New York Company's net \$5,000,000 in Excess of 7 per cent in Year 1914

EXPERT GIVES TESTIMONY

Says That Return of 6 per cent. Valuation is Fai One-61/2 per cent. is Ample to Return Capital and Secure Extensions.

New York, February 11.-Prof. Edward W. Bemis, a public utilities expert, of Chicago, testified before Legislative Committee on Telephone Companies that notwithstanding the 10 per cent. reduction in rates which became effective on February 1, 1914, the New York Telephone Company made a net profit in 1914 of almost \$9,500,000 and was able to set aside a liberal amount for maintenance and depreciation be sides paying 4½ per cent, of its gross receipts to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as rental for its instruments. He asserted that this was \$5,000,000 more than should be earned on the most generous estimate of a reasonable return on an in

Prof. Bemis fixed the present telephone rates in Stocks of Metal so Heavy That Only Large Demand Chicago and is a member of the board which supervises the street railways of that city. He is also on the advisory board of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the valuation of railroads, telephones and telegraphs. He has just completed an appraisal of the street railways of Detroit, where public ownership is being considered. For several months he and his assistant, Andrew Sangster, have had access to the books of the New York Telephone Company and Prof. Bemis makes certain preliminary suggestions to the discovered. committee based on what has b

Eerning Value at \$65,000,000. course, have Prof. Bemis testified that the New York Telephone I work Telephon Company had in October, within the limits of Greater
New York, property which had cost \$67,967,851.51. known in London long before it is here and the logical
The balance sheet shows \$3,386.3 on which the company should be perinded to sain a return. He eliminates a consideration of "going the price of the white metal.

value" for the reason that this company has never India usually buys in October and November in return. He eliminates a failed to get a fair return on its actual investment.

approval to the continuance of this franchise value for silver from that source.

than does the national income tax give any sanctity to

It is estimated that half of the white coin of the the perpetuity of the income which it taxes."

valuation is a fair return and that in these days 6½ in the arts as no one is buying silver goods, such per cent, is ample to retain capital in the company is the passion for economy. While the supply is and to secure necessary extent

Profit \$5,000,000 in Excess.

"Even 7 per cent., however, he says, "on the maximum valuation of \$65,000,000, would mean only \$4,-550,000. Contrast with this the net earnings of the company in 1914 of aproximately \$9,555,000, or \$5,000,-000 more than just worked out on a reasonable return. The New York Telephone Company, however, not only has a net profit of about \$9,500,000, even under the 10 per cent, reduction of fates that went into effect February 1, 1914, and after setting aside a liberal amount for maintenance and depreciation, but at present low prices in London, but the company is paying to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which owns all of its stock, a registal for the telephone transmitter, receiver and inrental for the telephone transmitter, receiver and incoil 4% per cent. of its gross receipts, or over \$1,100,000 a year. This is about \$2 a year per tele- MONTREAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION A liberal allowance would be 75 cents per year per telephone. Probably 60 cents would be suf-

\$5,675,000 above a profit of 7 per cent. on the maxi-the Board of Control a proposal for the renewal of mam valuation of \$65,000,000. He said he would not the franchise of the Montreal Tramways Company.

other zones can also be safely made. 600 messages for \$30 and excess messages for 5 cents tain facts which were outlined therein.

a message up to 1,200 and for 3 cents a message be-"Business telephones should be given material re-

duction along similar lines.

Such reductions should be made in private branch exchanges as to render it possible for an hotels and apartment houses to furnish telephone service for 5 cents a message, and it should not be necessary, beyond the minimum amount, to contract to take mes-sages in blocks of 30 each in order to get the benefit of reduced rates, save where increased messages are

Prof. Bemis concluded with the statement that such reductions are made New York will no longer have to take second place to Chicago in the number of telephones per 100 persons or in the act number of installations.

BOOTH FISHERIES COMPANY

New York, February 11.- Booth Fisheries Co. reports for the year ended December 21, 1914, net pro-fit from operations of \$1,210,724, a decrease of \$149,-730 from the previous year. After deducting administrative expenses amounting to \$289,235 there was left a balance of \$921.489 applicable to interest sinking fund, depreciation and other charges, as compar-ed with \$779,610 in 1913. The balance carried to sur-

plus in 1914 was \$183,391.

At the annual meeting F. S. James was elected a director to succeed F. C. Loucks. P. L. Smithers was elected to the office of treasurer.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

New York, February 11.—United Cigar Stores Com-suy of America declared regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent. on preferred stock, payable March



HON. W. J. HANNA Elected a director of the Imperial Bank

50 MILLION OUNCES OF SILVER

Would Make Any Great Impression on Price.

books of the New York Telephone Company and Prof. ver if they could make contracts for it at 51 cents. to \$4,000,000) and \$53,140.63 carried forward to profit and loss account for next year. course, have the effect of stiffening the market very

Work under construction would bring this up to \$65,- conclusion would have been that the market would 520,127.08 and a deduction of 17 per cent, for deprecia- have shown a decided rise. This has not been the tion would make the amount \$56.819.692.18. He figures that \$65,000.000 would be a fair maximum amount on which the company should be permitted to earn a decided rise. Take has not been the ling feature, considering conditions, is an increase of \$3,017,836 in deposits. In the past two years deposits said, "as to whether wheat prices will actually go to the standard Bank have increased over \$6,000,000. Comparisons of profit and loss figures for the two

order to nev for and move her crops and exports "A prominent representative of the company," said The crops were good but her exports are in Prof. Bemis, "testified last October before the State every case products whose production is largely curcommission relative to the assessment for franchise tailed by the war, silver trinkets, silks, raw cotton taxation by the State of \$39,000,000 as a franchise and manufactured, and she had-not much she could value, and included this vast sum as an amount on export; therefore she could not absorb much silver, which the company was entitled to earn a profit. A on the other hand there is a real and a strong defranchise value, however, is merely a capitalization of mand from China. The dictator of what is nominally existing monopoly earnings in excess of a reasonable the Chinese republic but really once again a despoticreturn on the investment. To tax such a value while ally ruled empire has decided that each of the pro-it, exists, by virtue of the failure of the State to con-vinces shall have a mint and that each mint shall trol the situation, no more gives the stamp of State produce its own silver coins. Hence the demand

world passes into coinage and half into the arts Prof. Bemis says that a return of 6 per cent. on ordinarity; now there is practically none being used much lower owing to disturbed conditions in Mexico ers on March 30th in this city to authorize the issue and the war on the continent yet the U. S. A. showed a slight gain and the Cobalt camp but a slight re-

There have been several excellent discoveries o Cobalt properties within the past two or three weeks which will certainly extend the life of the camp but it can scarcely be expected to have any effect on the stocks until the market is in a more settled condition. There is a market for silver: if it i so desired it can all be sold without much difficulty

At the regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Prof. Bemis says that the real profits last year Typographical Union, No. 176, a resolution to the efwere more than \$10,225,000, and that they were about feet that the meeting viewed with alarm the action of the Board of Control a proposal for the renewal of profits for this purpose.

Because not enough is known concerning revenue from the various classes of service he would not verture to suggest complete reductions but he offered the following suggestions:

"The abolition of toll charges between Manhattan and The Bronx, and between Manhattan, Brooklyn and that part of Queens included in Astoria and some adjacent territory. Reductions between some of the

ther zones can also be safely made,

"All residences should be given the right to have before the public in full and authoritative form cer
"By messages for \$38 and excess messages for 5 center."

"The proceeded with, until investigation places before the public in full and authoritative form cer
dian shareholders, of which there are a large num
practical points. This is to be followed by an inves-

A STRONG STATEMENT

Earnings Work Out at High Per Centage of 21.28 on Average Capital for Year

BIG INCREASE IN DEPOSITS

diately Available Assets Now Reach the Sun of \$16,016.18.—Contributed \$25,000 to the Patriotic Fund.

The Standard Bank of Canada in the year ended January 31st, 1915, had net profits of \$621,463, a gain of \$66.368 over those indicated in the previous ve The earnings are equivalent to 9.22 per cent. on the capital and reserve combined and works out to the high percentage of 21.28 on the average capital for the

In this latter respect, of course, it must not be over ooked that the reserve of the Standard Bank is now 133 per cent. of its capital.

To these profits there are to be added for distribution the balance brought forward from last year of \$52,217, together with a premium of \$139,760 result ing from the full balance having been paid of the last issue of new stock

This makes in all \$813,441 available for distribution out of which \$380,540 (13 per cent.) was paid in divipremium on net stock (bringing the reserve fund up or seven large elevators in that city. He is in New 000 of 6 per cent. 20-year debenture bonds to

Contributions for \$25,000 were made to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, \$2,500 to the Red Cross Fund, and grain situation, with particular reference to wheat, in whole at 110 and interest upon a

mediately available assets of \$16,016,168. A strik-

	1914.	1913.	
Net profits	\$621,463	\$555,095	1
Premium	139,760	430,965	
Previous balance	52,217	103,911	
Total	\$813,441	\$1,089,971	
Dividends	\$380,540	\$341,789	į
Pension Fund	15,000	15,000	1
Premises	25,000	50,000	9
Deprec	100,000		1
Reserve	239,760	630,965	
Total deduc	\$760,300	\$1,037,754	ľ
Dalance	\$53,140	\$52,217	1
MEXICAN NOTHERN	DOWER	-,	

MEXICAN NOTHERN POWER.

Toronto, Ont., February 11.-The Mexican Northern While the supply is Power Company will hold a meeting of its bondhold-It is apparent that an additional half million has

SHREDDED WHEAT EARNED OVER 10 PER CENT. ON COMMON STOCK

Niagara Falls, N.Y., February 11 .- Net earnings of \$1,016,248 for the year ending December 31 were shown in the annual report presented at the meeting of Shredded Wheat shareholders, held here against FAVORS TRAMWAY INVESTIGATION. \$939,557 a year ago. This is the equivalent of 101/2 per cent. on the com-

mon stock after provision for the preferred.

Suggests Some Reductions.

Because not enough is known concerning revenue from the various classes of service he would not ven-





MR. CLARENCE F. SMITH, Elected a director of the Canadian Forgings a

F. B. FRAZIER, GRAIN EXPERT SAYS \$2 WHEAT NOT IMPROBABLE

Corn Could Easily Replace Wheat if People Only Understood the Use of Cornmeal, He Said.— Much Depends Upon Continuation of War.

(C. M. Withington, special correspondent.)

redicted to-day by F. P. Frazier, of the Bartlett, consent of the stockholders and of the Public s Frazier Grain Company, of Chicago, which controls six bodies having jurisdiction in the matte York on one of his periodical visits.

office this morning and told him his views on the and May 1st, 1925, the bonds to be callab would make mighty interesting reading and he pre-The balance sheet shows \$3,386,360 cash on hand and faced his remarks with the prediction of \$2 wheat.

ng feature, considering conditions, is an increase of of the war and the continued buying of wheat," he 000,000 of stock to provide for conve \$2 a bushel but, should both these factors go along scribe at par for new bonds to the ex-Comparisons of profit and loss figures for the two for an indefinite period, it looks to me as though cent, of the par value of their stock this price will be realized before the next crop. "Right now we have sold all the wheat for export will accrue to all stockholders of re-

that we should; we must care for our own needs as [18t.]
well as those of the suffering Europeans. At the "Trivilege of subscription will, of course, moment I should think there is a comfortable amount ditional upon a vote of the stockholders to available for home use, but of course if the exporters the stock and upon consent of the Politic pay the price they will continue to get large amounts. Commis

and oats. Export movement of these grains during extent of 50 per cent. on May 1st: 25 per cent. the past few years has been light but the demand for September 1st, and 25 per cent, on October 1st oats has come from abroad owing to the needs of "Proceeds of the sale of these bonds will be use feed for the large numbers of animals in use in the in paying off equal amounts of the company's float different belligerent armies. The demand for corn, ing indebtedness. however, has been small."

At this juncture I interrupted to ask if corn could be retired. not be used as a substitute for wheat in the making of bread and Mr. Frazier quickly replied in the af-firmative. "If people only knew how to use corn-syndicate to underwrite the proposed issue." meal it would replace flour while the present high

said, although not so much danger now happens in stated at the company's offices that the fin the cold weather as the seeds are drilled and not the remainder of the floating debt would offer a

NEARLY ALL OPTICAL GLASS IS

Washington, D.C., February 11.—The glass used in this country for manufacture of lenses is practically all imported except some of the smaller and cheaper enses. For several years, the bureau of standards of the department of commerce has been endeavor-ing to persuade glass manufacturers of the United States to take up manufacture of this material, but they have been unable to do so, partly because of the limited quantity used as compared with other glass, but largely on account of the varying composition required and difficulty of annealing the glass. of this road was 96,794 tons, compared with 18912 as good optical glass must be entirely free from tons in January, 1914, Total shipments for month strain.

problems sufficiently to enable manufacturers to 1911 In the light of recent industrial developments, it start in this matter, the bureau secured two years attempt for the present to apportion all of this alleg- The resolution claims that the terms are "grossly unmust be gratifying to Shredded Wheat shareholders to
ago an expert interested in composition and testing
companies as compared with last year, with the inmust be gratifying to Shredded Wheat shareholders to
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companies as compared with last year, with the inmust be gratifying to Shredded Wheat shareholders to ago an expert interested in companies as compared with last year, with the inmust be gratifying to Shredded Wheat shareholders to ago an expert interested in companies as compared with last year.

The resolution of the properties are all the properties as the properties are all the properties of optical systems, and a little later secured another man skilled in the working of glass to the definite forms required by the theory. In July, 1914, a practical glass maker was added to the bureau.

Small furnaces were built and melts of a few pounds of ordinary glass were made in order to be ome more familiar with the technical side. A larger furnace has just been completed which will hand! simple glass according to definite formulas, studying practical points. This is to be followed by an investigation of the method of annealing.

Several glass manufacturers have visited the bureau already for suggestions as to equipment for as follows: 1915, 4,831,329; 1914, 5,280,611; 1913, 6 manufacture of optical glass.

MORGAN ART BROUGHT SUM MORE NEARLY FOUR MILLIONS.

Paris, February 11.-The Duveen Brothers con irm the purchase of the Morgan porcelains, but say the price paid is nearer \$4,000,000 than \$3,000,000 as has been stated. They also say that so far as they know they were not bought for a syndicate of the market and demand sterling at one stage of collectors, but for a firm which will exhibit them clined to 4.82% to 4.83. in New York within two or three weeks.

The Duveens have probably already arranged to sell many objects to collectors who visited the ex hibition at the Metropolitan Museum.

The announcement of the sale and Mr. Morgan's departure are regarded as not a mere coincide

SWIFT AND CO.'S BONDS.

Tuesday \$47,000 Swift and Company first mortgage
5's sold at 96, and \$20,000 sold yesterday at the same 5's sold at 96, and \$20,000 sold yesterday at the same

This is an advance of 2 points recently on active buying, and presages higher offering price for forth-

WIRE PRODUCTS UP \$1 A TON.

New York, February 11.—The American Steel and Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order Wire Company has increased its prices on wire pro- do those things which belong to them in their res ducts \$1 per ton, making the new price for the second tive capacities. delivery \$1.40 per 100 pounds for plain wire, and \$1.60 per 100 pounds for wire mails. This places the prices the same on wire products as

that ruling a year ago.

N.Y.C.'S \$100,000,000 ISSUE OF BONDS

Will Take Form of 6 Per Cent. 20. Year Debenture Bonds With Stock Conversion Privileges

TO BE DATED MAY 1, 1915

Stockholders as of April 1, can Subscribe at Par to Amount of 40 per cent. of Holdings-Three Payments Asked-J. P. Morgan and Co., Underwriter

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The fournal of Commerce New York, February 11.-Official announce made that the New Yor Central has an issue of \$100. 000,000 6 per cent. 20-year debenture bonds to be dated May 1st, 1915, with the privilege of conversion nto stock at 105 between May 1st, 1917, and May 1st, 1925, bonds to be callable at 110.

Stockholders as of April 1st will have a right to subscribe to the bonds at par to the ame per cent, of their holdings, payment to be made 50 per cent. on May 1st; 25 per cent. on September 1st and 25 per cent. on October 1st.

The issue is to be underwritten through J. P. Mor

gan and Company. The official statement issued after the direct

meeting reads as follows:-"Directors of the New York Central Railroad Com pany at the regular monthly meeting this morning New York, February 11 .- Two dollar wheat was approved the issuance by the company, subject to

May 1st, 1915, and with the privilege of I cornered Mr. Frazier in a Wall Street banking into stock at \$105 per share between Mag "Notice of the special meeting of the st

be held on April 20th will be given pro "Much depends, of course, upon the continuation meeting stockholders will be asked to antimailed in the near future and this right to

"I have been somewhat disappointed in both corn "Subscriptions to bonds will be based by

The carrying charges upon bond will be practically the same as those upon notes to

The official statement makes no reference urse to be adopted in regard to not Winter wheat prospects were good, Mr. Frazier this year in excess of the \$100,000,000, but it we difficulties in view of the very large free assets avail

IMPORTED BY UNITED STATES. ANTHRACITE PRODUCTION TOTALLED 4,831,329 TONS IN JANUARY

racite in January were 4,831,329 tons compared with 5 280 644 tons in the same month of 1914, a decrease of 449,315 tons.

Report for first time includes shipments over new With a view to working out some of the underlying 1914, and the lowest in any normal month since July

Anthracite production for January of the

	crease or decrease of	each, was	as lonows	(Lons).
	January:	1915.	1914.	Dec
٠	Phila & Reading	. 760,757	1,015,126	254,3
	Lehigh Valley	954,072	810,588	*143.4
	Cent. R. R., N. J	. 608,296	704,491	96.1
	Del., Lack. & W	. 575.538	618,938	43.4
	Del. & Hudson		586,893	*37.0
,	Pennsylvania	. 451,200	536,118	84,9
5	Erie		706.353	129.2
;	Ont. & West		197,275	13.5
	Leh. & New Eng		104,912	8.1
	Total		5,280,614	4493
	* Increase.			
	The shipments in Ja	nuary in r	ecent years	have be

336,419; 1912, 5,763,696; 1911, 5,904,117; 1910, 5,306,618; 1909, 5,183,345; 1908, 5,618,339; 1907, 5,249,946; 1908, 5,458,084; 1905, 4,408,578; 1904, 4,134,245.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF GOLD IMPORTS MADE VERY LITTLE IMPRESSION.

New York, February 11 .- The annot gold imports from Ottawa made little impression



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH own Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held TEN o'clock in the forenoor

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all sh intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, tha Common Jail of the said District, and I also seember at 94%.

Common Jail of the said District, and I also seember at 94%. Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that the must be present then and there with their Rec

> Montreal, 10th February, 1915. L. J. LEMYEUN,

Sheriffs' Office

Sheriff.

OL. XXIX. No. 234

It has been alleged and many a time that Germany red for the present war and had anti me. It has also been stated of that country was prepared a and that acting on these advices, ected in growing countries for During the past two years G in the Colonies were most exter ver, it is said that the trade was a

ing, it is only a surmise. very recently, an "Imperial Wool W throughout the Empire and osed to contribute their unne cotton clothing to various depots, or That this plan proved a succe ally known, but sufficient it is to se contributed in a municipal ca erial Berlin alone gave £1,500. A men workers were engaged to mak fit for the use of the troops.

ere, as here, it is recognised that has a great influence on its. nd the needs of the troops come firs Germany, the State has taken mat n hands, and has issued various c ers, wholesale or retail deale dispose of woollen rugs or blankets to until the Government gives its per all traders holding stocks of rugs or b m the Government exactly how mue Knitting wools also come under the prohi lations are somewhat striking follo orts of German appropriation of £15, wool from Roubaix. This amount is in journals to be greatly exaggerated sing needs of the army, were supplied

S. STEEL'S UNFILLED TONNAGE MUCH LARGER THAN

New York, February 11.—The increase in the United States Steel unfilled ry was much larger than expected, looking for an increase of not

One explanation is that shipments The increase in operations

er figures An official of the Steel Corporation ha

incoming business in January s ge from December.

the middle of the month, and it i

Assuming that shipments were 35 per y, they would have averaged about 15

that the incoming business must have ate of over 31,000 tons daily, or close to Operations will be on a larger scale thi it will require a corresponding increase enable the company to show a gain in or as in January.

QUOTATIONS FOR RAW SUC

New York, February 11 .- Spot quotas sugar declined from 5.02 cents to 4.77 c The Federal, Warner and Arbuckle Co cents for standard granulated well firms hold their price at 5.75 c

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINIS

anual meeting of the Intercolonial

will be held in the Dominion Express ity, on March 3rd, at noon, MONTREAL COTTONS, LT

Cottons, Limited, has declar sual basis on both its common a TWO CENT BREAK IN WHE ago, February 11.—Wheat was n two cent break. There were larger co

cting reports were heard as to cash de are barely steady on selling by large c speculative holders.

and commission house liquidatio

ers were reached. Corn sold off with

NAVAL STORE MARK New York, February 11 .- The mark res was quieter, reflecting the situa ana where the movement has again fall urpentine was selling in a routine way 47 cents. Sales of round lots were the Tar was held at \$6 for kiln burned a

e for retort. Pitch was repeated at \$4. ins common to good strained were

The following were the prices of rosins B, C, \$3,50; D, E, F, G, H, \$3.60; I, \$3.65; \$4.50; N, \$5.60; W, G, \$6.00; W, W, \$6.1 nah, February 11.—Turpentine

ts. Sales none; receipts 72; shipmen 5.059. Rosin firm sales 325; receipts 468 2,647; stock 136,355. duote: A, B, \$3.05; C, D, \$3.071/2; E, \$3. G, \$3.171/2; H, 1, \$3.20; K, \$3.40; M, \$4.0 W, G, \$5.40; W, W, \$5.60,

SUGAR FUTURES EASY.

York, February 11.—Sugar

ROSIN AT LIVERPOOL. spirits, 42s 6d.