Zeppelin drops bombs into Antwerp.

August 25—Mulhausen evacuated by the French.

August 27—Louvain burned by Germans—Japanese blockade Tsing-tau.

August 28—British fleet sinks five German warships off Heligoland.

August 29—Russians defeated in three days' battle near Tannenberg.

September 2—German advance penetrates to Creil, about 20 miles from Paris, and swings eastward—French centre between Verdun and Rheims driven back—Seat of French Government removed to Bordeaux.

September 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

September 5—Battle begins south of the Marne and east of Paris in which the German right wing is pushed back, followed by a general retreat.

September 7—Maupeuge taken by the Germans.

September 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

September 15—Belgian commission protests to President Wilson against German "atrocities."

September 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.

September 22—German submarine sinks British cruiser Aboukir, Cressy, and Hooge in the North Sea—Russians capture Jaroslavl and invest Przemysl.

September 26—British troops from India land at Mesopotamia.

September 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

October 2—End of week's battle at Arras in which the Germans are defeated and forced out of Belgian territory.

October 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

October 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins—Japanese seize Caroline Islands.

October 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

October 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

October 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

October 14—Allies occupy Ypres—Battle begins on the Yser.

October 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

October 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

October 18—Belgian army effects junction with Allied left, battle on from Channel coast to Lille.

October 20—English gunboats participate in battle at Newport on Belgian coast.

October 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

October 27—South African sedition spreading—Gen. De Wet in revolt—Russians pursue retreat—Germans and re-occupy Lodz and Radom.

October 28—Berlin admits retreat from Warsaw and Lvov.

October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa, Novorossiysk, and Theodosia in the Crimea.

October 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader in Cape Province, beaten and driven out of the colony.

November 1—A squadron of five German cruisers, including the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, defeat a British squadron off Coronel, on the coast of Chile—Turks bombard Sebastopol.

November 3—German squadron makes a raid to British coast near Yarmouth.

November 4—German cruiser Yorck strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks—Heavy fighting around Ypres.

November 5—England and France declare war on Turkey—Dardanelles forts bombarded—Russians re-occupy Jaroslavl.

November 6—Tsing-tau surrenders to the Japanese.

November 7—Russians reach Pleschen in Silesia and enter East Prussia.

November 10—The Emden defeated, and forced ashore at North Keeling Island in Bay of Bengal, by Australian cruiser Sydney.

November 11—Germans capture Dixmude—German submarine sinks British gunboat Niger off Deal.

November 12—Russians occupy Johannsbauk in East Prussia—Russians defeated in Vlotslavk.

November 15—Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno—Battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian Guard against Ypres.

November 16—The Sheik-ul-Islam at Constantinople proclaims a Holy War against the Allies—British House of Commons votes a war loan of £225,000,000.

November 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men—More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials—Germans pierce Russian centre south of Lodz.

November 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River—Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

December 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks—King George visits the army in Flanders.

December 2—Austrians take Belgrade by storm—Gen. De Wet captured.

December 3—London War Office announces landing of Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt—Italian premier in Parliament finds no reasons for a change of policy—Serbians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Serbian victory.

December 4—Germans occupy Lodz.

December 7—French attack to the north of Nancy repulsed.

December 8—The German squadron under Rear-Admiral von Spree is attacked in the South Atlantic off the Falkland Islands by a British fleet under Admiral Sturdee, and the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg are sunk—British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.

December 13—British submarine sinks the Turkish battleship Mesoudieh in the Dardanelles. Serbians capture large Austrian forces.

December 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

December 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby on English coast.

December 17—Berlin announces general Russian retreat in Poland—Survivors of Emden captured.

December 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate—Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion at an end.

December 23—French Chamber votes war credit of eight and a half billion francs.

December 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven—Russians defeat Austrian army at Tuhov near Tarnow—German offensive in Central Poland halted—Italian marines occupy Avlona.

December 28—French occupy St. Georges near Newport.

1915:

January 1—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel.

January 2—French capture Steinbach, east of Thann.

January 3—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus at Sarikamych and Ardahan—Russians overrun Bukovina and enter Carpathian passes.

January 8—French advance across Aisne north of Soissons.

January 13—Turks occupy Tabriz—Count Berchtold resigns.

January 14—French driven back across Aisne River east of Soissons after a week's battle—Russian advance in Miawa region.

January 15—British victory at La Basse reported—Germans being forced back one mile. The French cut off from reinforcements by Focets, driven back at Soissons.

January 16—French partly retrieved losses—News of gallant bayonet charge by Princess Patricia's Infantry reached the outside world.

January 17—Russian official statement told of extermination of 11th Turkish army corps.

January 19—German Zeppelins raid England killing four civilians and damaging property with bombs.

January 20—British Government refuses to guarantee "Dacia" will not be seized but offers to buy cargo or deliver it.

January 24—British fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty defeated German squadron in North Sea, sinking the battle-cruiser Bluecher, and the light cruiser Kolberg.

January 26—All stocks of wheat in Germany seized by Government.

January 28—First fighting in Egypt near Suez Canal reported.

January 30—German submarine U-31 sank three British steamers in the Irish Sea, and two others sunk in the English Channel.

February 2—British again repulsed Germans at La Sasse, and advanced. British fleet ordered to retreat and Austria as conditional contraband.

February 3—British Parliament, at opening of session, decided to confine itself to Government measures.

February 4—Announcement made that finances of Britain, France and Russia for the purposes of the war will be pooled.

Feb. 6—British liner Lusitania arrives at Liverpool, flying American flag.

Feb. 8—British Government introduces "blank cheque" budget providing for army of 3,000,000 men.

Feb. 9—Russians begin to evacuate Bukovina before Austro-German advance.

Feb. 10—U. S. Government sends note to Britain pointing out danger of using neutral flag and note to Germany warning against menacing lives or vessels of Americans—Canadian budget provides for tariff increases of 7½ per cent, and 5 per cent preferential.

Feb. 12—British aviators raid Ostend and surrounding districts, damaging submarine bases.

February 13—Russian retreat in East Prussia announced.

February 16—Announcement made that between 300,000 and 600,000 of new British army, including Canadian contingent, have landed in France. Forty Allied aeroplanes attacked German positions on Belgian coast.

February 17—Britain's complete reply to American note on shipping question made public. Britain pointing out that the United States troubles were due to German mines, and not British navy.

February 18—German "war zone" edict goes into effect.

February 22—First American ship, the Evelyn, sunk by German mine.

February 23—Allies announce that retaliatory measures will be adopted against submarine blockade. German advance turned by Russians in the eastern theatre.

February 24—Loss of British armed merchant cruiser Clan MacNaughton with 280 men announced.

February 25—Outer Dardanelles forts reduced by allied fleets.

February 26—Russians defeat Germans in Przasnysz region. Wreckage picked up near Christiansand indicates loss of German submarine U-5.

February 28—Dacia arrested by French cruiser.

March 1—Agreement said to have been reached between Allies, giving Russia future free passage through Dardanelles. Great Britain announces that Germany will be blockaded.

March 4—German submarine U-8 sunk by Dover flotilla.

March 6—Russian Black Sea fleet sails for Bosphorus forts.

March 7—Greek cabinet resigns on account of war policy.

March 9—Three British steamers sunk by submarines.

March 10—German submarine U-12 sunk. British win important victory near Le Basse. German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich arrived at Newport News.

March 12—Admiralty announces loss of auxiliary cruiser Bayano, with 190 men.

March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk.

March 17—German cruiser Karlsruhe reported sunk.

March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean, and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles action.

March 21—Fall of Przemysl announced.

March 24—Allied army landed on Gallipoli Peninsula.

March 25—Admiralty announces German submarine U-29 believed to have been sunk.



LIEUT. TALBOT M. PAPINEAU, The only unwounded officer of the original Princess Patricia Regiment.

March 26—Russians win victory, giving them dominating positions in Carpathians.

March 27—Over 130 lives lost when British steamers Falaba and Agulla were sunk.

March 28—Russian Black Sea Fleet shells Bosphorus forts.

March 30—Clash reported between Italian customs officials and Austrian troops on frontier.

April 10—British steamer Harpalycie, first relief boat of New York State, and under charter to Belgian Commission, sunk by torpedo.

April 11—German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm goes into port at Newport News.

April 14—Field-Marshal French gives British casualties at Neuve Chapelle as 12,811, and reports that disorganization of infantry was due to order "Soldiers Vote" bill passed Dominion Parliament.

April 17—Turkish torpedo boat sunk in attack on British transport. British submarine E-15 lost.

April 19—British capture Hill 60 south of Ypres, and push lines forward three miles.

April 20—Turkish Black Sea Fleet cut off by Russian mines off Bosphorus.

April 21—Allies land 20,000 troops near Enos, European Turkey—U. S. refuses to place embargo on export of arms—Announcement made that Britain has 36 divisions of 750,000 men in France.

April 22—North Sea shipping suspended and warning given that English ports may be closed without notice.

April 23—Brilliant rally of Canadian troops, recovered lost ground and guns in battle north of Ypres. This was the first serious engagement in which the Canadian division took a prominent part, and the casualties were heavy, some 90 officers being killed or wounded.

April 25—Reports of serious risings in India and Burma received from Straits Settlements—German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm interned at Newport News, Va.

April 27—Allied armies commenced advance against Turks on shores of Dardanelles—Reinforcements of Canadians in England sent to the front as a result of the recent heavy casualties.

April 28—German attempts to break Allied line at Ypres definitely stopped—Women's Peace Congress at The Hague opened.

April 29—New liquor taxes announced in British Parliament to reduce drinking in England.

May 1—American steamer Gulflight torpedoed by Germans off Scilly Islands—Two German torpedo boats and British destroyer Recruit sunk in running fight in North Sea.

May 2—Swedish steamer Ellida torpedoed by German submarine in North Sea.

May 3—Canadian casualties in Ypres fighting total 6,000 is announced.

May 4—War costing Britain \$5,000,000,000 a year, and national debt already doubled, says Lloyd George in budget speech.

May 6—Russian lines reorganized after defeat on Lunda-jeo.

May 7—Canadian liner Lusitania torpedoed by German submarine off Old Head of Kinsale on the Irish coast, with loss of 1,500 passengers, only 65 being saved.

May 9—Germans announce capture of Liège.

May 10—Coroner's jury, investigating Lusitania disaster, charge Kaiser and his government with murder.

May 11—Allies make gains north of Arras and Belgians again cross Yser.

May 13—American note calls on Germany to prevent recurrence of submarine outrages and make reparation for American losses.

May 14—Official announcement made in Rome that that part of Triple Alliance Treaty concerning Austria was abrogated on May 4.

May 17—Preliminary stages of new British drive finished.

May 18—Russians routed Austrians in Bukovina and captured 20,000.

May 19—Military authorities take control of Italian railways.

Premier Asquith announces that non-partisan coalition cabinet will be formed in England.

May 20—Germans took Russian port of Riga.

May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary and May 24—Germany's Galician campaign stopped at River San.

May 25—New British Coalition Cabinet formed.

May 26—Italian troops cross Austrian border from Lombardy to Adriatic.

U. S. steamer Nebraskan torpedoed, but reaches port.

Italy declares blockade of Austrian coast.

British battleship Triumph sunk in Dardanelles.

May 27—British battleship Majestic sunk in Dardanelles and mine layer Princess Irene blown up at Sheerness with loss of over 300 killed.

Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson appointed First Sea Lord of Admiralty.

May 28—Italians continue advance and threaten defenses of Trent.

Canada has 56,000 troops overseas.

May 31—German airship dropped bombs on London, several fires being started and four people killed.

German reply to Lusitania note received by U. S. Government, asking for information as to what kind of ship the sunken liner was and alleging she carried guns.

June 1—Second Canadian division completed at Shorecliffe.

June 2—Allies' further progress announced, lines having been extended and consolidated in France. Italians have penetrated 13 miles into Austria. German Ambassador to U. S. arranges to send envoy to explain President's views on Lusitania to the Kaiser.

June 3—Przemysl recaptured by Austro-German forces, Russian army retreating to new position after severe defeat.

FIFTY-SEVEN SHIPS IN ITALIAN PORTS

Belonging to Germany and Austria Were Liable to Seizure on Outbreak of War

TOTAL OF 228,761 GROSS TONS

Lloyds Compiles Complete List of Such Vessels Which are Sheltered at Sixteen Italian Ports.—Moltke, of 12,335 Tons, the Largest—Many Freighters Included.

Complete and detailed information as to the tonnage, number and identities of German and Austrian merchant vessels which were sheltered at Italian and Italian colonial ports when Italy entered the war or the side of the Allies, compiled from information received at Lloyds (London), and all of which were subject to the reported confiscation decree by the Italian Government, is now at hand.

The largest of Italy's prize ships, shown in the list, is the Moltke, of 12,335 tons gross, held at Genoa after reaching that port from New York on July 28, 1914. Next in size is the German steamer Konig Albert, of 10,484 tons gross, also detained at Genoa after a trip from New York on July 17 of last year.

Following is presented the complete and detailed list as compiled by Lloyds, giving the port at which the vessels were sheltering, etc.:

1915.		1914.		
Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	
Anglo-American	10	\$973,330	19	\$573,330
Atlantic Refining	10	500,000	10	500,000
Buckeye Pipe Line	8	800,000	18	1,800,000
Cheesebrough Mfg.	20	100,000	20	100,000
Continental Oil	6	180,000	6	180,000
Crescent Pipe Line	3	90,000	3	90,000
Eureka Pipe Line	12	600,000	12	600,000
Galena-Signal com.	6	720,000	6	720,000
Do. Pfd.	4	80,000	4	80,000
Indiana Pipe Line	8	400,000	16	800,000
National Transit	9	450,102	6	300,061
New York Transit	5	250,000	5	250,000
Northern Pipe Line	5	250,000	5	250,000
Ohio Oil	18	700,000	16	2,400,000
Solar Refining	5	100,000	5	100,000
Southern Pipe Line	12	1,200,000	1	1,500,000
South West Penn.	6	210,000	1	250,000
South Penn Oil	6	750,000	10	1,250,000
S. O. of California	10	2,484,232	10	2,371,765
S. O. of Indiana	6	1,800,000	13	3,900,000
S. O. of Kansas	6	120,000	13	250,000
S. O. of Kentucky	8	204,000	10	700,000
S. O. of Nebraska	10	100,000	10	700,000
S. O. of New Jersey	10	9,823,838	10	9,823,838
S. O. of New York	4	3,000,000	4	3,000,000
S. O. of Ohio	12	420,000	12	420,000
Union Tank Line	2 1/2	300,000	2 1/2	300,000
Vacuum Oil	3	750,000	3	450,000
Total	228,761	\$29,610,602	242,216,587	

While the dividend record for the first six months is unfavorable compared with last year's similar period, it is worthy of note that several companies which were obliged to discontinue dividends during the last half of 1914, owing to the war are again among the dividend payers during this period. These companies are the South Penn. Oil Co. and Standard Oil Co. of Kansas.

AMERICAN BANKERS WILLING TO GAMBLE ON SUCCESS OF ALLIES.

St. Paul, June 8.—What people here are awaiting, somewhat impatiently, is the settlement on way or another of our difficulties with Germany. The mood of this district is a little peculiar. Even a war, from the point of view of business, would be preferable to the prolongation of the existing uncertainty. Our bankers, manufacturers, and merchants all believe that once the shock of the news were past, the country would experience a distinct revival of business, and the Northwest is in a position to share in it.

Naturally, nothing is known of the policy the United States Government would pursue in the event of a break with Germany. Most probably we should extend new credits and continue dispensing supplies of foodstuffs and ammunition to the Allied powers. Interest rates would harden and prices of commodities stiffen. Business would not necessarily be checked; it might be stimulated, through the flip the war demands would give to prices of foodstuffs. In any case the top outlook, which has never been better at this season of the year, and the fundamentally sound conditions prevailing here, provide a basis for expansion, no matter what may happen.

Of course, to the extent that the United States is involved in the war, should place the resources of this country at the disposal of the Allies, it would be banking on an Allied victory. But bankers and business men of this section would not be greatly disturbed over the chance of a different result. They regard it as a certainty that every cent of money they lent to the Allies would be returned with interest, and that every sack of flour and every bushel of wheat would eventually be paid for.

ITALIAN COLONIAL PORTS.

Magadoco.

Jozef Agost Foherecz (Austrian steamer), 2549 tons, Sydney for Trieste, arrived Magadoco.

Massowah.

Ambra (Austrian steamer), 5,355 tons, Aden for Massowah, arrived August 8.

Axenfels (German steamer), 4,361 tons, Rangoon for Hamburg, arrived Massowah August 7.

Borkum (German steamer), 5,642 tons, Yokohama for Havre and Hamburg, arrived Massowah August 12.

Cholsing (German steamer), 1,657 tons, Padang for Massowah, arrived January 13.

Christian X. (German steamer), 4,956 tons, Hamburg and Antwerp for Bussorah, arrived Massowah August 3.

Moravia (Austrian steamer), 3,506 tons, Chippura for Trieste, arrived Massowah August 14.

Ostmark (German steamer), 4,400 tons, Karachi for Hamburg, arrived Massowah August 11.

Persepolis (German steamer), 4,568 tons, Antwerp for Bussorah, arrived Massowah August 4.

Segovia (German steamer), 4,945 tons, Mejl for Hamburg, arrived Massowah August 7.

Sturmfels (German steamer), 5,600 tons, Calcutta for Philadelphia, arrived Massowah August 8.

Palermo.

Alger (German steamer), 3,127 tons, Catania for Palermo, arrived August 1.

Catania (German steamer), 2,996 tons, Genoa for Hamburg, arrived Palermo August 1.

Tunis (German steamer), 1,833 tons, Nice for Palermo, arrived August 1.

Savona.

Bastia (German steamer), 1,527 tons, Bremen for Savona, arrived July 28.

Syracuse.

Albany (German steamer), 5,882 tons, Adelaide for Amsterdam, arrived September 2.

Ambria (German steamer), 5,143 tons, New York for Hong Kong, arrived Syracuse September 3.

Ampela (Austrian steamer), 1,346 tons, Las Palmas and Messina for Syracuse, arrived September 19.

Barcelona (German steamer), 5,465 tons, Novorossiysk for New York, arrived September 2.

Kattenturm (German steamer), 6,018 tons, Calcutta for Hamburg, arrived Syracuse September 2.

Mudros (German steamer), 3,137 tons, Batoum and Messina for Syracuse, arrived September 3.

Signarinen (German steamer), 5,710 tons, Bremen and Rotterdam for East Asia, arrived Syracuse September 3.

Zvir (Austrian steamer), 4,286 tons, Marseilles and Messina for Flume, arrived Syracuse September 24.

Torre Annunziata.

Italia (German steamer), 3,498 tons, Catania for Torre Annunziata, arrived July 28.

Venice.

Izabran (Austrian steamer), 2,892 tons, Barry for Venice, arrived July 28.

Izgel (Austrian steamer), 4,434 tons, Cardiff for Venice, arrived August 7.

Marin Radich (Austrian steamer), 4,124 tons, Ancona for Venice, arrived August 22.

Oiga (Austrian steamer), 3,129 tons, Pnarth for Venice, arrived August 9.

Quarnero (Austrian steamer), 3,297 tons, at Venice, December 9.

FIVE OF STANDARD OIL COMPANIES TO PAY LARGER DIVIDENDS THAN YEAR AGO

New York, June 8.—Standard Oil dividends for first half of 1915 will aggregate \$29,610,602, a decrease of \$4,605,085 from corresponding period of 1914 and a decrease of \$499,532 from last half of 1914.

Pipe line companies are chiefly responsible for the falling off, dividends of nine of these aggregating only \$4,468,000 for first six months, a decrease of \$3,118,000. Since first half of 1914 these companies have been affected not only by business depression but by decreased rates which caused considerable reduction in earnings.

Five of the 28 companies paying dividends for the half-year will make larger distributions than last year. Atlantic Refining is paying \$500,000, while in corresponding months of 1914 no dividends were paid; Ohio Oil is paying \$2,700,000, an increase of \$300,000; Vacuum Oil is distributing \$750,000, an increase of \$300,000; while Standard Oil of California and Standard Oil of Kentucky are making slightly larger payments, due to changes in stock.

The heaviest sufferers will be Standard Oil of Indiana shareholders, who receive only \$1,800,000 in dividends, a decrease of \$2,100,000. South Penn. Oil, with a payment of \$750,000, is disbursing \$500,000 less than last year.

The following shows the six months' dividend rate already declared, and dividends which will be paid by the Standard Oil group for first six months of 1915, compared with corresponding period of 1914:

1915.		1914.		
Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	
Anglo-American	10	\$973,330	19	\$573,330
Atlantic Refining	10	500,000	10	500,000
Buckeye Pipe Line	8	800,000	18	1,800,000
Cheesebrough Mfg.	20	100,000	20	100,000
Continental Oil	6	180,000	6	180,000
Crescent Pipe Line	3	90,000	3	90,000
Eureka Pipe Line	12	600,000	12	600,000
Galena-Signal com.	6	720,000	6	720,000
Do. Pfd.	4	80,000	4	80,000
Indiana Pipe Line	8	400,000	16	800,000
National Transit	9	450,102	6	300,061
New York Transit	5	250,000	5	250,000
Northern Pipe Line	5	250,000	5	250,000
Ohio Oil	18	700,000	16	2,400,000
Solar Refining	5	100,000	5	100,000
Southern Pipe Line	12	1,200,000	1	1,500,000
South West Penn.	6	210,000	1	250,000
South Penn Oil	6	750,000	10	1,250,000
S. O. of California	10	2,484,232	10	2,371,765
S. O. of Indiana	6	1,800,000	13	3,900,000
S. O. of Kansas	6	120,000	13	250,000
S. O. of Kentucky	8	204,000	10	700,000
S. O. of Nebraska	10	100,000	10	700,000
S. O. of New Jersey	10	9,823,838	10	9,823,838
S. O. of New York	4	3,000,000	4	3,000,000
S. O. of Ohio	12	420,000	12	420,000
Union Tank Line	2 1/2	300,000	2 1/2	300,000
Vacuum Oil	3	750,000	3	450,000
Total	228,761	\$29,610,602	242,216,587	

SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION WAYS TO GO TO AMERICAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

New York, June 8.—The question of the facilities of the General Electric Co. for the production of special materials on a contract receiving serious consideration.

These war contracts under discussion something will be worked out along with heavy materials and will probably cost \$75,000,000. It is asserted that the contract contemplate the manufacture of ethyl alcohol.

The General Electric Co. has been long time to accept contracts which require extensive facilities for the manufacture of special materials.

Concerns like the General Electric Co. whose electric companies have many heavy facilities of considerable capacity by the large generators and motors which they turn out. While equipment which they turn out. While equipment which they turn out.

Some idea of the nature of the order placed with the General Electric Co. is given by the speech of Lloyd-George at the Standard Oil group for first six months of 1915, compared with corresponding period of 1914.

Herebefore the General Electric has been asked to supply its resources to the extent of its normal line of electrical equipment it accepted indirectly a vast amount of work, this was largely for the war.

Chicago, June 8.—While gasoline prices are still high, the price of naphtha has fallen to a point of 8 cents a gallon. Independent say that the Standard Oil of Indiana's one cent differential for more of gasoline applies to odd lots and small storage capacity take varying 100 gallons within a range so that practically all large users of gas get it on basis of 5½ cents a gallon.

For the past two or three months prices have been 10½ cents for less than one cent discount for 100 gallons or more, while last year there was no discount.

CUT IN OIL PRICES.

New York, June 8.—All indications that increases in gasoline prices during the month in various parts of the country. New Jersey and vicinity have been advanced prices, and these changes will have gasoline was selling at its lowest price since the middle west was general advance in prices owing to the demand in that territory. Western re-visiting customers that a shortage of gas may be certain by the end of this month, including Standard Oil of Indiana, to make contracts at present prices.